Twenty Pages And Supplement

The New York Times.

Part One Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,175. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 24, 1897.—COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Sunday—PARTLY CLOUDY, COLDER.

Wheat, 97⅝; corn, 28⅞ cotton, 7 15-16.

Stock Market—Weak.

FOREIGN.—The citizens of Belgium are opposed to the conscription law, and trouble is feared at the next drawing in February. Prince Bismarck is reported to be very angry at the refusal of the Kaiser to attend a wedding, unless his son, Count Herbert, kept away from it. Violinist Spahr's suicide is said to have been due to an unhappy marriage. The new Chinese Ministers to London and Washington are described as very able men. A heavy snowstorm was raging yesterday in England and Scotland. The American steamship Paris reached Southampton yesterday, having covered the Atlantic with but one propeller in a little less than ten days. The week's work of the German Reichstag.—Page 15.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday called on the Attorney General for particulars concerning the Union Pacific foreclosure and on the President for the correspondence with Nicaragua regarding the canal bill. A large number of unopposed bills were passed, including 104 private pension bills. The Secretary of the Treasury submitted a statement of the revenue derived from the North American Commercial Company. A Senate committee gave a hearing on the Loud bill, to classify printed matter for the mails. The House was not in session.—Page 4.

Page 1.

It is feared that the steamer City of Duluth was wrecked in the storm on Lake Michigan.

A severe storm prevailed at Chicago yesterday, impeding travel and causing general inconvenience.

Ex-Secretary Foster yesterday announced his willingness to become Senator from Ohio to succeed Sherman.

A Chicago mind reader has aroused interest by claiming to know that John W. Mathews, a missing lawyer, drowned himself in Lake Michigan.

A wholesale business in the forgery of theatre passes was brought to light at Chicago yesterday by a warning from managers to the public.

The widow of Samuel A. Smith buried a pet dog in the public cemetery at Lexington, Ky., yesterday. The parties were at one time residents of New York.

At Washington yesterday it was believed that neither the Nicaragua Canal bill nor the arbitration treaty could be acted upon at the present session of Congress.

The Spanish gunboat Cometa was captured by the Cuban insurgents last Tuesday night and burned. The commander and half his crew were killed in the battle on her decks.

At Washington and Canton yesterday it was thought improbable that Mr. Gage of Chicago would become Secretary of the Treasury. J. H. Brigham of Ohio was hopeful of being named for Secretary of Agriculture.

The schooner Yosemite of Gloucester, with two men, was lost at Lockport, N. S., yesterday; the Gloucester bark Isaac Jackson is ashore at Woods Holl, Mass., and the Portland barkentine Payson Tucker went down near Barbados.

The preliminary examination of Gen. Carlos Roloff, Dr. Joseph J. Luis, and Enrique Trujillo, who are accused of taking part in the Woodall and Horsa filibustering expeditions, was begun before Commissioner Shields yesterday morning.

Page 2.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was the guest of the Psi Upsilon Club of this city last evening.

The Good Government Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District elected officers at its annual meeting.

The Charter Commission yesterday made public the twenty-first chapter of the charter, which relates principally to condemnation proceedings.

The man who was arrested on suspicion that he was Arthur Palmer, the Mamaroneck murderer, was released yesterday. He is a plumber named Nicholas J. Nelson.

Tiffany & Co. have made a beautiful gold and jeweled sword for the people of Santo Domingo to be presented to their President, Gen. Ulises Heureaux.

A committee of the Society of the Daughters of 1812 met to prepare resolutions, to be sent to the Queen Regent of Spain, asking that the trouble with Cuba be settled peaceably.

A terrible panic occurred in a Chinese temple at Kwong Tow recently during a matinée performance. The temple was set on fire, and in the effort to escape, three hundred men women, and children were killed.

Many of the former opponents of continuing the proposed underground road from the City Hall to the Battery, along Broadway, have become advocates of the plan. The views of those in favor of it were voiced by Spencer Trask.

General opinion in regard to the decision as to the King's Bridge extension franchise is that the Third Avenue Railroad Company will carry the question to the Court of Appeals. Meantime, Mr. Lauterbach says, work on the road will be continued.

Mrs. G. C. Smith of West End Avenue and Ninety-second Street has brought suit in Jersey City for the control of her stepdaughters' property on the ground that their father, when he died, left them in her care. A trustee now controls the property.

Judge McAdam, in the Supreme Court, has awarded $1,045 damages and costs to Michael J. O'Farrell, against a local union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, for expelling him without trial and preventing him from getting work at his trade.

Archbishop Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate, arrived here yesterday. He will appear in St. Agnes's Church to-day to celebrate with Pontifical Mass the feast of St. Agnes. The services will be impressive, and many of the prominent clergy of this vicinity will take part in the celebration.

J. H. Brigham, a prominent member of the Grange and a citizen of Ohio, thinks his chances for appointment as Secretary of Agriculture are good. It is denied that Robert P. Porter has been promised the Japanese mission. It is also stated in a Canton dispatch that President-elect McKinley has not tendered the Treasury portfolio to Lyman J. Gage.

Page 3.

At the Seventh Regiment Armory last night the prone and non-expert matches were shot.

The Fourteenth Regiment Athletic Association held its indoor games at the Armory, in Brooklyn.

The retention of Dr. W. N. Hallmann as Superintendent of Indian Schools is urged by the Indian Rights Association.

The Siegel-Cooper Company's Employes' Association gave its first entertainment and ball, the grand march being led by Miss Edith Cooper of Chicago.

The Seventh Regiment's marksmen ended their special competition. Company B got the Kemp Trophy, Company F the Clark Trophy, and Company I the Abeel Trophy.

A dinner was given by the commissioned officers of the Seventh Regiment in honor of Col. Daniel Appleton, who has recently completed twenty-five years of service in the regiment.

Chairman Lauterbach of the Republican County Committee, after a conference with Mr. Platt last night, announced that the bill relating to the civil service rules for the District Attorney's office will be made general in its scope. Mayor Strong will have no opportunity to pass upon it.

Condemnation proceedings begun by the Board of Health against the tenements in the rear of 308, 310, 312, 314, and 316 Mott Street, because of sanitary defects and danger to public health, have been decided in favor of the board by a decision rendered by Referee William G. Davis. This is the first action under the new law of 1895.

Page 4.

The cruiser Detroit has been ordered from the China Station to New York via the Suez Canal.

The gunboat Machias has been ordered to Bangkok to protect American interests, pending a settlement of the Cheek claim.

Slam has already made concessions in the matter.

Page 5.

Internal dissensions caused a bear raid on American Strawboard stock in Chicago yesterday.

Bills to prohibit football games have been introduced in the Legislatures of Indiana and Nebraska.

The hockey team of Queen's University of Kingston, Ontario, defeated the Yale team by 3 to 0 at the St. Nicholas Rink. The visitors are the Canadian champions.

Page 6.

The New York branch of the Amalgamated Bluestone Cutters of America will bring charges of violation of the labor law against twelve city contractors.

The plans for the foreclosure of the Union Pacific Railroad mortgages meets with general approval, though there are some objectors, among whom is Russell Sage.

Page 8.

The Military Society of the War of 1812 held its annual banquet last night in celebration of Jackson's victory over the Creek Nation.

Some feeling has been caused among members of St. Bartholomew's Church over the dismissal of Mrs. Hattie C. Morris, a member of the choir quartet. The explanation given yesterday was that a full quartet was no longer needed, and that the organist had full power to make changes.

Page 9.

Controller Eckels asks the various State Legislatures to make laws for the collection of banking statistics.

Several residents of the north side visited the Mayor yesterday, and urged the acceptance by the city of the New York Zoological Society's proposition to establish a zoological garden in Bronx Park.

The ladies of the Wellesley Club had their annual banquet, entertained Miss Bailey, President of the college, and listened to many speeches.

W. W. Howard arrived in this city yesterday from Turkey, where he has been since June, in the interest of the Armenian Rescue Fund. He says he succeeded in removing 12,000 Armenians from under Turkish rule.

Secretary George McAneny of the Civil Service Reform Association asserts that Abraham Gruber, in presenting his civil service views at the Cooper Union meeting, spread much misinformation, and takes up and answers many of his statements.

Page 12.

The Brotherhood of Tailors is engaged in reorganizing the trade, to prevent a return by the contractors to the task system.

Frederic R. Coudert, in discussing the general arbitration treaty with England, said he does not consider it a political so much as a National triumph, and, in his opinion, even the Senate "cannot stay the rising tide of good sense and humanity."

Page 13.

After several months of effort, the police succeeded, through dispossess proceedings, in closing the Ocean House, a notorious Bowery resort, and all the furniture, bar fixtures, and liquors were put on the sidewalk.

Charles Day Rose has ordered a new first-class racing cutter, and if the new boat proves a fast one it is thought that he will try to arrange a series of races for the America's Cup.

A special meeting of the New York Yacht Club is to be held on Tuesday evening, to receive the report of the committee appointed to consider the advisability of forming a racing league. The committee's report is said to be against the scheme.

Page 15.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani makes an unheralded visit to the National capital.

Yaqui Indians were defeated by Mexican soldiers at Rosales, Mexico. Twelve Indians and five soldiers were killed.

Gov. Black yesterday declined to discuss the story that he had been released from a pledge to appoint "Lou" Payn Superintendent of Insurance.

Justice Woodruff of Roselle, N. J., took Constable Stevens to be a burglar while the latter was closing his friend's barn door and fired at him, causing a painful wound.

The trial of Capt. Sheehan was continued yesterday at Police Headquarters. Perry Steddle, the negro witness, under cross-examination became confused. It is said that Capt. Sheehan will be transferred after the trial.

President William Lyman of the Irish National Alliance yesterday made public a letter from Charles Russell, solicitor, son of Lord Chief Justice Russell, in which the latter, as one of Edward J. Ivory's lawyers, favored a plea of guilty by the alleged dynamiter. The Irish Nationalists consider this letter an evidence of the British plot to vindicate Scotland Yard by forcing a confession. It cost the British Government $100,000 to try Ivory, the alleged dynamiter. It is said that Parliament will order an investigation of the case.

Harold Frederic, in his cable letter, tells entertainingly of the many incidents, both serious and humorous, that attend the opening of Parliament. The Irish question is forced into prominence by the farcical collapse of the Ivory case and the proposition for general amnesty, and the arrival of Cecil Rhodes bids fair to open up a lively discussion of the whole South African question. English conservatism has enabled Germany to make effective its industrial rivalry in various branches of trade. The Czar's condition is precarious, and the situation in Turkey continues to be a farcical reflection on the European diplomats. Pope Leo approves of the arbitration treaty, and a Chinese doctor may make serious trouble for an English Secretary.

Page 20.

John Lloyd Thomas addressed the League for Political Education on "This Great City," comparing the large cities of the world in regard to methods of growth, their extent, population, and density.

The Newsboys' Lodging House, on Duane Street, was thoroughly fumigated because a doctor at Hudson Street Hospital had reported that John Kelly, a lodger, probably had diphtheria. It developed yesterday, however, that Kelly had tonsilitis.

Dorman B. Eaton, in discussing the Reinhard bill permitting District Attorney Olcott to establish his own Civil Service Examining Board, said it was an attack on the civil service reform system, and its effect will be to put the control of the offices in the hands of politicians.

District Attorney Olcott called the attention of the Metropolitan Traction Company to the complaints of residents near One Hundred and Fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, pointed out a way to remove the nuisance, and said he had told the complainants not to go before the Grand Jury until the company had had a chance to apply a remedy.

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JAIL-BREAKING PLOT.

Ohio State Prison Officials Receive Timely Information.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 23.—The officials of the Ohio State Prison discovered a plot to-day to murder guards and execute a general delivery of convicts.

The leaders in the plan were Albert Kaiser and Frank O'Neil, Cleveland robbers, and Steward Hasey of Cincinnati. The conspiracy was revealed by one of the prisoners, who was taken into the plot.

Search of the cells brought to light a number of knives and a key that would unlock all the cells in the range in which these prisoners were kept. The plan was to make a rush on the guard room at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening when the guards are changed and knife any guards that interfered with the exit through the guard room.

FOSTER OPPOSED TO HANNA

The ex-Secretary Announces Himself a Candidate for Appointment as Senator to Succeed Sherman.

WANTS A SHORT TERM ONLY.

Indications of a Break in the Senatorial Deadlocks in Utah and Idaho — No Choice in Washington.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 23.—Ex-Gov. Charles Foster has come out as an avowed candidate for the United States Senate. He said to-day:

"If Gov. Bushnell should turn his eyes toward me as the person to fill the vacancy for the next two years, I cannot deny that it would be exceedingly gratifying."

Mr. Foster has no desire for a long term, he says, and should not be a candidate for re-election.

Hanna's chief, Col. Dick, is confident of Hanna's success, and says the opposition is largely talk.

Judge Stevenson Burke of Cleveland, Ohio, who was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, said that it is generally thought in Ohio that Marcus A. Hanna will be appointed by Gov. Bushnell to succeed John Sherman in the United States Senate. He referred to Mr. Hanna's well-known services to the Republican Party in the last campaign, and stated that undoubtedly he would be offered some important position.

"Mr. Hanna might naturally feel that there would be some little impropriety in accepting a position in the Cabinet of President McKinley, but he could not feel that such would be the case with regard to the Senatorship," he said.

As to the opposition of Mr. Foraker to the appointment of Mr. Hanna, Judge Burke said he did not think that Mr. Foraker would adopt so dangerous a policy as to oppose the Administration in a matter in which it is evidently so much interested. Foraker, he said, could not afford to jeopardize his own future by running counter both to the Administration and public sentiment in Ohio. He thought that Gov. Bushnell, also, realized that in this matter there was but one safe course, and that was to appoint Mr. Hanna, if the latter wishes to enter the Senate. The Governor, he said, would probably name a successor to Senator Sherman, and not try to shift the responsibility upon the Legislature. This course would not only indicate indecision, but would be construed as an evidence of strong aspirations on the part of the Governor for a seat in the Senate. It was a very delicate position for both Foraker and Bushnell, Judge Burke said, but he thought that they would not undertake to oppose Mr. Hanna's and Mr. McKinley's wishes.

No Choice at Washington.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 23.—Charles E. Cline, Speaker of the House, was nominated last night by the Populist caucus for Senator. The tenth ballot resulted: Turner, 24; Cline, 35; Squire, 5; Daniels, 6; Denny, 23; Winsor, 7; absentees, 7; scattering, 3.

No Change in South Dakota.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 23.—The Senatorial situation is practically unchanged. The fusion caucus last night took one ballot, with the following results: Kyle, 24; Loucks, 14; Plowman, 6; Goodykoontz, 5; Losen, 1. Adjourned until Monday night.

Kansas Republican Candidate.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 23.—A caucus of the Republican members of the State Legislature last night gave the complimentary nomination for United States Senator to J. R. Burton of Abilene on the second ballot. Burton received 40 votes of the 49 cast, Gen. J. C. Caldwell securing 6 and ex-Senator Ingalls 3.

Break Coming in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 23.—Four ballots were taken in the Utah Senatorial contest to-day. First ballot: Thatcher, 23; Henderson, 19; Rawlins, 14; all Democrats; Bennett, (Rep.,) 3; scattering, 4. On the second Thatcher gained one from Rawlins. The third and fourth ballots were repetitions of the first, except that Rawlins gained one of the scattering votes, making his total 15.

The Idaho Struggle.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 23.—In the Senatorial ballot to-day the result was: Claggett, (Pop.,) 28; Dubois, (Rep.,) 26; Nelson, (Pop.,) 13; Ringers, (Pop.,) 2. Many of the Claggett supporters are becoming tired of voting day after day for a candidate on whose behalf it seems impossible to enlist the Democratic vote. Claggett had a majority, however, in the Populist caucus, although there were eleven dissenting votes, and it is hinted they will go to Dubois in sufficient numbers to elect him unless a speedy agreement is arrived at.

ATLANTA'S QUEER PRISONER.

If He Is Acquitted, the United States Will Arrest Him.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 23.—The jail holds and the taxpayers are supporting a curious prisoner. H. E. Rheubottom has been confined for fourteen months. During this time he has never been heard to grumble about his imprisonment. The other prisoners at the jail have given him the title of the "silent prisoner." Repeated efforts have been made to have the case tried and a decision rendered. It has been placed on the docket fruitlessly three or four times, yet it has never been tried.

It is a case of out of the frying pan into the fire. If he is dismissed on the charge of cheating and swindling, he will be immediately arrested by a Deputy Marshal of the United States for violating the postal laws. If he is sentenced to the State Camps it will only be for a few years. When his term expires, a representative of the United States will be on hand to again conduct him to prison, and a long term in the penitentiary awaits him. Rhenbottom, then, is aware of the fact that if he lets his case come before the State court, it matters not what the decision may be, he seals his future fate. Rhenbottom was formery a wholesale merchant in New York.

Schrader, the Healer, in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 23.—Schrader, the "divine healer," arrived here from Waterbury this morning, and will go to Boston to-morrow night. He claims that he left Waterbury because of the "sacrilegious" attitude of the newspapers toward him.

THREE VESSELS LOST.

Schooner Yosemite, with Two Men, Barkentine Payson Tucker, and Bark Isaac Jackson.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 23.—The schooner Yosemite of this port ran ashore last night on Ram Island, near Lockport, N. S., and is a total loss.

The cook and one of the crew were drowned, and Capt. McKinnon's leg was broken. The survivors succeeded in landing near Lockport. The vessel is breaking up rapidly, and her cargo of frozen herring, with which she was bound home from Placentia Bay, N. F., is drifting ashore.

The Yosemite was of 115 tons register, built at Essex, in 1891, and owned by Capt. John W. McFarland and Frederick L. Davis. The cook of the Yosemite was Joseph Perry, with a family residing in this city.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The Portland barkentine Payson Tucker, Capt. Oakes, was lost near Barbados, after sailing Jan. 2 for Demerara and New York. The crew was saved.

The Payson Tucker was built at Portland, Me., in 1883, and was owned by J. S. Winslow & Co. of that city, who were also owners of the bark Isaac Jackson, ashore on Pasque Island.

WOOD'S HOLL, Mass., Jan. 23.—The bark Isaac Jackson, Capt. Davis, from Bonaire, of and for Portland, Me., with a cargo of salt, went ashore on the southeast end of Pasque Island about 8 o'clock last evening, during a southwest wind and thick snowstorm. She lies in a bad position on the rocks. The Captain and crew were saved.

HEAVY STORM AT CHICAGO.

High Winds, a Fall of Snow, and Bitterly Cold Weather Afflict That City.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—High winds, a heavy and continuous fall of snow, and a temperature only 2° above zero combined to make this the stormiest day of the Winter, and seriously interfered with street and railway traffic toward evening. The thermometer rose to 7° above zero at noon, making the lot of pedestrians more endurable, and the wind moderated a little as the day advanced, enabling people to get a better footing on the dangerously icy walks.

Mail trains came in late to-night from the West. The city Street-Cleaning Bureau and the street-car companies were compelled to put hundreds of laborers, teams, and snow plows at work, and at a late hour it looked as though they had an all-night job before them As it was, the street-car traffic was much impeded. The whole Northwest is in the grip of ice, snow, and wind, and zero temperature.

The steamer City of Duluth, which left Milwaukee at 1:30 this morning, heavily laden with merchandise for Benton Harbor, came into the harbor here about 9 o'clock to-night. The boat was sighted shortly before 8 o'clock, when the storm, which had been raging for twenty-four hours, was at its height, by the keeper of the Four-Mile Crib, who thought he distinguished distress signals from the crew. The city fire alarm department was notified, and a tug was sent out to render assistance. The vessel, however, made its own way in.

Capt. McClain said that the voyage between Milwaukee and Chicago had been extremely stormy. Every effort to reach Denton Harbor with the cargo was made, but the storm was too severe, and the boat went before the wind. Finally they put about toward Chicago and sighted the city lights about 7:30 o'clock. The boat was uninjured by its struggle with the waves. At the time the City of Duluth drew into the harbor, a heavy gale was lashing the lake and the snow was blinding.

Less than an hour before the City of Duluth was sighted, the Goodrich Liner Iowa, laden with merchandise and carrying a number of passengers, left here for Benton Harbor. Since the arrival here of the Duluth some anxiety is manifested regarding the ability of the Iowa to reach the other side.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 23.—The temperature in the Northwest has been falling all day, and to-night it is excessively cold from Bismarck to St. Paul. It is 12 degrees below zero to-night in St. Paul, with the prospects of a further drop of 10 or 12 degrees before daylight. No rise in the temperature is expected for at least three days. Trains are moving irregularly.

The State treasure of South Dakota, nearly $280,000, under a guard of militia, is stuck in the snow thirty miles east of Pierre. This cash is being taken back to the banks from which it was drawn.

Nearly 500 miles of the Dakota Division of the Northern Pacific was blockaded by Thursday's storm. It will take several days to clear the cuts.

Gary, S. D., reports the thermometer 17° below zero.

ELOPED AND WERE MARRIED.

A Southern Couple Waiting for the Parental Blessing.

MONTEZUMA, Ga., Jan. 23.—Quite a sensational elopement, in which the principals were two well-known young people living near here, occurred last Monday evening. The participants in the affair were T. W. Taylor and Miss Mary Patrick. Mr. Taylor has been overseer on the plantation of Mrs. Bessie Patrick for some years past, and the bride is the daughter of that lady.

When the bride's mother learned of the marriage she was much wrought up, and proceeded at once to have the effects of her daughter attached by a bailiff. It is predicted that the outwitted lady will relent and bestow her blessing upon the young couple. The bride is an excellent young woman, while the bridegroom is an industrious farmer. Mrs. Patrick is very wealthy.

Another Body Found at Quogue.

QUOGUE, L. I., Jan. 23.—Another body was found on the beach this morning from the wreck of the Naum Chapin. It was discovered almost abreast of where the schooner went to pieces on Thursday morning. The body is believed to be that of either First Mate A. E. Davis or Second Mate L. A. Moddock. It was but partly clad, and the face was disfigured. The man was evidently in his bunk at the time the vessel struck on the bar, and hurried on deck without waiting to dress himself.

Afternoon Arrival St. Augustine.
Florida Limited, via Pennsylvania, Southern and F. C. & P. Leave New York daily except Sunday 12:10 noon, reaching St. Augustine following day, 4:40 P. M. Exclusively Pullman Vestibuled train. Only limited train from New York giving daylight arrival at St. Augustine. New York offices 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

CANAL DELAYS ARBITRATION

Little Likelihood that the Treaty or the Nicaragua Bill Will Be Acted on This Session.

SENATOR MORGAN IS ANNOYED.

The Charge that the Rodriguez Protest Was Timed to Vex Opponents of the Treaty Not Well Founded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Senator Morgan is very much worked up in consequence of the serious obstacle that yesterday was thrown in the way of the Nicaragua Canal bill in the Senate by the protest received from the Minister of the Greater Republic of Central America.

Almost everybody else except the Alabama Senator regarded the protest as practically killing the bill for the present; first, by compelling its recommittal, and afterward because there will not be time in which to put through a new measure modified to meet the suggestions made by Minister Rodriguez.

There are Senators who suggest that the protest was timed to annoy the opponents of the arbitration treaty, but these men have not read the letter of Minister Rodriguez, which was dated Jan. 15, or only four days after the arbitration treaty was sent to the Senate. So there is small reason for assuming, as the Senators do who are looking at the matter as Mr. Morgan does, that the letter of protest was secured to destroy Morgan's chances of passing the bill, while he was laboring to defeat approval of the arbitration treaty.

It is considered very remarkable that there has been no protest from Nicaragua against the proposed legislation, although, as Mr. Morgan yesterday suggested, all the reasons held by Nicaragua for considering the concession abandoned or forfeited have existed for some time, while the bills objected to were before the Congress when Nicaragua had a Minister here to complain on behalf of that Government alone.

All of the free debate on the letter is regarded to-day as having been another illustration of the indifference of the Senate to ancient custom in that body, and that Mr. Sherman did not vigorously protest against the debate when the subject was plainly one entitled to the considered in executive session is regarded as remarkable as well as likely to be embarrassing in future negotiations. Dr. Rodriguez was anxious for publicity or the Secretary of State would have taken trouble to ask that the communication be regarded as confidential. As it was, he sent it to the Senate immediately upon its receipt, to be regarded in confidence or in secret as the Senate chose.

As Mr. Morgan can alone use up about all the time that can now be given to discussion in executive session of the arbitration treaty, if it shall be reported favorably by the Foreign Relations Committee, of which there is great doubt, it is plain that the arbitration treaty cannot be ratified at this session. The Senate is resenting the pressure of public opinion, and it is still smarting because of the defiant speech made by Secretary Olney on the exclusive right of the Executive to recognize a Government. Between the two it is more than ever disposed to "take time" to consider the treaty before approving it.

WARNER MILLER'S COMMENT.

He Does Not Think the Incident Will Interfere with the Project.

Of the protest of Señor Rodriguez, Minister of the Greater Republic of Central America, against the Nicaragua Canal measures before Congress, Warner Miller said yesterday:

"I don't think it will interfere with the project. Señor Rodriguez was sent to Washington to represent not only Nicaragua, but Honduras and Salvador. The international affairs of either country are not affected. The Governor of Nicaragua, from the outset of the canal scheme to the present time, has frequently expressed a desire that some such bill should pass, and that the Government of the United States shall guarantee the principal and interest of the bonds to the amount of $100,000,000. Communications to the Governor of Nicaragua have been constant, and every detail of this bill has been communicated to him. He has expressed full sympathy with the bill.

"I would require fuller information to correctly understand this recent occurrence and speak on it. I will have more information by cable in a few days. I, however, know that the publicity given to Señor Rodriguez's communication was obtained through a blunder. This may lessen its importance. As I understand it, the consolidation of the diplomatic affairs of the three republics does not affect the internal affairs of Nicaragua."

THEATRE PASS SWINDLES.

Chicago People Suffer Through Bungling Forgeries.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Thousands of bogus theatre passes have been foisted on the Chicago public lately, and the managers of local theatres have appealed to the police for aid in capturing the forgers.

In the forgeries the theatrical people are not injured financially, as the work is so bungling that the product of the forgers never gets beyond the box office.

One of the forgers has a vein of humor. His passes usually come in signed by such names as "A Russett Apple," "I Ketchem," and "W. E. Grabem."

BUILDING AN AIR SHIP.

One That Is Expected to Solve the Problem of Aerial Navigation.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—While hundreds of other inventors have been working away on theories to solve the problem of aerial navigation, two men in Chicago have been engaged in the actual construction of an invention which is designed to accomplish this. These men are Oscar D. Booth and W. H. Cotton. The former is an inventor, who comes to Chicago from Forsyth, Mon. The latter is a mechanical engineer, whose headquarters are in this city.

The balloon will be filled with hydrogen gas, and an apparatus for its manufacture will be carried on the car. Water will be used as ballast. The standard size of an airship of this type, which is calculated to carry thirty passengers, is a balloon 160 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 30 feet deep, with a lifting force of 8,500 pounds.

TRAIN PLUNGES OFF BRIDGE.

Three Persons Killed by a Wreck on the Pittsburg and Western Road, in Pennsylvania.

BUTLER, Penn., Jan. 23.—This afternoon one of the most serious accidents in the history of the Pittsburg and Western Railway occurred at Paint Creek Bridge, one mile from Shippensville Station.

At that point there is a big bend over the turbulent little stream, which is spanned by an "S"-shaped bridge about fifty feet high, and from this bridge passenger train No. 7, southbound from Kane, was dashed into the stream below, the entire train, with all on board, going over the trestle.

Three were killed instantly, and only one person on the train, it is said, escaped injury.

The train consisted of engine, baggage car, and two passenger coaches. About thirty passengers were on board when the frightful plunge was made, and that a soul escaped is miraculous.

Just as the train left the rails Baggagemaster Thomas Rainey of Foxburg jumped, saving his life, but suffering very serious injury. Conductor Thomas Tanks of Foxburg went down with the train, but escaped with numerous bad bruises. He managed, although suffering greatly, to walk to Shippensville Station and report the accident. The engineer, fireman, and mail agent were killed outright. The names of the dead are:

BEATTY, IRA, fireman.
COPELEY, WILLIAM, mail agent.
MORIARTY, DANIEL, engineer.

Brakeman Wise was badly cut and bruised, receiving serious internal injuries that may cause his death.

A passenger, whose name could not be learned, is among those seriously injured. J. T. Kelly of Cleveland was cut about the head and badly bruised. William Carothers, newsboy, was cut about the head and body.

A TOWN'S SERIOUS LOSS.

Business Places of Florida, Ind., Are Destroyed by Fire.

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 23.—The town of Florida was almost wiped out of existence to-day by a fire of unknown origin.

The Post Office, depot, business rooms, and several residences and an elevator were destroyed. The loss is not known.

PANIC IN A CHINESE TEMPLE.

Three Hundred Men, Women, and Children Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Advices from the Orient per steamer Gaelic to-day tell of a terrible panic in a temple at Kwong Tow, China, in which 300 men, women, and children perished.

During a theatrical performance a lamp was broken, which set the temple on fire. The main entrance was closed, and two smaller exits were also choked.

Of the forty actors in the performance, four escaped.

FATE OF AN AERONAUT.

An Attache of Forepaugh's Show Is Drowned at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 23.—The Forepaugh Show has been exhibiting in this city for the past week, a balloon ascension being the main feature. After several failures to ascend, the aeronaut, a young Cuban named Perez, succeeded this afternoon at about 5 o'clock. The breeze was stiff from the northeast.

After going up about 1,000 feet, Perez became excited and the ropes became tangled. The balloon went out about a mile from shore and fell into the water. Boats from a revenue cutter went to render assistance, and the balloon was recovered. Perez was drowned.

A CLERGYMAN GOES INSANE.

Overwork Believed to be the Cause of the Trouble.

SUMMERVILLE, Ga., Jan. 23.—The Rev. W. A. Milher, for twenty years the respected and efficient pastor of the Presbyterian church of this place, has suddenly become a raving maniac. Up to a few days ago he was as rational as ever, and went about his duties without the slightest indication of any sort of mental derangement. Yesterday, however, he became violently insane, and a number of men were constantly required to hold him in bed in order to prevent his injuring either himself or some one else.

The doctors hold out little hope of his recovery, and believe that his mind is hopelessly unbalanced.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are partly cloudy, colder.

The barometer has risen except in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and thence westward over Texas and New Mexico. It is unusually high in the extreme Northwest; it is lowest east of New England and relatively low in Northern Texas. It is much colder from the lake regions westward over the Rocky Mountains, and over the Middle Atlantic States. It is slightly warmer in Western Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. The temperature has fallen 20° to 40° at Northern Rocky Mountain stations. The weather was clear last night in the Southern States and on the Atlantic coast, and cloudy weather, with snow, prevails from the lake region westward over Iowa, Nebraska, and Colorado. The indications are that generally fair weather will continue on the Atlantic coast Sunday, probably followed by snow in the Middle Atlantic States by Monday morning. The cloudiness will increase in the central valleys and the Southwest, with rain or snow and cold wave.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	29	33	36
6 A. M.	28	28	31
9 A. M.	30	25	30
12 M.	33	29	33
4 P. M.	33	28	31
6 P. M.	34	25	30
9 P. M.	33	24	28
12 P. M.	32	22	27

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	30¾
Weather Bureau	30
Corresponding date 1896	32
Corresponding date for last 20 years	30

TO SOUTHERN RESORTS.
FLORIDA FAST LINE, Atlantic Coast Line and Plant System, via Washington, Richmond, Charleston. 229 and 261 Broadway, N. Y.

SPANISH GUNBOAT TAKEN

It Was Boarded by the Cuban Insurgents Tuesday Night, Captured, and Burned to the Water's Edge.

DEFENDED BRAVELY BY CREW.

A Desperate Hand-to-Hand Fight on Her Decks, in Which Her Commander and Many Men Were Killed.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 23.—Havana advices received in Key West are to the effect that the Spanish gunboat Cometa has been captured and burned by the insurgents.

The Cometa was one of the most powerful of the smaller Spanish vessels in Cuban waters, and has been cruising near Cardenas to prevent the landing of filibustering expeditions. For some time she has been accustomed to anchor at night off Sierra Morra. The place where the gunboat anchored was favorable for an attack from the shore, and the insurgents determined to capture her.

Last Tuesday night they opened fire on the vessel with a twelve-pound Hotchkiss gun. The vessel was struck several times and badly damaged. While the crew were in confusion, boats loaded with insurgents left the shore and the Cometa was boarded. A desperate hand-to-hand fight took place on the deck of the gunboat, the Cubans using the machete with deadly effect. Finally, after the Spanish commander and half his men had been killed, the survivors surrendered. The vessel was then burned.

THE CASE OF THE THREE FRIENDS.

If She Has Fired on a Spanish Gunboat She Is Guilty of Piracy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—If the sensational stories in certain newspapers regarding the Cuban filibustering tug Three Friends on her latest voyage training a Hotchkiss gun on a Spanish gunboat and firing at that vessel have any foundation in truth, the Attorney General of the United States declares that the Three Friends is amenable to the law as to piracy, and her officers and crew are liable to be surrendered and punished as pirates.

Attorney General Harmon, it is officially stated to-day, is considering the advisability of instituting proceedings against the Three Friends on that charge.

The Attorney General was originally of the opinion that the Three Friends had not committed a piratical act, even assuming that the reports published of her exchange of shots with the Spanish vessel were true. But a careful consideration of the law and decisions on similar cases has made him doubt his primary view. In order to expedite the case of the Three Friends, the Attorney General has prepared an application to present to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari on the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans for the transfer of the case to the Supreme Court, so that the latter tribural may pass on Judge Locke's decision given at Jacksonville. Judge Locke held that the Government, in its bill of libel against the Three Friends, did not show that the vessel had violated any law. He gave the Government ten days to amend its bill, and declared that unless this were done he would dismiss the application.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 23.—In the case of the United States vs. the steamer Three Friends, libeled for forfeiture for the December trip of the steamer, an order was made by Judge Locke of the United States Circuit Court this morning sustaining the exceptions of the respondents upon the same grounds as set forth in the order on the libel for the trip of last May, and the libellant was granted permission to amend the libel, and if the amendment is not filed within ten days the libel is to stand dismissed.

This order of the court is regarded as another victory for the owners of the Three Friends, but it is probable that the Government will appeal.

KING ALFONSO'S BIRTHDAY.

The Prisoners Released in Cuba of No Special Importance.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—This being the nameday of King Alfonso, it was celebrated here in the usual manner by services in the Cathedral in honor of the King's patron saint and by social functions. In accordance with the custom which obtains on this day liberty was given a number of prisoners. It was thought that a number of the Americans now confined in Cuban prisons would be released in honor of the day, but this expectation was disappointed. There were only thirteen men set free in this city, and their liberty was only given them provisionally. Three of them had been confined in the State prison, eight in Morre Castle, and two in the Cabanas Fortress. They were charged with various offenses, and all of them are comparatively unknown.

Several wounded rebels belonging to the rebel band led by Urras, who were hidden in a house in the outskirts of Havana, were arrested last night. All of them were brought here and placed in a military hospital.

Capt. Gen. Weyler is now at Union de Reyes, Province of Matanzas. The Marquis de Ahuma, Gen. Weyler's secundo cabo, or second in command; Marquis de Palmerola, Secretary of the Government, and the Civil Governor left for that place on an express train this morning. They will meet and hold a conference with the Captain General.

FILIBUSTER CASES UP.

**The Hearings of Roloff, Luiz, and Trujillo Beg

Better

than cure is prevention. If subject to rheumatism, ward off its attacks by purifying your blood now with a thorough course of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact, the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Yucatan, but put in at a Florida key, took on armed men and munitions of war, and landed them in Cuba. He said Gen. Roloff was on board and had given orders. The witness admitted that he is being paid $10 a week by the Spanish Consul while this case continues.

John Lockney, also a fireman, corroborated Cronin's testimony. He said cartridges got mixed with the coal in the steamer. He could not recognize Dr. Luis.

Capt. John M. Hudson was the principal witness. He said he first met Gen. Roloff in 1880, and Dr. Luis in 1886. In 1895 he conversed with Dr. Luis at 139 South Street, this city, regarding the purchase of a vessel. W. H. Smith, a ship broker, and the witness searched for a ship, and finally decided upon the Woodall. Dr. Luis gave Smith fifteen one thousand-dollar bills for the ship. Smith gave witness $13,000, which the latter took to Baltimore and paid for the boat. The remaining $2,000 was to be divided equally, Smith told witness, among Smith, the witness, and Señors Palma and Guerra. Subsequently Dr. Luis gave witness nearly $4,000 with which to fit up the ship.

Capt. Hudson said that Gen. Roloff sailed on the Woodall from Baltimore for Progreso. They arrived at the Florida key on July 16, 1895. About 150 persons came on board there, and a lot of rifles, machetes, and six tins containing dynamite were shipped. The vessel sailed for Cuba. Gen. Roloff gave orders on the trip. Gen. Sanchez gave the orders to send the men and cargo on the Woodall ashore. The men were armed when they landed. The disembarkation was begun at 8 P. M. July 24, and ended about 1:30 the next morning. Gen. Roloff superintended the landing. The Woodall subsequently went to New Orleans, where Dr. Luis gave him orders.

Under cross-examination, Capt. Hudson said: "Many months ago my crew gave me away, and the Cuban party threw me over. I was in danger of arrest at any moment, and no one would have furnished bail for me. So I told my story to my counsel. I brought a suit for damages against these defendants in October last. They cast me overboard, and to save myself I am testifying. I had relations with the Spanish Consul before I brought the civil suit."

Capt. Hudson said he met Trujillo in November, 1895, and at the latter's request hired the tugboat Charm and the lighter Stranahan to put men and arms aboard the Horsa, then lying off Barnegat. Trujillo was in charge of the men and arms taken on board the tug and lighter at the foot of Beekman Street, this city; King Street, Brooklyn, and at Communipaw, N. J. Witness admitted under cross-examination that he had informed the Spanish Consul about the Horsa expedition.

The hearing was adjourned till next Saturday.

APPEAL TO THE QUEEN REGENT.

The Society of the Daughters of 1812 Preparing Resolutions.

A committee of five ladies, representing the General Society of the Daughters of 1812, met at the Everett House to prepare resolutions, to be sent through Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, to the Queen Regent of Spain, asking that the contest between Cuba and the mother country be settled peaceably. This is in pursuance of action taken by the society at a meeting on Jan. 8.

On this committee are Mrs. Louis H. Hall, President of the Pennsylvania State Society; Mrs. William Gerry Slade, President of the New York State Society; Mrs. Le Roy S. Smith, Secretary General, and Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Founder General of the General Society.

The resolutions, not yet completed, implore the Queen Regent to use her good offices to settle the dispute between Spain and Cuba peaceably, by diplomacy or by arbitration. They are very general in nature, and do not specify any method of diplomatic intervention or arbitration.

"It is simply," said a member of the committee, "an expression of the feelings of the society, acting for American women at large, as they believe, in regard to the Cuban question, the attempted forcible settlement of which by the Spaniards has led to deplorable atrocities."

BRANCH CUBAN LEAGUES.

Efforts to Secure Sympathetic Organizations in Many Cities.

Col. Ethan Allen, President of the Cuban League of the United States, has sent documents to Cuban sympathizers in 750 towns of the country, outlining the plan of the league, with a view of promoting the organization of branches. These towns all have a population of 5,000 or over, and through the system of branch organizations the league is acquiring a large membership.

Resolutions are also being offered through the efforts of the league in all the State Legislatures, demanding that the Government take action to end the war in Cuba and promote Cuban independence. At the league headquarters in this city, 115 Broadway, many letters are being received from all parts of the country expressing sympathy with its work.

ELECTION OF CLUB OFFICERS.

Annual Meeting of the Nineteenth Assembly Good Government Club.

At the annual meeting of the Good Government Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District, held last Thursday at 349 Columbus Avenue, officers were elected as follows:

President—George Haven Putnam; First Vice President—J. H. C. Nevius; Second Vice President—Arthur H. Ely; Secretary—Joseph M. Price; Treasurer—Alfred Whitman.

Reports of officers and committees showed that the investigation of the sanitary conditions of the tenement houses of the district and other work with which the club was concerned was progressing well.

A report was submitted concerning structural defects of the elevated railroad structure at Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue, whereby posts were made to occupy the centre of the avenue at the Seventy-second Street crossing, constituting a source of danger and annoyance. A petition for presentation to the proper authorities asking for the removal of the posts was signed by the trustees.

A reduction of the annual dues from $12 to $6 was decided upon, to take effect at once.

Broke Through Three Fire Escapes.

Mrs. Mary Brewster of 551 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street was hanging out clothes from the rear fire escape of her home on the third floor of the building yesterday morning when the fire-escape floor gave way. Mrs. Brewster fell to the next fire escape, which gave way under her weight; then to the next, which also broke. She fell to the ground, and was picked up unconscious. She was badly hurt. The house is owned by M. Hughes of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Mount Morris Park West.

GGE'S CHNCES NOT GOOD

Illinois Republicans Do Not Believe the Chicago Banker Will Be Secretary of the Treasury.

SAME OPINION HELD AT CANTON

The Selection of Sherman and Alger Not Regarded with Favor at Washington—Brigham Hopes to Be Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—According to the Illinois Republicans here there has not been a moment since the name of Lyman J. Gage was mentioned for Secretary of the Treasury that they imagined there was any probability that he would be selected.

Mr. Gage is a Democrat and a free-trade Democrat at that. Among "straight" Democrats he is called a "Mugwump" of the strictest sect. To those who believe that the next Administration is to be a Republican one—and the policy of the Treasury is to be one strongly in contrast with that of the Administration with which Mr. Gage has been in sympathy—it is regarded as too absurd a suggestion for belief that a low-tariff gold Democrat should be asked to occupy the position of Secretary of the Treasury.

The reports about Gage are accounted for by Illinois men. They grow out of an effort made to secure the office of Secretary of the Treasury for Senator Cullom. Some weight has been given to the report by the fact that Mr. Kohlsaat is friendly to Gage, and it is not considered improbable that he asked Major McKinley to consider his name if he thought of putting a Western man in the Treasury.

Cullom had a talk with McKinley about the importance of putting a strong man in the Treasury, and of giving Illinois good recognition if the State was to be recognized at all. He was averse to having a small place given to Illinois, or to the selection of a small man for the State.

Mr. Dawes, a young man whom report had suggested as McKinley's private secretary, seems to have been so confident that he was to have a place that the small office of private secretary suddenly became unattractive, and he longed for a Cabinet place. He is said to have been willing to take the Treasury, but none of the friends of Senator Cullom regarded his selection as at all probable, and said he was not known in the State of Illinois. As the reports about Cullom became alarming to the friends of Dawes it was decided by them that if they could not get what they wanted they would prevent Cullom from securing the only office which he would be willing to fill.

Soon after this resolution was reached the reports about Gage began to be heard, and the men who believe that Cullom should have the Treasury portfolio rather than a Democrat are confident that the suggestion about Gage was put out by Dawes as a diversion to draw away those who had been urging the selection of the Senator.

There is a very distinct aversion among the Republicans to the appointment of a banker to be Secretary—and as Gage is a banker, they are confident that there was never the remotest chance that he would be asked to enter the Cabinet.

MR. GAGE IS WILLING.

Would Not Decline the Treasury Portfolio If It Were Offered.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Mr. Gage said to-night to The United Associated Press6:

"Should the position be tendered to me I should not feel at liberty to decline it. If Mr. McKinley is considering my name in connection with the Treasury portfolio but shall finally determine on some other man I shall feel no sense of disappointment or chagrin, but shall congratulate myself that personal sacrifice in many directions is not required of me.

"I am a Democrat in the sense that I believe in a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people. I do not believe in paternalism in government. As to parties, I have never voted any other than a Republican ticket except once, and that was in 1884, when I voted for Grover Cleveland. I voted for Harrison in 1892, and, of course, for McKinley in 1896. The platform of the last Republican National Convention embodies my present ideas as applied to the political issues then and now before the country.

"Under the Constitution revenue cannot be raised by direct taxation. We are obliged, therefore, to resort to indirect taxation, and no form of indirect taxation is less burdensome or more practical than the imposition of duties on foreign imports. This taxation should be so ordered, however, as not to foster monopolies, breed trusts, or favor the few at the expense of the many. I do not know how I can express my ideas more clearly than by saying that I believe in the raising of revenue by customs duties, so levied as to promote the general welfare by equalizing the difference between American and foreign labor."

The Directors of the First National Bank, at an informal conference, decided to leave President Gage free to decide, if the appointment should be tendered to him.

McKINLEY'S CABINET CRITICISED.

Republicans Not Pleased with the Present Outlook.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A tone of regret begins to be heard in all the comments upon the make-up of the Cabinet of Mr. McKinley as it has been announced in the newspapers from day to day. The most conspicuous surprise is expressed about the selection of Mr. Sherman, although it has been assumed from the first that he was to be Secretary of State.

Members of the Senate might be quoted in strong criticism of Sherman's selection. Besides being ill acquainted with foreign affairs, as illustrated by some of his speeches on controversies with different countries, Mr. Sherman is charged, with being forgetful, with lacking spirit, with having no taste for diplomatic affairs, and with being in indifferent physical health.

"The time has come," said one Senator, "that was dreaded by Mr. Sherman. A few years ago before he was selected to the term he is now serving, he contemplated withdrawing from public life. He told a friend he was amazed that any public man allowed that moment of his career to pass when he was master of all his faculties and persisted in remaining superfluous on the stage of public life until he had lost sound judgment that would admonish him to conceal the privacy of the ravages of time and many years of active labor.

"'I cannot,' said Sherman at the time referred to, 'bear the idea of losing that self-control that would deprive him of the discernment to discover and act upon the fact that I was on the wane.'"

"Without knowing it, the station has been passed by the Senator from Ohio, probably in the night, and he will never be as well prepared to resign as he was three years ago."

Gen. Alger is frankly discussed by Republicans as an expediency candidate, and not with absolute patience. He was here a few days ago, and it was then reported that his chief object in coming was to prevent the reopening of a story about his army career that had been used before by his enemies to his embarrassment. The army will be very sorry to see a candidate chosen for motives of expediency. Whoever may be chosen will have to be a very good man indeed in the office to commend himself so thoroughly to the army and the people in the War Deparement as has Col. Lamont.

No name has been mentioned for the Navy Department that has received the support extended at once to Gen. B. F. Tracy as soon as it is suggested that he might be the representative in the Cabinet from the State of New York. Such a selection would be a gain in efficiency. Gen. Tracy would bring to the discharge of the duties of the office an experience and interest that could be enjoyed by no other person who has been named for the place. A stranger to the office and the navy would naturally and inevitably retard business while he was learning the way to do business without misdoing it.

Ex-President Harrison had a laugh for the people who expect to name the Cabinet by petition when he was here a day or two ago. He evidently regards it as an impertinence for party men to attempt to control the President-elect by overwhelming him with arguments and signatures for favored sons.

He told a story on himself about his visit to Garfield in 1881 to secure the appointment of an Indiana man to the Cabinet. Another man got it, and Harrison was rather disposed to think that he and his fellow-members of the interviewing delegation had been served about right.

Harrison selected his own Cabinet in large part. If Wanamaker was chosen for reasons not satisfactory to Mr. Harrison, the talk about that selection was certainly not so contemptuous among party men as has been that upon the selection of Mr. Sherman to gratify an ambition entertained by other Ohio politicians.

BRIGHAM IS HOPEFUL.

He Thinks Ohio May Have Two Cabinet Positions.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 23.—J. H. Brigham of Ohio, who has frequently been mentioned for Secretary of Agriculture, called on the President-elect to-day and discussed the situation with him. To a correspondent Mr. Brigham said:

"Major McKinley assures me that my name is under consideration, and, I trust, favorably."

"Will not the fact that Ohio has one representative in the Cabinet, filling the most important place in that body, prevent your appointment?" was asked.

"Not necessarily," answered Mr. Brigham. "I am supported by strong indorsements of the State and National granges. My appointment to the Cabinet would not be a State matter. It would be made on National lines."

The chances are, however, that Ohio will not have more than one place in the Cabinet, though it is possible the post of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture may be offered to Mr. Brigham.

Notwithstanding all that has been said about the tender of a Cabinet portfolio to Lyman J. Gage of Chicago, it can be positively announced that no one has been asked to accept the Treasury portfolio. The President-elect holds Mr. Gage in high esteem, and has doubtless asked some of his friends to quietly ascertain whether Mr. Gage would be in a position to go into the Cabinet if invited. This does not mean that a portfolio has been or will be tendered to him, but that he is under favorable consideration along with half a dozen others.

Senator-elect C. W. Fairbanks, National Committeeman W. T. Durbin, and Judge Monks of Indiana paid their respects to Major McKinley to-day. The subject of Indiana patronage was discussed. Chairman John K. Goudy of the Indiana Republican State Committee is said to be under consideration for appointment as Consul General at Paris, and will have, of course, the indorsement of Senator Fairbanks.

Senator Carter of Montana and Senator Wilson of Washington called on Major McKinley to-day to talk about some appointments in the far West.

The report which came here from the East to-day to the effect that Robert P. Porter has been promised the appointment of Minister to Japan is without foundation. The Japanese mission has not been disposed of, and an effort is being made by the friends of the present incumbent to secure his retention, but it will doubtless be unsuccessful.

NEW YORK BANKERS APPROVE.

Several Interviewed Consider Mr. Gage a Sound, Safe Man.

The suggestion of Lyman J. Gage, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, in connection with the Secretaryship of the Treasury under McKinley has excited much interest among the bankers and financiers of this city.

A. B. Hepburn, President of the Third National Bank, said yesterday: "Mr. Gage is a man of great ability and large experience, and he seems to possess all of the qualifications for a Secretary of the Treasury. I think that his appointment to that office would be excellent policy."

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, said: "I regard Mr. Lyman J. Gage as a very able man. He has had a wide and varied experience in banking, and is one of the best men in the West for the office of Secretary of the Treasury. Should he be appointed, the Administration would have the services of one of the representative financiers of this country."

George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank, remarked: "My acquaintance with Mr. Gage is limited, but I think him a very capable man."

Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America, said: "The selection of Lyman J. Gage to be Secretary of the Treasury in the McKinley Administration would be an excellent one. I would be delighted to see Mr. Gage appointed for two reasons: First, because he is thoroughly competent and would make a most efficient Secretary, and, second, because the advocacy of his appointment by New York bankers would show that we entertain toward Chicago only feelings of brotherly love."

Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Union Bank, said: "Mr. Gage as Secretary of the Treasury would bring to the office a fine equipment, probably the best available, for the wisest treatment at this time of the complicated currency situation. He is a capable, prudent financier, with large experience in practice, and has made finance the subject of study and reflection for many years. He is in close touch with the West, owes his eminence to his knowledge of Western needs and to his services to Western commerce. He is singularly fitted for the finance side of the Treasury work, and his appointment would be an assurance to all interests of the capable conduct of the Treasury Department."

Horace E. Garth, President of the Mechanics' National Bank, said: "I know of no better man in the country." Frederick B. Schenck, President of the Mercantile National Bank, said: "I think the selection of Lyman J. Gage to be Secretary of the Treasury would be an admirable one."

James H. Parker, President of the United States National Bank, remarked: "Mr. Gage's appointment would be a very good one. It seems to me that if President McKinley adopts the policy of selecting a competent financial man to manage the finances of the country he will act wisely."

The Weather for a Week.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at midnight shows a mean barometer of 29.870 inches, with a maximum of 30.460 inches at 10 A. M. Wednesday, and a minimum of 29.408 at 12 P. M. Friday, and a mean thermometer of 35.4° with a maximum of 51° at 5 A. M. Monday, and a minimum of 14° at 8 A. M. Tuesday. The distance traveled by the wind during the week was 1797 miles. The total amount of rainfall was 1.79 inches.

A City Hall Rumor.

There was a rumor about the City Hall yesterday that the Commissioners of Accounts were investigating the affairs of the Fire Department and paying particular attention to that period when Commissioner O. H. La Grange was President of the board. One of the Commissioners said that no special investigation was being made by his bureau at this time. Mayor Strong said there was nothing in the story about an investigation covering the period of Gen. La Grange's Presidency.

THE KING'S BRIDGE EXTENSION.

Court of Appeals Probably to Hear the Case—Work Is to Be Continued.

The decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court affirming, with some modification, the preliminary injunction granted by Justice Truax restraining the Third Avenue Railroad Company from constructing its King's Bridge Road extension above One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, in the suit of the owners of Christ's Hotel, at One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and King's Bridge Road, attracted wide attention yesterday.

The King's Bridge Road franchise was obtained by the Third Avenue Railroad Company from the Board of Aldermen after a memorable fight between the Third Avenue people and the Metropolitan Traction Company. At the auction sale of the franchise in the Controller's office, the Traction Company ran the bidding up to nearly 40 per cent. of the gross receipts.

After the Third Avenue Company obtained the franchise it went on with the work of construction, and is said to have already contracted for expenditures amounting to $2,000,000. The decision of the Appellate Division, it is thought, is so far-reaching in its probable effects that the case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

When Acting Corporation Counsel W. L. Turner was asked yesterday for his views as to the effect of the decision, he said that the questions raised in the decision affected so largely the validity of the franchise that it was natural to expect that the questions would be taken to the highest court. "I do not think," said Mr. Turner, "that under these circumstances the low officers of the city should express any opinion of the case at the present time. The city was not a party to the case before the Appellate Division, and it is possible that it cannot be taken to the Court of Appeals in its present shape. But there are now before Justice Smyth two cases in which the validity of the Third Avenue Company's franchise is involved, and in which the city is a party. It is, therefore, probable that the questions at issue may reach the Court of Appeals in such a way as to require the appearance of the Corporation Counsel in the suit. The city's interests in the present view of the case lie in the direction of upholding the validity of the franchise. The large percentage which the corporation bid for the franchise should be secured, if possible, to the City Treasury."

Mr. Turner said that he could give no idea as to when the question would reach the Court of Appeals.

Edward Lauterbach of counsel for the Third Avenue Railroad Company said yesterday that, notwithstanding the doubt of the validity of the franchise presented in the decision, the company would proceed with the construction of the King's Bridge branch from One Hundred and Sixty-second Street. He held that interference with the business of Christ's roadhouse did not annul the entire franchise.

PRESENT TO GEN. HEUREAUX

Beautiful Gold and Jeweled Sword Made by Tiffany & Co.

Tiffany & Co. had on exhibition in their establishment on Union Square yesterday the beautiful and costly gold and jeweled sword which they have just completed for the people of the sister Republic of Santo Domingo, as a testimonial of esteem to their President, Gen. Ulises Heureaux.

The sword handle and scabbard are of eighteen-carat gold, and in addition to the 720 pennyweights of gold used, over 600 precious stones have been employed in the decorations, among them being 29 diamonds, 228 emeralds, 363 rubies, several amethysts, tourmalines, carbuncles, and an opal.

The steel blade of the sword is elaborately etched, bearing on one side the words "Pro Patria et Justitia," (for my country and justice,) and on the other side an ornamental design. All the gold work is richly carved and chased in the Italian Renaissance order, and the precious stones are employed both for inscriptions and to represent the national colors of the Republic of Santo Domingo.

Twining around the barrel of the hilt in tiny rubies, indicative of dignity and divine power, are the letters "22 H. 27de Febrero, 1897," and on the languet, or falling guard, within a shield, studded with tiny rubies, is the pretty sentiment in Spanish, which explains the gift: "Feliz por la Paz, la Patria te Candice." ("You have given us peace. The country blesses you.")

The scabbard is also richly studded with precious stones, including amethysts and tourmalines.

The sword is accompanied by a large album, made by Tiffany & Co., and bound in Texas-steer leather. The mountings are of carved silver, and in addition to the rich corners and clasp, there is on the centre in large raised letters, "Republica Dominicana." Underneath this is a handsome fac simile, in raised silver, of the coat of arms of the Dominican Government, and forming a wreath to the arms are the words, "Republica Dominicana. Al Pacificador de la Patria." ("The restorer of peace to his country.")

PALMER SUSPECT RELEASED.

He Was Identified as Nicholas J. Nelson, a Plumber.

Nicholas J. Nelson of 159 Chrystie Street, who was arrested Friday by Special Deputy Sheriff John Cotrell of Mamaroneck on suspicion that he was Arthur Palmer, the Mamaroneck murderer, was in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. Cotrell was not present, and Nelson laughingly said that, after the developments of the night, he did not believe Cotrell would appear.

Charles K. Johanson, editor of the Swedish weekly paper The North Star, told Magistrate Simms that Nelson had done plumbing work for him.

This satisfied Magistrate Simms and he discharged Nelson. As Nelson left the court he said he intended to sue Cotrell for false arrest.

Found a Thief's Cache.

Edgar Denais, a boy living at 1 Gates Avenue, Jersey City, was passing through a piece of woods on Brown Place while on his way to work yesterday morning when he saw a bundle that had been carelessly thrust under a brushpile behind a stone wall. He took the bundle to the Ocean Avenue Police Station. There it was found to contain five pieces of silverware and two overcoats. Half an hour later Robert J. Kay of 108 Avenue E informed the police that his house had been entered by thieves during the night. He said they had taken his derby hat, leaving an old one in its place, and five pieces of silverware and two overcoats. He identified the property found by Denais.

Mme. Melba Sails for Europe.

Mme. Melba sailed yesterday on the French Line steamship La Bourgogne. As the hour of sailing was early, she went aboard at midnight, and found there many parting messages and tokens. Her stateroom was banked with flowers, one piece, an elaborate wreath, standing four feet high. Notes from Mmes. Eames and Calvé and Mr. Bispham wished her an early recovery and return to the Metropolitan Opera Company. Several members of the company, though they had bid her good-bye at her hotel, were on the steamship when she went aboard to wish her godspeed.

Ellis Island Force on the List.

Dr. Joseph H. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration, who had been in Washington during the past week, said yesterday that he had arranged for the classification of his entire force in the civil service. The matter has now been passed upon by both the Civil Service Bureau and the Treasury Department, to meet the requirements of the last civil service proclamation of the President. All future appointees to the Ellis Island force will, therefore, be required to pass the civil service examination.

ARCHBISHOP MARTINELLI HERE.

He Will Celebrate with Pontifical Mass To-day the Feast of St. Agnes.

The Apostolic Delegate, Sebastian Martinelli, Archbishop of Ephesus, accompanied by his secretary, the Rev. Dr. Rooker, arrived at the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City at 3 P. M. yesterday, and was met by the Rev. Dr. Brann, pastor of St. Agnes's Church, East Forty-second Street and Third Avenue.

The Archbishop and his secretary will be the guests of Father Brann, at the rectory of the church during their stay, which will probably last until Monday evening. Excepting the time when he came to say mass in the annexed district some months ago, the Delegate will make his first public appearance in the city during this visit. He is here to celebrate the Feast of St. Agnes, which occurs to-day.

In anticipation of the event, the Church of St. Agnes has been elaborately decorated and the choir augmented to an unusual extent. On each side of the central altar of the church the American and Papal flags are intertwined, while the pillars bear the banners of the church organizations. The altars are banked with flowers and plants.

The services will begin at 11 o'clock this morning. Archbishop Corrigan will preside on his throne in the sanctuary. The assistant priest will be the Very Rev. Father Dyer, President of St. Joseph's Seminary; Deacon of the Mass, the Rev. Dr. McSweeny, pastor of St. Brigid's; sub-Deacon, the Rev. Father Healy, pastor of St. Bernard's; Deacons of Honor, Father Colton and Dr. Rooker. In addition, in the sanctuary will be Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, Bishop Farley, Mgr. Mooney, the Very Rev. John Baudenelli, Provincial of the Passionists' Order in the United States, and many other noted priests.

The Rev. Alexander Doyle of the Paulist Fathers will preach a sermon, as will also the Rev. James H. McGean, rector of St. Peter's Church. The choir, under the direction of the organist, William A. Brice, will be assisted by a second professional quartet, the Philharmonic Quartet of strings, and Mr. S. Van Praag, violinist. Haydn's Imperial Mass, No. 3, will be rendered, but the "Kyrie" will be from Gounod's St. Cecelia Mass. The Postlude will be Gounod's "Laudate Dominum."

At 7:30 P. M. the Rev. Father McGean will preach, and additional music of a high order will be rendered. Following Vespers, and every evening during the week, the relics of St. Agnes will be exposed for veneration to Catholics.

A large number of prominent citizens will be present at the services, and it has been deemed expedient to issue tickets for the 11 o'clock mass, as those who have made application for seats could not be seated in the church.

AGAINST CITY HALL TERMINUS.

Opponents of a Continuation of the Underground Road Yield.

Many of the owners of property on lower Broadway and adjacent streets have, within the past few days, signified their approval of the plan for the construction of the proposed underground road along Broadway from the City Hall to the Battery. It was said yesterday that a petition in its favor will be prepared and very generally signed by the business men interested for presentation to the Rapid Transit Commissioners at their public hearing next Thursday.

The Directors of the American Exchange Bank have unanimously adopted a resolution giving the consent of the bank to the extension, and it is understood that the Equitable and Manhattan Insurance Companies, and H. O. Havemeyer and S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, representing Trinity Church corporation, will also concur in the extension. President Poor of the National Park Bank has written to the Commissioners in advocacy of the plan, taking the ground that the whole city would be benefited by the construction of the road below the City Hall.

Referring to the proposed extension yesterday, Mr. Spencer Trask said:

"It is understood that very many property owners who first questioned the wisdom of giving their consent on account of the engineering difficulties to be overcome and in fear that the foundations of buildings might be endangered have been assured by architects and expert engineers that the plan contains no elements of danger, and have now determined to aid in its consummation.

"It seems hardly possible that any owners of real estate lying below the City Hall, either on Broadway or adjacent to it, should not do all in their power to insist upon the extension of the road, let alone in any way attempting to oppose it. If there are to be any opponents of the extension they should be among the property owners above City Hall Park, who might argue that the stoppage of the road at the Park would tend to move the centre of business activity northward, to their advantage.

"The termination of the road at City Hall Park would naturally be a detriment to the section lying below as far as the Battery. If the road were to stop there it would also be of far less advantage to the public than it would be if extended. There are several ferries south of City Hall Park that should be adjacent to stations on the road, not to mention those at the Battery. It should be remembered also that the Battery is the geographical centre of the Greater New York, and is naturally the central point from which to lay out the future rapid transit system of the city."

DAMAGES AGAINST A UNION.

Awarded to a Former Member for Expulsion and Persecution.

Judge McAdam, in the Supreme Court, has awarded $1,045.58 damages and costs to Michael J. O'Farrell, 532 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, against Local Union No. 340 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for expelling him from the union without a trial in December, 1892. Farrell sued for $5,000. He joined the union in 1888, and in November, 1892, he went to work on the Criminal Court Building. A strike was ordered, but O'Farrell did not know it, and did not at first go out, but when informed he quit promptly.

The District Council, however, fined him $50 and ordered him to go to Union No. 340 for a reprimand. He could not pay, and was expelled, and whenever he secured work anywhere the union induced his employers to discharge him by threats of strikes. Finally he was hounded out of the trade, and had to work as a common laborer at half the wages which he got as a carpenter.

Deputy Sheriff Lipsky, in trying to levy an execution against the union, could not find anything to seize, as it had moved its headquarters. O'Farrell's lawyer will try to find out how much money the union has in bank.

GUEST OF PSI UPSILON CLUB.

Reception to Lieut. Gov. Woodruff by Fellow Members of the Fraternity.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was the guest last night of the Psi Upsilon Club at its house, 64 West Thirty-ninth Street. The Lieutenant Governor became a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity while he was in Yale, from which he was graduated in 1879.

Previous to the reception, the Lieutenant Governor dined with some personal friends in an upper room.

Among the gentlemen present were George H. Fox, Charles H. Shaw, George S. Coleman, Ernest S. Jackson, Harvey Parker, Robert S. Luce, Herbert Bridgman, Frederick W. Hinrichs, William De Wolf Dimock, Dr. Goffe, one of the oldest living members of the fraternity; Dr. Donald M. Barstow, Max Miller, George S. Pullman, Dr. Holbrook Curtis, Harvey Parsons, Harry B. Ketchum, Joseph H. Welch, William H. Corbin, James T. Whittlesey, B. Hughes, and H. E. Milholland.

Speeches were made by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, George H. Fox, Fred W. Hinrichs, and George S. Coleman.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises..7:17	Sun sets..5:08	Moon rises..	..

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..11:33	Gov. Is'd..11:45	H. Gate..
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..	Gov. Is'd..	H. Gate..1:34

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JAN. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston.	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 26.

City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa	.....	11:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool..	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27.

Alamo, Galveston...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Cha'st'n.	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orl'ns.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Norwegian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, So'ampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JAN. 24.

Ceylon, Penarth, Jan. 9.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Jan. 1.
El Sud, New Orleans, Jan. 19.
Elysia, Gibraltar, Jan. 5.
Europe, London, Jan. 16.
Foyle, St. Lucia, Jan. 14.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Jan. 16.
Habana, Havana, Jan. 20.
Hudson, New Orleans, Jan. 19.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Dec. 31.
La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 16.
Menemsha, Swansea, Jan. 8.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, Jan. 5.
Prins F. Hendrik, Port au Prince, Jan. 16.
Simon Dumois, Gibraltar, Jan. 8.

MONDAY, JAN. 25.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Jan. 14.
Cevic, Liverpool, Jan. 15.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 22.
Oldenberg, Glasgow, Jan. 14.

TUESDAY, JAN. 26.

Concho, Galveston, Jan. 19.
El Monte, New Orleans, Jan. 23.
Friesland, Antwerp, Jan. 16.
F. de Lesseps, Port au Prince, Jan. 19.
New Comer, St. Lucia, Jan. 18.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27.

Caribbee, St. Thomas, Jan. 21.
Martello, Hull, Jan. 13.
Mendota, Newcastle, Jan. 13.
Mobile, London, Jan. 15.
Thingvalla, Stettin, Jan. 10.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Jan. 25.
Vigilancia, Havana, Jan. 23.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28.

Chicago City, Swansea, Jan. 15.
Marsala, Hamburg, Jan. 11.
Munchen, Bremen, Jan. 16.
Nordkyn, Hamburg, Jan. 13.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29.

Britannic, Liverpool, Jan. 20.
Caracas, La Guayra, Jan. 23.
Idaho, London, Jan. 15.
Trave, Bremen, Jan. 20.

Arrived—Jan. 23.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool Jan. 16 and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:14 P. M.

SS Niagara, Crocker, Cienfuegos Jan. 14, Santiago 16th, and Nassau 19th, with mdse. and one passenger to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:32 A. M.

SS Ardandearg, (Br.,) Kinley, Barry Jan. 6, in ballast to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Eadsworth, (Br.,) Cox, Pernambuco Dec. 23 and St. Lucia Jan. 7, with sugar to Thomson & Co.; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 A. M.

SS St. Louis, Randle, Southampton Jan. 16, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:20 A. M.

SS Curacao, Sukeforth, from Maracaibo, via St. Thomas, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:55 P. M.

SS Vega, (Port.,) Costa, Lisbon Jan. 10, with mdse. and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:50 P. M.

SS Glenmavis, (Br.,) Wallace, Manzanilla Dec. 31, Belize Jan. 4, Port Barrios 6th, Livingston 8th, Puerto Cortez 9th, and Progreso 10th, with mdse. to Flint, Eddy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Carmarthenshire, (Br.,) Sincock, Delagoa Bay Dec. 19, via St. Vincent Jan. 9, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Briand, Marseilles Dec. 31 and Naples Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight yesterday.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Rhode, Leith Dec. 31 and Dundee Jan. 6, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 23, 9:30 P. M., west, strong breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Obdam, for Rotterdam.
SS Mohawk, (Br.,) for London.
SS Alene, (Br.,) for Kingston, Savanilla, &c.
SS Cuvier, (Br.,) for Manchester, England.
SS City of Washington, for Havana, &c.
SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Oxus, (Br.,) for Kingston.
SS Servia, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Ems, (Ger.,) for Genoa and Naples.
SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Alps, (Br.,) for Halifax.
SS Creole, for New Orleans.
SS El Norte, for New Orleans.
SS Croatan, for Wilmington and Georgetown.
SS Leona, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Hekla, (Dan.,) for Stettin, Copenhagen, &c.
SS La Grande Duchesse, Savannah.
SS Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from Bremen for New York, passed Dover yesterday.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, from New York Jan. 9 for Hull, passed Portland Bill to-day.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Bourge, from Marseilles Jan. 14 for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Laleham, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from Palermo for New York Jan. 16.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Capt. Koch, sld. from Hamburg for New York Jan. 20.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, sld. from Genoa for New York Jan. 21.

SS T

REAR TENEMENTS MUST GO

DECISION FOR THE HEALTH BOARD BY A REFEREE.

A Victory in the First Action Under the Law of 1895—Three Mott Street Structures Affected.

The first decision in this city under the law of 1895, relating to the condemnation of buildings by the Board of Health for sanitary reasons, was rendered yesterday, when Referee William G. Davis decided in favor of the Health Board, which began condemnation proceedings against the rear tenements at 308 to 316 Mott Street, inclusive. The decision is a valuable one, as it sustains the right and power of the Health Board to condemn premises whenever it is considered that the public health is endangered by such buildings.

The present action was the result of a resolution adopted by the Health Board in June, 1896, condemning the tenements in the rear of 308, 310, 312, 314, and 316 Mott Street. This action was taken by the board because in its opinion these buildings, by reason of age, defects in drainage, plumbing, and ventilation, were a source of nuisances which were likely to cause sickness and endanger the health of the occupants and others living in the neighborhood.

The premises consist of a parcel of land on the easterly side of Mott Street, between Bleecker and Houston Streets, about 91 feet in front, by 61 feet 5 inches in depth. Upon this land there stand five houses in front and three in the rear, each 53 feet in height, the entire plot being covered with the exception of a courtyard between the front and rear buildings which is 5 feet in width at the northern extremity and 7 feet in width at the southern end. The apartments in the rear buildings each consist of three rooms, the front one, the living room, being lighted and ventilated by two windows, opening into the courtyard, and two bedrooms in the rear, each lighted and ventilated by one window. In the northerly line of rooms this window on each story opens into the yard of adjoining property, but the window in each other room looks upon a blank wall at an average distance of 8 inches from it. The cellar of these rear buildings is occupied by the closets for the use of all the tenants in both the front and rear buildings, and this cellar is open to the court yard, having no other means of ventilation. The floor of the cellar being level with the pavement of the courtyard, and all the doors and windows opening into it on the level of the first story, at least 7 feet above it, there results a well through which no current of air ever flows, which is constantly fed with emanations from the closets, and dampness arising from the hydrants in the court.

The property is owned by Frederick Dassori, and the Greenwood Cemetery Corporation has a mortgage on it. It is leased to Pietro Rosa. The owner and tenants were ordered to vacate by the Health Board, but refused. The matter was taken into the Supreme Court in September of last year, to test the right of the board. Dassori, the owner, disputed the necessity of the destruction of the buildings, and after considerable legal quibbling the case was referred to Mr. Davis, as referee. This was Oct. 3, 1896. The hearing has been going on from time to time since then, with the result that the referee rendered his finding in the case yesterday. It will be filed in the County Clerk's office to-morrow. Coudert Brothers and David Keane appeared for the property owners and Henry Steinert, counsel for the Health Board, and Roger Foster, for that board.

In his decision, the referee says:

"I find that the rear buildings upon the premises known as 308, 310, 312, 314, and 316 Mott Street are a nuisance, injurious to the health of the inhabitants thereof, and to the health of the persons dwelling in the neighborhood thereof; that, by reason of age, defects in drainage, plumbing, and ventilation, and because of the existence of a nuisance on said premises which is likely to cause sickness among the occupants of the said rear tenement houses and among the occupants of other property in the City of New York, and because the said rear tenement houses stop ventilation in other buildings, and because said rear tenement houses make and conduce to make other buildings adjacent to the same unfit for human habitation and injurious to health, and because said rear tenement houses prevent proper measures from being carried into effect for remedying other sanitary evils in respect of such other buildings, the said rear tenement houses are unfit for human habitation and are not reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation, and are so unfit for human habitation that the evils caused by said rear tenement houses cannot be remedied by repairs nor in any other way than by the destruction of said rear tenement houses; that it is necessary for the maintenance of the health of the citizens and residents of the City of New York that said rear tenement houses be destroyed, and that the plaintiff has been unable to agree with the owner for the purchase of said property by reason of a difference between plaintiff and said owner as to the value of the same."

A CHICAGO HOTEL SCHEME.

The Old Grand Pacific to be Made a Business Men's Rendezvous.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 23.—If Levi Z. Leiter and Tracy C. Drake can agree on terms, Chicago will soon have a hotel and rendezvous for business men modeled after the famous Astor House in New York.

The plan is to renovate the old Grand Pacific, scrape the crust of age from its walls, and do everything that money can accomplish to make it a rendezvous for businessmen and the élite. Tracy C. Drake and John B. Drake, Jr., who were associated with their father in running the Grand Pacific Hotel, admit that they still like the business, and have been casting about for something suitable since the Grand Pacific was deserted.

EXPLOSION ON SHIPBOARD.

Five of the Crew of the Collier Madeleine Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—The French collier Madeleine arrived yesterday from Callao. One of her boilers exploded soon after the steamer left Callao, killing five men and injuring several others. She put into Acapulco for repairs.

After leaving Acapulco Chief Engineer Obe had a quarrel with Chief Officer Diamond over some letters the latter had received from Mrs. Obe, and the engineer shot and severely wounded Diamond, and also cut him with a knife.

The Madeleine returned to Acapulco, where Obe was left in the hands of the Mexican authorities and Diamond in a hospital.

The Pirrie Not a Plague Ship.

In reference to the report that the steamer Pirrie had arrived at Hamburg from Bombay with cases of the plague aboard and had been quarantined, Emil L. Boas of the Hamburg-American Line said yesterday: "We have caused inquiries to be made, and have to-day received official information from Hamburg that the Pirrie is not a steamer, but a sailing vessel, and that she did not come from Bombay, but from Calcutta, having left Calcutta over four months ago, or long before the plague appeared, even in Bombay. The first mate died on the voyage of consumption, and some of the crew arrived suffering from scurvy, due to lack of fresh food. An official examination showed that there was not even a suspicion of plague. This is, therefore, again an instance of the malicious reports which have been spread for the purpose of injuring the interests of the Port of Hamburg."

Hood's Pills

stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure biliousness, headache, dizziness, sour stomach, constipation, etc. Price, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

IN DR. HAILMANN'S BEHALF.

His Retention as Superintendent of Indian Schools Is Urged.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—A letter has been sent to President-elect McKinley by the Indian Rights Association requesting the retention of Dr. W. N. Hailmann as Superintendent of Indian Schools. The persons signing the petition say that Dr. Hailmann is unquestionably the ablest educator who has ever had charge of this branch of work. The following is an extract from the letter:

"Dr. Hailmann was appointed under the past Administration wholly irrespective of political considerations, and solely, so far as we can gather, because of his eminence as an educator and his probable fitness to develop and put in practical operation a system of Indian education. He was recommended to ex-Secretary Hoke Smith for appointment to his present post by Dr. W. T. Harris, the head of the National Bureau of Education; and this recommendation was concurred in by other prominent educators and by the Indian Rights Association.

"Dr. Hailmann's record has been an excellent one. He has shown a remarkable grasp of the whole field of Indian education, and with patience, tact, and energy has been carrying his plans into practical operation. At the recent Lake Mohonk Indian Conference, which is the most representative gathering of friends of the Indians in the country, the opinion was unanimously expressed that Dr. Hailmann's retention was much to be desired in the interest of Indian education.

"The experience of many years has shown that the more completely the principle of civil service reform shall govern the entire Indian service the greater will be the Government's success in promoting the education and civilization of the Indians and in solving the Indian question."

The members signing the petition are: Philip C. Garrett, President; O. W. Whitaker, Vice President, Charles E. Pancoast, J. Rodman Paul, E. Y. Hartshorne, Albert B. Weimer, Maria M. Coxe, N. Dubois Miller, Charles F. Jenkins, George Gluyas Mercer, Charles W. Freedley, Henry S. Pancoast, Susan P. Wharton, and Herbert Welsh, Corresponding Secretary.

The signatures include the names of these prominent men outside of the Indian Rights Association: Theodore Roosevelt, Seth Low, W. E. Dodge, James MacAlister, H. B. Whipple, Frank Wood, J. Bayard Henry, Joel J. Baily, Mahlon N. Gilbert, J. C. Strawbridge, Samuel B. Capen, John V. Farwell, W. N. McVickar, and Silas W. Pettit.

COMING EVENTS.

—Entertainment and reception of Nassau Wheelmen, at 193 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, Friday, Jan. 29.

—Revival services at Rochester Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, to-day. Preaching by the Rev. Albert F. Newton.

—"Home Crusade" meeting at the rooms of the Theosophical Society, 142 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, at 8:15 this evening.

—Review, parade, and reception of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., at the armory, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street, Thursday evening, Jan. 28.

—Celebration of the thirty-sixth anniversary of Architect Lodge, No. 519, F. and A. M., will take place Tuesday evening at the Lexington Avenue Opera House.

—Mass meeting to favor reduction in the price of gas and municipal ownership of public franchise will be held to-morrow evening at Cooper Union, 7:30 P. M.

—Last of a series of monthly dances will be given by the Harlem Wheelmen at "The Ellerslie," 80 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Wednesday evening, Feb. 3.

—Schubert centennial charity concert for the poor of New York, under the auspices of the League of Theosophical Workers, No. 1, at Aryan Hall, 144 Madison Avenue, Sunday, Jan. 31, at 8:15 P. M.

—An account of the state of affairs in Cuba from an insurgent's standpoint will be given by Lieut. Edwardo Laborde of Gen. Gomez's staff at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, this evening, illustrated by 100 views.

—Sixth song recital, under the direction of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, at Association Hall, Brooklyn, Thursday evening, Jan. 28. The artists will be Miss Margaret Hall, mezzo-soprano; William H. Rieger, tenor, and Miss Bertha Bucklin, violin.

—The New York Scottish Society will celebrate the anniversary of Robert Burns's birthday at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, 119 West Fortieth Street, to-morrow evening. The oration will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay. There will be a musical entertainment.

—Concert this evening at the Hebrew Institute, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, under the direction of Leon Kramer. Among the artists will be Karl Stein, 'cello; Mrs. Emma D. Aron, soprano; Miss Josephine Hauser, piano; Miss Louise T. Woolner, songs; Mrs. E. S. Kaufman, zither; Miss Esther Hirsch, contralto, and Miss Mabel Henry, recitations.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry will give a ball in their marble mansion, Sixty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, to-morrow evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Starr Dana, 1,031 Fifth Avenue, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding on the afternoon and evening of Saturday next by giving a large reception and dinner.

A ladies' day reception and entertainment, under the auspices of the Catholic Club, will be held in the clubhouse, 120 West Fifty-ninth Street, Wednesday evening. It promises to be a noteworthy social event.

—Judge and Mrs. Charles H. Truax gave a large reception in honor of their daughter, Miss Truax, at their residence, 12 East Sixty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon, which was followed by a small dinner party and dance in the evening. Miss Truax was gowned in white satin. Mrs. Truax wore cream-colored satin, trimmed with black velvet.

—The Misses Lent of 225 West Seventy-first Street gave a large reception and tea yesterday afternoon. The Misses Lent were gowned in white satin, trimmed with point lace, and carried bouquets of white roses. They were assisted in receiving by Miss Edith Paulsen Miss Marie Griffin, Miss Richmond, Miss Platt, Miss Marie McCauley, and Miss Minnie Lent.

—Mrs. Walter Rutherford entertained the members of the Saturday Evening Euchre Club at her residence, 714 Madison Avenue, last evening. The prizes were silver-handled hat brushes and silver and pearl penholders and pencils. Some of the members are Col. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Miss Julia D. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Starr Dana, the Misses Dana, Richard T. Dana, Dr. and Mrs. I. Z. Kip, William V. B. Kip, and Mr. and Mrs. James Mühlenberg Bailey.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 23.—The carriage factory of Robert Van Schoicks was destroyed by fire this morning. It is believed to be the work of incendiaries. The damage was about $5,000, which is half covered by insurance.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 23.—The extensive carriage works of Charles Grube were consumed by fire this morning. The high winds made it look serious for the surrounding buildings at one time. The carriage factory was completely destroyed, the loss being $30,000. The insurance is light. Many hands are thrown out of employment.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Jan. 23.—Almost an entire block of business houses on Water Street, the principal business thoroughfare of the city, was destroyed by fire this morning. The blaze was discovered at 5 o'clock, but on account of the extreme cold and the high winds, the efforts of the firemen were almost useless. The fire started in Theodore T. Taubert's grocery, and spread rapidly. The following stores were burned: George W. Rinkleff, hardware; George Stahl, wholesale wines and liquors; M. Leg, saloon, and Taubert's grocery. The loss will aggregate more than $250,000; partly covered by insurance.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Jan. 23.—The large plant of the American Brick and Tile Company, near here, was destroyed by fire last night, together with its machinery. The loss is $30,000, with no insurance. The works have been idle for two years. Supreme Court Justice Green of Pennsylvania is the largest stockholder in the company.

Motorman Crushed by His Car.

Hugo Rorke, thirty years old, a motorman on the Lenox Avenue line, was crushed by his car late last night at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. He was removed to Manhattan Hospital.

THE SEVENTH'S MARKSMEN

KEMP TROPHY FOR COMPANY B AND CLARK FOR COMPANY F.

Company I Wins the Abeel Trophy—Contests Last Night in the Prone and Non-Expert Matches.

The shooting at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night was in the prone class and the non-expert matches. The prone class match is seven shots standing and seven shots prone, five prizes each match.

The non-expert match requires seven shots standing and seven shots prone, and is open to those who have never made 68 in any armory rifle club match. Five prizes.

The winners last night were:

PRONE CLASS.

Name.	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Private A. Stevens	34	35	69
Corp. Drake	34	34	68
Private B. F. Goodspeed	32	35	67
Corp. E. W. Lancaster	31	35	66
Private F. E. Baker	30	35	65

NON-EXPERT MATCH.

Private W. M. Phillips	32	34	66
Private F. E. Baker, Jr.	30	35	65
Private C. H. Plump	33	31	64
Private H. B. Burroughs	32	32	64
Private R. H. Patton	29	35	64

QUALIFIED AS EXPERTS.

Private A. E. Wells—Deliberate fire, 69; rapid fire, 68.

Private E. M. Leash—Deliberate fire, 68; rapid fire, 69.

Corp. C. Drake—Deliberate fire, 68; rapid fire, 67.

Corp. E. W. Lancaster—Deliberate fire, 68; rapid fire, 69.

Scores by Marksmen.

The Seventh Regiment marksmen, who for the last two weeks have had a busy time shooting for trophies, ended the special competitions Friday night. Company A shot for the Kemp and Clark Trophies, but its experts were not in good form, and the first company's scores were not so good as expected. The results were:

COMPANY A.

Name.	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Private R. Darling	23	25	48
Private L. J. F. Rooney	23	24	47
Sergt. T. J. Conroy	22	25	47
Capt. H. W. Janssen	23	24	47
Lance Corp. W. H. Ford	23	22	45
Sergt. G. W. Roosevelt, Jr.	22	22	44
Private J. Dixon, Jr.	21	22	43
Corp. S. M. Hook	20	23	43
Private F. C. Wightmann	23	19	42
Private J. K. Morgan	20	22	42
Private W. Foster	20	22	42
Private J. K. Green	21	20	41
Private J. D. Miner, Jr.	19	22	41
Private W. E. Ward	21	19	40
Corp. G. F. Picken	19	20	39
Private J. Gordon	21	17	38
Sergt. R. T. Smith	18	20	38
Corp. J. L. Jordan	18	19	37
Corp. W. M. Connell	20	16	36
Private H. E. Mann	16	19	35
Private H. L. Naisawald	19	15	34
Private C. M. Amerman	20	14	34
Private E. O. Hopkins	18	16	34
Private T. Sudenbach	15	15	30
Lieut. W. E. Schastey	15	6	21
Total	500	488	988

CLARK TROPHY.

Private R. H. Lockwood	20	22	42
Corp. G. J. Schastey	18	23	41
Private H. C. Mecklin, Jr.	16	23	39
Corp. W. A. Belcher	20	19	39
Lance Corp. J. E. Kelley	19	20	39
Private J. Bruyn	20	17	37
Private R. S. Hayes	19	18	37
Private W. G. Rosevelt	19	16	35
Sergt. J. R. Cummings	19	14	33
Private F. O'Byrne	19	14	33
Private F. E. Hume	15	17	32
Private C. A. Quackenbush	15	17	32
Private M. W. Schriven	12	18	30
Corp. L. O. Fisk	17	13	30
Private E. A. Wilson	13	16	29
Lieut. R. McWilliams	18	11	29
Lance Corp. J. A. Swinnerton	17	11	28
Private George Oakley	17	10	27
Private F. S. Van Nostrand	11	15	26
Private G. C. Dillard	17	9	26
Private William Conville	13	13	26
Private G. B. Bulwinkle	18	8	26
Private H. L. Leach, Jr.	12	8	20
Private H. G. Currie	6	9	15
Private I. Radley	0	13	13
Total	890	862	1,752

The team totals in the matches were:

	Kemp.	Clark.
Company B	1,118	2,064
Company F	1,092	2,144
Company I	1,097	2,084
Company C	1,076	2,022
Company E	992	1,798
Company G	1,065	1,975
Company H	1,046	1,963
Company K	1,018	1,872
Company D	1,057	1,966
Company A	988	1,752

Company B broke all records, standing and prone, (200 and 500 yards,) for the Kemp Trophy. Company F also made a new record for the Clark Trophy.

The Abeel Trophy match was also finished. The scores of the teams shooting last night were:

COMPANY E.

Private A. E. Wells	33	34	67
Lieut. A. E. Pressinger	32	34	66
Lance Corp. H. N. Tiemann	32	32	64
Sergt. W. H. Brown	31	32	63
Private C. E. Gleason	31	32	63
Sergt. A. T. Moore	30	33	63
Private F. R. Simonson	30	32	62
Sergt. P. J. White	30	32	62
Private F. S. Baker	30	30	60
Private H. C. Miller	26	28	54
Total	304	320	624

COMPANY E, JR.

Private G. McLaughlin	30	32	62
Corp. J. D. Thornton	28	31	59
Corp. J. Hopkins	30	28	58
Private Buokenham	27	31	58
Private E. L. G. Tenney	26	32	58
Private C. W. Dean	28	29	57
Corp. J. C. De Mille	28	27	55
Private O. T. Carpenter	25	25	50
Private L. D. Ward	20	21	41
Private E. L. Miller	25	4	29
Total	267	260	527

COMPANY C.

Sergt. E. C. Robinson	33	34	67
Private W. N. Bavier	32	34	66
Private M. Uhl	31	34	65
Private F. Wessell	32	32	64
Private C. J. Austin	31	32	63
Private W. H. Hanley	32	31	63
Private A. Balthasar	30	32	62
Corp. F. X. O'Connor	34	28	62
Private O. C. Meyer	28	31	59
Private G. A. Sacchi	30	28	58
Total	313	316	629

COMPANY C, JR.

Private W. G. Schmittberger	27	30	57
Sergt. N. Engel, Jr.	25	31	56
Lieut. J. W. McDougall	28	28	56
Private E. H. Klotz	27	29	56
Private W. B. Hart	26	29	55
Private W. H. Wright	22	33	55
Corp. Oswald W. Uhl	24	31	55
Private E. A. Herb	29	25	54
Private George C. Schmittberger	25	25	50
Private Charles F. Berg	24	23	47
Total	257	284	541

The best score made in the Abeel match was 642 by Company I, and it retains the trophy. Company B gave them a tight race, scoring 641. Company B is likely to challenge Company I, and another shoot for the trophy is probable in the Spring.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT GAMES.

Indoor Athletic Contests at the Armory in Brooklyn.

The second indoor games of the Fourteenth Regiment Athletic Association took place in the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, Fifteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, with about 1,500 persons in attendance. The summaries are as follows:

Seventy-five-Yard Run, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by J. F. Holland, K. A. C., (14 feet;) W. A. Whyte, N. J. A. C., (15 feet,) second; Edward Plate, Thirteenth Regiment A. A., third. Time—0:08.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by E. C. Lucius, Thirteenth Regiment A. A.; Frank W. Gibson, Empire A. C., second. Time—2:15 4-5.

Half-Mile Walk, Open, Handicap.—Won by Louis Liebgold, P. A. C., (scratch.) Time—3:27 4-5.

75-Yard Run, Regimental Championship.—Won by C. F. Dowd; C. Grough, Company F, second; J. P. Prout, Drum Corps, third. Time—0:09.

880-Yard Run, Handicap—Won by Edward H. Klotz, Seventh Regiment A. A., (50 yards;) William Homer, St. Bartholomew A. C., (30 yards,) second; E. A. Yungel, St. George A. C., (45 yards,) third. Time—2:01 3-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, (Handicap)—Won by Arthur W. Smith, N. Y. W., (12 yards;) Jerome Buck, K. A. C., (scratch,) second; Edward Murphy, St. P. C. L. A., (12 yards,) third. Time—0:29 1-5.

One-Mile Run; Open; Handicap.—Won by E. W. Hjertberg, N. J. A. C., (10 yards;) J. F. Mallory, Xavier A. C., (60 yards,) second; J. W. Rumpf, St. George A. C., (60 yards,) third. Time—4:37 3-5.

300-Yard Run; Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by Charles A. Lambert, New York City, (10 yards;) J. J. Storms, K. A. C., (10 yards,) second; W. D. McCormick, Thirteenth Regiment A. A., (8 yards,) third.

Two-mile Bicycle Race, Handicap—Won by O. B. Babcock, Harlem Wheelmen. Time—3:18 1-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap—Won by Frank Santer, New York City, (15 inches;) actual jump 5 feet 6 inches; Fred J. Groeble, Young Men's Christian Association, (6 inches,) second; actual jump 5 feet 4 inches; A. W. Wallace, Xavier Athletic Association, (6 inches,) third; actual jump 5 feet 4 inches.

Protests were made by Walters, Daly, and Buck, who had not been called in time. The protests were not allowed.

At the conclusion of the contests the floor was cleared for dancing.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT GAMES.

Obstruction Races Not Decided Because of Protests.

The annual games of the Seventy-first Regiment Athletic Association were held last night at the armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. Following are the results of the contests:

65-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by L. Lustig, Company F, (scratch;) I. H. Parker, Company B, (9 feet,) second. Time—0:07. Second Heat—Won by W. A. Siebold, Company I, (5 feet;) W. L. Garrigues, Company D, second. Time—0:07 3-5. Third Heat—Won by T. E. McKiniry, Company I; F. S. De Polo, Company D, second. Time—0:07 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by E. F. Simpson, Company B; C. M. Pendleton, Company H, second. Fifth Heat—Walk-over for W. F. Duffield, Company D. Final Heat for Second Man—Won by W. L. Garrigues, Company D. Final Heat for All First Men—Won by T. E. McKiniry, Company I; second, W. A. Siebold, Company I; third, W. L. Garrigues, Company D. Time—0:06¼.

440-Yard Run.—Won by T. E. McKiniry, Company I; second, W. A. Siebold, Company I; third, J. E. Chatfield, Company I. Time—0:59¼.

50-Yard Sack Race, Handicap—First heat won by W. T. Wright, Company B; N. Sweet, Company B, second; time, 0:8. Second heat won by H. Olin, Company I; J. W. Kavanagh, Company B, second; time, 0:8 3-5. Final heat won by H. Olin, Company I; second, N. Sweet, Company B; third, J. W. Kavanagh, Company B; time, 0:8 2-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—First Heat—Won by A. Michel, Company H, (scratch;) H. Goupp, Company B, (40 yards,) second; time—2:52. Second Heat—Won by A. W. Smith, Company B, (scratch;) F. J. Bang, Company H, (40 yards,) second; time—2:54. Final Heat—Won by A. W. Smith; second, F. J. Bang; third, H. Goupp; time—3 minutes.

225-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—First Heat won by E. F. Simpson, Company B, (scratch;) O. J. Ott, Company I, (2 yards,) second; time—0:35. Second heat won by T. E. McKiniry, Company I, (5 feet;) W. A. Siebold, Company I, (5 feet,) second; time—0:39. Final heat won by T. E. McKiniry; second, E. F. Simpson; third, W. A. Siebold; time—0:35.

One-half Mile Run, Handicap—Won by W. T. Wright, Company B, 50 yards; C. M. Pendleton, Company H, 60 yards, second; L. M. Sweet, Company B, 55 yards, third. Time—2:15.

Three-legged Race, 65 Yards, Scratch—Won by W. L. Garrigues and L. W. Garrigues, Company D. Time—0:8 1-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap—First Heat—Won by T. E. McKinney, Company I, scratch; second, C. W. Boynton, Company K. Time—0:24¾. Second Heat—Won by W. L. Garrigues, Company D, scratch; second, J. F. Kennedy, Company D, scratch. Time—0:26. Final Heat—Won by W. L. Garrigues; second, C. W. Boynton. Time—0:27.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by E. F. Simpson, Company B. 5 feet 2 inches; second, W. E. Trull, Company B, 5 feet 1 inch; third, F. S. Maxwell, Company D, 4 feet 11½ inches.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by F. A. Brockway, Company K, 100 yards; second, L. Kneisel, Company C, 100 yards; third, L. M. Sweet, Company B, 100 yards. Time—5:05.

Three-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by A. Michel, Company H, (scratch;) C. J. Webster, Company K, (95 yards,) second; A. W. Smith, Company B, (scratch,) third. Time—8:43.

The bayonet race and the obstacle race were not decided because of protests. Leaving these two races out, the score for points for the Tod Cup stood: Company B, 40; Company I, 38; Company H, 11; Company K, Company D, 7, and Company C, 4. Handsome prizes were awarded to the winners.

Twenty-second Regiment Shooting.

A bull's-eye match, open to members of the rifle club in the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard of New York, was held last evening at the armory. The conditions were fourteen shots prone at 500 yards, only bull's-eyes to count, with one re-entree allowed.

The following was the result:

Sergt. H. K. Zust	10
Capt. M. E. Burnton	10
Sergt. E. W. Goff	9
Capt. F. Isherwood	9
Lieut. H. Romaine	9
Sergt. W. S. Conroy	8
Capt. J. G. Lilliendahl	7
Corp. W. W. Warren	7
Capt. J. E. Tuttle	7
Sergt. A. H. Vreeland	7
Lieut. C. H. Stoddart	6
Capt. M. M. Miles	5
Private H. Riehl	5

In the sharpshooters' match, 65 out of a possible 70 to qualify, seven shots offhand and seven prone, two qualified. They were Sergt. H. K. Zust, who made 32-33, and Sergt. A. H. Vreeland, who made 30-35.

COL. APPLETON HONORED.

Twenty-five Years of Service Remembered by His Staff.

Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment was guest of honor last night at a banquet at Delmonico's, given by his commissioned officers to celebrate his twenty-five years' of service in the Seventh Regiment.

Col. Appleton entered the Seventh Regiment as a private in Company F, Oct. 31, 1871; was promoted to Corporal in April, 1873; Sergeant seven months later, First Sergeant the following March, and rose to the Second Lieutenantcy in May, 1876. In January, 1879, he was elected a Captain, and finally, in July, 1889, he became Colonel, succeeding Emmons Clark.

PURROY WILL ORGANIZE.

He Is Preparing to Fight Tammany in Every District.

County Clerk Purroy and some of his followers decided, at a meeting held at the Morton House Friday night, to hold a meeting some time this week or next to perfect an organization against Tammany in all of the Assembly districts of the city, and to organize a County Committee. Mr. Purroy declared that no bribe of an office should prevent any man from making the fight against John C. Sheehan and the present management of Tammany. Ex-Assemblyman McManus and ex-Police Justice Murray were among those who attended the meeting.

A story was started yesterday to the effect that Mr. Purroy had effected a consolidation of interests with Hugh McLaughlin of the old Kings County machine. Bernard J. York, one of the Democratic leaders from Kings, when asked about this yesterday, said: "That is too ridiculous to talk about."

The Livery of Biliousness

Is a pronounced yellow. It is visible in the countenance and eyeballs. It is accompanied with uneasiness beneath the right ribs and shoulder blade, sick headache, nausea, and irregularity of the bowels. To the removal of each and all of these discomforts, as well as their cause, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is admirably adapted. This pre-eminent family medicine also remedies malarial, rheumatic, and kidney complaints, nervousness, and debility. It promotes appetite and sleep.

FOR NERVOUS OVERWROUGHT MEN. WEAKLY DELICATE WOMEN. PALE SICKLY CHILDREN.

VIN MARIANI

MEANS SALVATION

VIN MARIANI HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 35 YEARS EXPERIENCE ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY ALL OVER THE WORLD.

LAUTERBACH SEES PLATT.

Conference on District Attorney's Office Civil Service Act.

Chairman Lauterbach of the Republican County Committee and Thomas C. Platt had a long talk at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Afterward it was said by Mr. Lauterbach that the bill providing for civil service examinations in the District Attorney's office which was introduced as an amendment to the Consolidation act would be changed so as to make it a general act, applicable to all counties. If this is done it will not be necessary for Mayor Strong to pass upon the bill.

A delegation from Albany was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. It was made up of William Barnes, Jr., Congressman Southwick, Senator Nussbaum, Superintendent Easton, and a few others. They are interested in keeping the control of the Capitol patronage and in preventing a reduction of the appropriation for work on the building.

THE BIG STORE'S EMPLOYES.

First Ball of the Workers for the Siegel-Cooper Company.

Upward of 2,500 people assembled in Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, last evening to enjoy the vaudeville entertainment which preceded the first ball given by the Siegel-Cooper Company's Employes' Association. Among those seated in the boxes were Henry Siegel, G. Siegel, B. J. Greenhut, and C. M. Hogan, members of the firm.

At the close of the entertainment, the grand march was formed, led by the Master of Ceremonies, W. Z. Johnson, and Miss Edith Cooper of Chicago. Miss Cooper wore pink satin, and pearl and diamond ornaments.

The officers of the association are: President—E. A. Lawson; First Vice President—W. Z. Johnson; Second Vice President—I. D. Levy; Secretary—J. R. Butler; Treasurer—C. F. Jones. The Chairmen of the various committees were as follows: Arrangements—H. I. Freiwald; Reception—J. H. Bauland; Master of Ceremonies—W. Z. Johnson; Assistant—W. Bien; Floor—R. W. Young; usher—W. F. Forestal.

"The Siegel-Cooper Company's Employes' Association is an incorporated society, composed of all persons employed by the Siegel-Cooper Company. It is supported by small monthly assessments. The company has volunteered to contribute the fines collected in the store. The object of the association is to assist the members when sick or in trouble. During illness, free doctor service is furnished members, either at the store or at their homes. During cases of regular illness, the member is paid a sum of money weekly as a benefit, and at the death of any member the relatives are given $100 to pay the funeral expenses. The association also endeavors to cultivate among its members a feeling of friendship, and will have occasional social affairs." The organization numbers nearly 1,500 members at present, and its roster is rapidly being enlarged.

PERRY BELMONT ON FINANCE.

President-elect McKinley Can Restore Business Confidence.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—Perry Belmont, ex-Minister to Spain, chatted with a reporter to-day before he left for New York upon the financial outlook.

Mr. Belmont said he hoped the surface newspaper indications of difficulties that Major McKinley was experiencing in selecting his Cabinet were not a fact, for it would be unfortunate for the country if the new Administration were to be discredited in that way in advance. There is, perhaps, reason for a difference now growing out of the issues of the recent campaign, the new subdivision of parties, the condition of the country, and the rumored near meeting of Congress in extra session. One can readily see that sound-money Republicans may hesitate to go into the new Cabinet if the President-elect shall have decided that out of the agony of last Summer and the defeat of the fifty-cent dollar there is to come only a revival of the chronic tariff controversy, and no whole-hearted immediate Republican effort to decide what our future dollar is to be. Said he:

"My own conviction is that doubt as to the character and quality of our permanent future dollar and the want of capable banks are at the bottom of continued business depression and so much unemployed labor, which will continue till the doubt shall have been removed. I hope the mission of Senator Wolcott may result in something which will remove or mitigate that which a year ago the British House of Commons unanimously described as the evil caused by 'the constant fluctuations and the growing divergence in the relative value of gold and silver,' but probably the English bimetallic movement would only egg on a return by our country and France to free bimetallic coinage, while England itself will make no modification of her coinage laws. Only Republicans and those Democrats who voted for McKinley Electors (which I did not, having voted for Palmer,) can now exert much direct influence on the President-elect to postpone for a while his tariff fads and try by new laws to fix what our dollar is to be, put elasticity and mobility into our currency, and really endeavor to prevent more gold purchasing, bond selling, bond syndicates, and recurrence of disasters, in the near future, like those caused by the Sherman and McKinley laws. At present it does seem as if too many far-seeing men, East and West, are taking in sail and making ready for another gale."

"The President-elect can, by a dozen sentences, in his inaugural address, change that, if he is really the leader of the Republicans in Congress."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

—2:45 A. M.—Foot of East Fifteenth Street, schooner Eva B. Douglass, owned by R. G. Dunn; damage, $8,000.

—9:35 A. M.—8 Sixth Avenue, Daniel J. Hawks; damage slight.

—10:30 A. M.—262 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, Ada Levy; damage, $100.

—12:30 P. M.—Tree in lot on Amsterdam Avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets; no damage.

—1:40 P. M.—189 Hester Street, Morris Glenhardner; no damage.

—1:45 P. M.—578 West End Avenue, John Pull

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

THE SENATE PASSES A NUMBER OF UNOPPOSED BILLS.

Private Pension Bills Passed at the Rate of More than One a Minute —Reclassification of Railway Postal Clerks.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON Jan. 23.—Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) offered a resolution, which was agreed to without objection, calling on the Attorney General to inform the Senate whether he had entered into an agreement or stipulation with the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad respecting the foreclosure of the Government lien thereon and the amount to be bid in the event of the foreclosure of the lien; also to send to the Senate the full text of the agreement or stipulation, together with the names of the parties thereto, and of the persons comprising the Reorganization Committee, as well as the written authority he may have for beginning such foreclosure proceedings or entering into any such agreement or stipulation.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) offered a resolution requesting the President to furnish copies of all correspondence and official communications relating to the Nicaragua Canal with the Government of Nicaragua since 1887.

"I ask that the resolution may go over for to-day," Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) objected.

"I can state my reasons for offering the resolutions now," said Mr. Morgan. "A letter was read here yesterday from Mr. Rodriguez, the Minister —."

At this point Mr. Hill withdrew his objection, and the resolution was agreed to.

Bills Passed.

The consideration of unobjected bills on the calendar was then begun, and the following were passed, the Nicaragua Canal bill being laid aside informally for the day:

Appropriating $15,000 for the heirs of three Italians killed by mob violence in Walsingburg, Col., in March, 1895.

Appropriating $30,000 for a lighthouse on Swan Island, in the Caribbean Sea.

To place Col. Henry L. Abbott on the retired list as a Brigadier General.

To reclassify postal railway clerks and prescribe their salaries. The bill divides these clerks into ten classes. Class 1 is to be paid $800 a year; Class 2, $900; Class 3, $1,000; Class 4, $1,100; Class 5, $1,200; Class 6, $1,300; Class 7, $1,400; Class 8, $1,500; Class 9, $1,600, and Class 10, $1,800.

Appropriating $70,000 for a lighthouse at the Pitch of Cape Fear River, near Wilmington, N. C.

Appropriating $50,000 for a statue of President Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg, Penn.

For the establishment of a life-saving station between Fenwick Island and Ocean City, Md.

To pay the heirs of John Roach $330,511 for labor and material, dockage and detention, and occupation of yards and shops for gunboats Chicago, Boston, and Atlanta.

Authorizing increased compensation for gunboats to the Atlantic Works, Boston.

Appropriating $80,000 for the Portland Company, Portland, Me., in connection with the building of two double-ender gunboats.

Authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Illinois River in Calhoun County, Ill.

Private Pension Bills Hurried Through

Private pension bills were then taken up and the following, among others, were passed:

Granting a pension of $75 a month to the widow of Gen. John Newton.

Increasing the pension of the widow of Gen. W. W. Burnes to $50 a month.

In inveighing against the difference in amount of pension in these two bills, Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) said that there appeared to be something in the atmosphere of Washington that encouraged such invidious distinctions, and that he sometimes thought that the man in the moon, as he crossed the capitol, should hold his nose to keep out the stench.

Granting a pension of $20 a month to the widow of Bishop W. Perkins, Captain Sixteenth Infantry, (formerly United States Senator from Kansas.)

Increasing the pension of the widow of Gen. Blencker to $50 a month.

All the pension bills on the calendar having been disposed of, (104 in 95 minutes,) the following were passed:

House bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Rio Grande River at El Paso, Texas.

House bill extending the time for the completion of the bridge across the East River between New York and Long Island to Jan. 1, 1900.

House bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians.

The Senate at 4:50 o'clock adjourned till Monday.

SEAL ISLANDS LEASE.

Secretary Carlisle Explains the Situation Regarding Rentals.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—In response to a resolution, the Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the Senate a detailed statement of the public revenue derived from the North American Commercial Company in its annual settlements with the department.

The letter states that no payments have been made on account of the lease held by this company since 1892, when the then Secretary of the Treasury, acting under the opinion of the Attorney General, accepted from the lessee of the Seal Islands in settlement of its indebtedness for that year the sum of $23,972, in lieu of $132,659, as appeared to be due under the terms of the contract. This sum of $23,972 was obtained by reducing the rent in proportion as the number of seals taken by the company that year—7,549—bore to 100,000, which number, it was assumed, the company had a right to take under the lease. A similar settlement had been made for the years 1890 and 1891.

The Secretary says that when the indebtedness of the company for the year 1893 fell due, April 1, 1894, he concluded, after examination, that the action of his predecessor in making an abatement of rent and bonus was not in accordance with law, which conclusion, he says, was concurred in by the Attorney General. He therefore called upon the company for the payment of $132,187, as the amount due for 1893-4, and made a demand for the payment of the difference between the amounts paid in 1890-91-92, and the amounts which, in his opinion and that of the Attorney General, the company should have paid under the terms of the lease. With both these demands the lessee of the islands refused to comply, but offered in full settlement for 1893 an amount reduced according to previous settlements. The company disputed the right of the Government to demand further payments on account of previous years, contending that settlements already made constituted a bar to further demands.

Suit was brought in the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, the company meantime refusing to pay the amounts demanded for 1894 and 1895. On the trial of the case, $132,187 being sued for, judgment was rendered in favor of the United States for $94,687. The court found that the company was obliged to pay the full rent named in the lease, and was not entitled to any abatement of rent or bonus because of any limitation in the seal catch made by the Secretary under the lease. The court further found that the limitation of the catch to 7,500 for this particular year, (1893-4,) for which the suit was brought, was not made under the lease, but was an act under an agreement with Great Britain to which virtually for the time being put an end to the contract. The amount of the judgment was arrived at by allowing the Government the bonus of $7,625 and the tax of $2 stipulated in the lease per skin on 7,500 skins, and reducing the stipulated rental of $60,000 to $22,500. The court held that the counter claim of the defendant for damages for reduction of the catch under the modus vivendi was a valid claim against the Government for the skins which otherwise might have been taken, but it was not allowed because it had not been presented before the action was brought.

The Secretary points out that this decision sustains him. Proceedings in appeal are pending in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Trials of the subsequent proceedings to recover the amounts for 1894 and 1895 have been suspended pending a final decision in this case. The rent for 1896 is not yet due.

HEARING ON THE LOUD BILL.

The Measure Vigorously Opposed by Publishers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads this morning held another hearing on the Loud bill, which cuts off serial publications from the benefits of second-class postage rates. Those present were chiefly opposed to the bill.

Orville J. Victor, a New York publisher, contended that the proposed measure was in the interest of the express companies and against labor. He resented the idea that cheap books were vicious, and declared that not more than 5 per cent. of all the publications of this class were trashy.

John Elderkin of New York said his firm had published 2,500 different works in cheap editions, and that each work was of a standard character.

S. S. McClure told the committee that if this law went into effect the ten-cent magazines would be compelled to increase their price to 15 cents. This would cut the circulation of such magazines in half. The present law was in the interest of education and should not be interfered with.

J. S. Ogilvie, another New York publisher, resented the criticisms made against his publications at the last meeting by Ernest F. Eilert, editor of The Luther League Review. He asserted that the statements of Mr. Eilert were malicious misrepresentations.

Mr. Eilert had designated the book "How to Get Married, Although a Woman," as a sample of the class of literature that the Post Office Department ought to keep out. The criticised publication was exhibited to-day, and Mr. Ogilvie showed the committee that it was indorsed by Sunday school teachers and other religious workers. In like manner other criticisms were replied to.

Yates Hickey of the American Railway Literary Association favored the bill, and said that his organization had improved the character of the literature sold on railway trains. He said he had tried to convince the news company that the cleaner their goods were the more money it would make. The proportion of vicious literature that went through the mails at 1 cent a pound was so great that he advised against the continuance of he law in favor of such publications. He contended that fully one-third of the publications that went through the mails at 1 cent a pound were either vicious or vulgar.

David Williams read a paper in favor of the bill.

RIVER AND HARBOR HEARING.

Appropriation for Contract Work May Be Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A hearing was given to-day by the sup-Appropriations Committee on the Sundry Civil bill to the members of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, on the proposed insertion of an appropriation in the Sundry Civil bill of the amount necessary for the contract work authorized in the last River and Harbor bill.

Chairman Hooker of the River and Harbor Committee explained that the last bill authorized the expenditure of $59,000,000 for new work. The improvements at Buffalo, N. Y.; at Newtown Creek, and Bay Ridge Channel, in New York Harbor; on Cumberland Sound, at Savannah, Ga., and on the Delaware Harbor of Refuge had already been commenced, and bids had been asked for improving the Ohio, Allegheny, and Monongahela Rivers, and Duluth and Milwaukee Harbors. The committee estimated that $19,000,000 would be needed for the next fiscal year.

Some of the members of the Appropriations Committee think $15,000,000 will be sufficient, and an effort will be made to reduce the appropriation to that figure if the committee is satisfied the estimates of the Chief Engineer of the Army are excessive.

Silver Certificates Running Low.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury has informed the Senate that unless immediate steps are taken to increase the daily delivery of silver certificates of small denominations by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the stock of such certificates in the Treasury will be so depleted as to prevent redemption of the denominations usually called for by the banks. He recommends an appropriation of $46,000 for increasing the force to keep up with the demand.

SIAM IS BROUGHT TO TERMS.

The Gunboat Machias at Bangkok, Pending a Settlement of the Cheek Claim.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The gunboat Machias has arrived at Bangkok under orders to protect American interests, having been hurried there from Hongkong, 2,000 miles away, on receipt of official news at the State Department last week of an attack of Siamese soldiers on United States Deputy Consul General Kellett.

Commander McKenzie will confer with Minister Barrett, and if the circumstances warrant, a salute to the American flag will be demanded.

The announcement that the Machias had been ordered to Bangkok has already had the effect of materially altering the attitude of the Siamese Government to the United States. She is the first American war vessel to visit Bangkok for seven years, and the effect of her mission, as soon as its character became known, is reported to have been exactly as Secretary Olney desired. This information is corroborated by the immediate effort of Siam to secure a reference to arbitration of the Cheek claim, which that Government has hitherto resisted all efforts to collect. An American named Cheek entered into a partnership with the Siamese Government to get out teak wood, the Government advancing money. On the pretense that he did not meet his obligation the Government seized the wood as it came down the rivers and sold it. Subsequently, on Cheek's death, they prevented his executors selling some of the numerous elephants he had used in the forest, and when the State Department took the matter up, in 1892, Siam resisted the claim of $200,000 which was presented.

The recent trouble, of which the attack on Consul General Kellett was the climax, grew out of the claim, which Secretary Olney has now determined to press to a settlement.

Isaac Townsend Smith, the Siamese Consul General in this country, is now in Washington asking for arbitration.

Australian Shoe Market.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Consul Bell, at Sydney, reports to the State Department expressing confidence that an expert sent to Australia by an American shoe factory would develop considerable trade. Over $1,000,000 worth of shoes were imported into Australia last year, of which the United States furnished directly about one-quarter of 1 per cent., although some were sent via England. The Consul says American lasts are too narrow, too straight, and too small for the Australian foot. The Australian tariff of 10 per cent. has been removed.

Contested Assembly Seats.

The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections met yesterday in the City Hall. Notice of Otto Kempner's contest against J. J. Sullivan in the Tenth District and the contest of Frank Sovak in the Twenty-sixth District against Patrick J. Andrews were received. The Supreme Court declared Mr. Sullivan elected in the Tenth District by two votes. The official canvass shows that Andrews, Tammany, was elected in the Twenty-sixth District by 68 votes. Mr. Sovak charges fraud in the count of the votes. The hearing in the cases was adjourned to Feb. 5.

GOSSIP OF THE CAPITAL

President-elect McKinley to be Entertained by Cleveland Before the Inauguration.

CHANCES FOR SIGHTSEEING.

Plans for Repairing the Old Frigate Constitution and Placing Her at Washington as a Historical Museum.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—As a matter of course, the people who are preparing at the Capitol for the ceremonies of inauguration are finding out that it will be impossible to fully gratify the desire to witness the ceremonies in the Senate Chamber. The reason for this is at once obvious when the attractions presented in that chamber are mentioned. In that small room there will be opportunity to those who are so fortunate as to get tickets of admission, and to get into the chamber after having the tickets, to see the outgoing President and the President-elect together, while they witness the swearing in of the Vice President, for Mr. Hobart will be Vice President before Mr. McKinley is President.

To witness this first ceremony there will be collected on the floor of the Senate the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps in full dress, all persons entitled to the floor of the Senate because they have been thanked by Congress, leading citizens who have been provided with places of honor because of their public or political services, and the House of Representatives. There will be no such sight as there was at Philadelphia, in 1797, when, according to one account of the somewhat plain inauguration of John Adams, the second President, George Washington was one of the distinguished spectators in the gallery. It was not until some time after this that the courtesy now observed by the outgoing President toward his successor was observed as a rule. Jefferson was inaugurated here in Washington, and Adams did not see him sworn into office. The partisans of Adams and Jefferson have given contrary reasons for Adams's departure from Washington on the eve of the inauguration. By the friends of Adams it was explained that the President had driven away in haste in consequence of illness in his family that called him from the city. Jefferson's admirers and sharers in the feeling of resentment toward Adams said that Adams had fled in order to show his contempt for Jefferson. There will be none of that hereafter, it is probable and desirable. Major McKinley will be entertained by President Cleveland before the inauguration day. The outgoing and incoming Chief Magistrates will talk over business at the White House in a very amicable way, and the successor to Mr. Cleveland will find that everything that can be done to make his occupation of the White House comfortable will have been attended to by the man who will be on his way to private life when he rides down the avenue with President McKinley as ex-President Cleveland.

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It was not until 1829 and the inauguration of Andrew Jackson that the President took the oath of office in front of the Capitol and at the east front. Previous to that event all the ceremonies were in the Senate or the House of Representatives. The weather has never been so bad, on an inauguration day, since the custom of resorting to the east front was established, as to keep the President indoors, although Grant, Garfield, Cleveland, (second inauguration,) and Harrison might have been pardoned for refusing to stand out in the storms of rain or snow to add a long address to the brief ceremony of taking the oath. The Senate ceremonies are comfortable. When the sofas in the galleries would hold 700 or even 800 persons, depending upon the willingness of the doorkeepers to pack and the submission of the spectators to be packed, the Senate Chamber was not large enough. Within a year the sofas have been removed from the galleries, and now it is possible to get in only about 600 persons. Each person who gets in will have a seat to himself, and there can be no crowding of the seating spaces. Each Senator and Representative will have a ticket given to him, and possibly a few Senators will get an extra one. So there will be in the galleries only the representatives of Senators and Representatives, and the ladies of the families of President Cleveland, President-elect McKinley, the ladies of the Diplomatic Corps, and a few others. The Press Gallery will be overcrowded, and in that part of the gallery only will standing be permitted beyond the wall line. Visiting newspaper men may be provided for with places at the east front, but there will be no room for them in the gallery usually occupied by the press, and to which visiting newspaper men are usually made welcome. The President and President-elect will occupy seats in front of the first row of chairs usually reserved for Senators, the Justices of the Supreme Court will be near, behind at the right will be two or three rows of diplomatic officers, and still further back the House of Representatives, with the space filled in with such persistent persons as may be crowded out of the galleries and are able to persuade the Sergeant at Arms to let them in on the floor.

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Representative Fitzgerald will have little difficulty in getting through the Congress his bill to provide for the repair of the old frigate Constitution, and her transfer from Portsmouth to the Washington Navy Yard. There would be little risk in towing her, if it be necessary to tow her, from Portsmouth, although she might be sailed, for it is the record of the Constitution that she was a "lucky" ship. Cooper has asserted of her that she never was dismasted, never ashore, was exempt from most of the accidents that usually overtake vessels, and her crew never suffered great slaughter, although she several times inflicted it. She was always well commanded, which may account for her exemption from accidents. She was put in commission in 1798, and in the war of 1812 she captured five vessels of war and ten merchantmen. Two vessels, the Cyane and the Levant, were captured in one action; she also took the frigate Guerriere, the frigate Java, and the schooner Picton. Scattered over the country there are many appropriate articles that could be assembled on board the ship if she were to be moored at the navy yard and put in care of alert watchmen, who would see that she was not robbed or destroyed by accidental fire. President Martin Van Buren was at one time presented with a chair made of the original timbers of the Constitution. At Annapolis there are several articles once owned by an officer of the Constitution, and which the family might prefer to put where they would be more carefully preserved than any family can keep such relics. The cost of getting the ship here and in proper repair will be but a few thousand dollars, and she would become one of the most interesting sights to be seen in this increasingly interesting town. It would be possible to present, in a striking way, as a feature of the museum to be installed on one of the decks, accounts of the various encounters between the Constitution and other ships of war that would teach in ten minutes more naval history than most persons acquire in a whole lifetime. Then as an example of the sort of ship of which we used to be properly proud, the Constitution would be valuable, as there will be no more Constitutions built.

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Ex-Senator Patrick Walsh was talking about the inauguration arrangements and the prospect for the gathering of an enormous throng of people, and was inspired a day or two ago to recall the rapid development of traveling facilities for those who live in the South. "Why should there not be a crowd here," he reflected, "when it is so easy to get here and get home again, with so little loss of time? This is Friday and it is 10 o'clock. I was in Augusta, Ga., at 5 o'clock last night. In a little more than fifteen hours I was transferred by the Southern Railway to this city, sleeping about as comfortably as I would have done if I had been at home. It was very different when I first had occasion to travel to Washington. Then we had two changes in South Carolina, one at Kingsville. Then at the Cape Fear River we changed again in order to get across to Wilmington. Reaching Petersburg, Va., we left the cars to be ferried across another river. At Richmond there was another river to cross and the city to be traversed in omnibuses. After a too long run to Acquia Creek we were again carried by boat to Washington. Between Washington and New York there were more rivers without bridges to be crossed, and much time was wasted. Today, if my business is transacted before the middle of the afternoon, I can start again for home before dark, and I will be in Augusta for breakfast on Saturday, having traveled about 1,100 miles in two days. But that is not all. This is not an opportunity that is offered once a day. There are four trains a day out of Augusta for the North and as many arriving from the North. Of course we find fault, but we who remember what the conditions of travel once were are conscious that we have learned to complain while we have enjoyed the prodigious advantages of modern travel. Formerly we paid high fares to many companies, each of which was trying to make a profit out of its patronage. Now we travel on one ticket from Augusta to New York, and cannot tell where the old interests ceased and the new ones came in. Why, all Georgia could come on to see the inauguration and return home without paying for a lodging in Washington if the people could be satisfied with so short a stay and there were facilities enough in the way of cars to move the throng back and forth."

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Sergeant at Arms Bright of the Senate is a stickler for absolute obedience to the Senate rules and the laws regarding the use of the Capitol. There is a law which forbids the sale of any article in the Capitol, the display of signs, placards, or any form of advertisement, or the soliciting of fares, alms, or subscriptions in the Capitol. It is because of this law that the Capitol guides are obliged to guide for nothing if the stingy visitor does not ask what the compensation should be, or else must follow his customer outside and remonstrate with him there at the risk of losing his privilege upon complaint to the Capitol police. Insurance companies, railroad companies, printers, stationers, and what not have issued new calendars and sent them to Senators and clerks of Senators, and these calendars have been hung up in committee rooms. The Sergeant at Arms suddenly ordered that these calendars be confiscated and removed out of the building. He is responsible to the Senate for the performance of the duty to which he is sworn, and that includes the obligation to enforce the law and the rules of the Senate. As the Senate provides calendars, and very good ones, the cards that are three-fourths advertisement and one-fourth calendar were swooped down upon and carried away. The only way to secure the admission to the Senate wing of the building of these fancy calendars is to secure the passage of a bill amending the law.

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By some oversight of an electric lighting company that has hitherto enjoyed a monopoly of the privilege of lighting the streets of Washington by electricity a rival concern secured permission from the authorities to lay conduits along the streets for the installation of a house and street service. The monopolistic company sought to stop this injurious work, and introduced a bill to do it. It has been called up in the Senate, and it is there yet, Senator Cockrell of Missouri, a leading member of the anti-monopoly party, urging its passage on behalf of the monopoly, while Senator Hill, with great and fertile persistency, insists upon talking for time. Mr. Hill has thus enabled the rival electrical concern to plow its way through many miles of street, digging the trenches for its conduits, and there is no indication that he will stop until the intruding company has got all the conduits it needs for its present business purposes. The capital and men in the rival company are from New York, and Senator Hill thought there ought not to be an unfair monopoly of the advantages of the Capitol City of the Nation by citizens of the city. He was not too strong in his facts when he said, in his speech one day, that a gas-making monopoly is so intrenched in this city that no bill to regulate the price of gas can expect to be advanced much beyond the stage of introduction and reference to a committee.

E. G. D.

THE DETROIT COMING HOME.

She Is Ordered to Sail from the China Station for New York, via the Suez Canal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—It was said at the Navy Department this morning that the cruiser Detroit, now on the China station, would leave for home about Feb. 9, proceeding to New York via the Suez Canal. It had been known for some time that the ship was coming home, and it had been understood that she would cross the Pacific direct to San Francisco, the nearest home port, as usual with vessels from the Asiatic squadron, but that her officers and men were to be exposed to the ravages of the bubonic plague by the absolutely essential stops for coal at infected East Indian ports, including those on the Red Sea, where healthy conditions never exist, created astonishment in official circles.

The orders to the Detroit were issued before the extent of the plague was realized, having gone forward by mail, and in explanation of the fact that the ship is ordered over 13,000 miles instead of 4,500 miles to San Francisco, it is said that the Detroit is needed for the North Atlantic fleet, and the Suez route is shorter to New York.

The feasible itinerary of the Detroit, now at Nagasaki, homeward, is as follows: Shanghai, 500 miles; Hongkong, 820; Singapore, 1,440; Colombo, 1,560; Aden, 2,130; Suez, 1,320; Malta, 950; Gibraltar, 980; New York, via Azores, 3,170.

Lieut. C. E. Colahan will be detached from the Detroit when that vessel reaches the Mediterranean on her way home from China, and be transferred to the Cincinnati; at the same time Lieut. Thomas H. Stevens, of the Cincinnati and Assistant Surgeon C. E. Riggs of the San Francisco will join the Detroit and come home.

The flagship Olympia of the Asiatic station left Nagasaki to-day for Hongkong, and the Yorktown left the same port for Shanghai. The Marion has arrived at Acapulco, Mexico; the Maine at Fort Monroe, and the Monadnock at San Pedro, Cal.

TOWER TO BE RETIRED.

The Chief Engineer's Broken Health Necessitates This.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Chief Engineer George E. Tower, United States Navy, who was before the Naval Retiring Board at the Washington Navy Yard this week, has been recommended for retirement. Mr. Tower's last duty was as Chief Engineer of the battleship Indiana, but he remained there only a short time, as he and one of his assistants broke down during the manoeuvres of the North Atlantic squadron last August, and he has been under treatment in one of the naval hospitals ever since. The assistant was retired some months ago, but as it was thought that Mr. Tower would ultimately recover, he was continued at the hospital. His recovery has been so slow, however, that the hospital authorities came to the conclusion that it would be better for him to be ordered before a retiring board. Mr. Tower is an officer of long service, having served during the entire period of the civil war, and has always had important duty on shore and afloat.

The Navy Register just issued shows that as many as twelve engineer officers were retired during the past year, only four of them retiring on account of age. That the conditions existing in the navy are such that a greater strain is thrown on the engineer than on any other officer is shown by the fact that, of all officers retired for causes other than age, the Engineer Corps had 4½ per cent. of its numbers retired, the Medical Corps, 2½ per cent.; the line, 2¼ per cent., and the Pay Corps, 1 per cent. So that it may be broadly stated that the percentage of engineer officers retired for causes other than age is twice as great as the average in the three other seagoing corps of the navy for the same causes.

The Sugar Trust's Coffee Deal.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 23.—The hearing of the petition of Thomas J. Kuhn and Arbuckle Brothers against the Sugar Trust and the Woolson Spice Company was continued to-day. The efforts of counsel for the petitioners were directed toward proving that the stock of the Woolson Spice Company was purchased for the American Sugar Refining Company, and not for H. C. Havemeyer and his associates, as contended by the defendants. Lawrence Newman, who engineered the sale in behalf of the stockholders, testified that the checks that passed were signed by H. C. Havemeyer, but whether in behalf of the Sugar Trust he could not say.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN'S CAREER

Life Work and Studies of the Great Originator of the System of Phonography.

HE WAS A TIRELESS WORKER.

His Devout Religious Feeling — A Clean and Orderly Printing Office —How He Cured His Indigestion —A Great Lover of Music.

Thousands of men and women in all parts of the world are to-day earning their livelihood through means furnished by the labors of Sir Isaac Pitman, the originator of phonography. Sir Isaac devoted his whole life to it, and, although he worked hard he made very little money.

Pitman was born at Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, on Jan. 4, 1813, and was the third child of a family of eleven children. He was educated at a small school in his native town, and left there to earn his own living when thirteen years of age. Isaac was a religiously disposed youth, and was brought up as a Baptist, his mother being a devout members of that denomination. Pitman's father took a great deal of interest in the studies of his children, and a good instructor was engaged to teach the four elder children music.

The piano was then beginning to supersede the harpischord, and after acquiring some proficiency in fingering on the old-fashioned triangular harpischord, the children were rewarded with a 5½ octave piano.

Thank Offering for a Piano.

Isaac was so overjoyed with the opportunity of playing on this instrument, which he regarded as a gift from Heaven, that he saved up his pocket money until it amounted to 5s., and dropped it in the collection box at Zion Chapel as a thank offering.

On leaving school Isaac became a junior clerk in the office of the factory of which his father was manager. He was at his desk at 6 o'clock every morning, and while there improved his mind by reading books on music and literature. One of his favorite books was Watts's "Improvement of the Mind," and he always believed that this work had a great influence in the formation of his habits and character. Another favorite work was Lennie's Grammar. When twelve years old he began to copy choice pieces of poetry and portions of Scripture into a little book which he kept in his pocket, for the purpose of committing them to memory. One book, dated May 31, 1825, contains extracts from Pope, Milton, Cowper, Montgomery, the Psalms, and Isaiah, interspersed with the Greek alphabet, the signs of the zodiac, arithmetical tables, and other items of useful information.

While he greatly increased his knowledge of books, he was at fault with regard to the pronounciation of words. He was conscious of this defect, and to correct it studied Walker's Dictionary. In this study he saw the scientific classification of the sounds of the language and discovered the defects of the common alphabet, and the glaring inconsistencies and absurdities of the current orthography, on which he was destined in after years to make so determined an onslaught.

In 1829 he studied Taylor's system of shorthand. That year he became a clerk for his father, who had gone into business for himself, and two years later gave up his clerkship for a position as schoolteacher at Barton-on-Humber.

Work on Bagster's Bible.

An incident occurred at Barton in 1835 which illustrated Pitman's industry and love of accuracy. While conducting the services at the Methodist Chapel, he borrowed a copy of Bagster's Comprehensive Bible, and he set himself the task of reading it carefully with all the marginal notes and references. He found fifteen errors in the references in the Old Testament, and wrote to Mr. Bagster, pointing out some of the mistakes. He told Mr. Bagster he made it a custom to read a portion of Scripture every morning and evening, and that if Mr. Bagster would let him have a copy of his Bible he would give him the benefit of the corrections and mistakes he might discover in reading it through. Mr. Bagster accepted the offer and sent the Bible. The magnitude of the task may be seen from the fact that the marginal references in Bagster's edition number 5,000. Pitman accomplished his task in two years.

He next devoted his studies to stenography, and at the suggestion of Mr. Bagster, instead of trying to improve the old systems, compiled a new one. His first manual was published in 1837, and in 1839 the first edition of 3,000 copies was exhausted.

The agitation for the penny post was then at its height. The Government offered a prize of £200 for the best method of collecting the fees for prepaid letters. Among the competitors was Isaac Pitman. In September, 1839, he submitted to the Lords of the Treasury a proposal to collect the postage by means of stamps.

Lectures on Shorthand.

Three years later Pitman began to lecture on his shorthand system. He had large and attentive audiences and made many converts. Very early in his crusade he proposed that the phonetic principle, a sign for a sound, should be also applied to the common reading alphabet, and that words be spelled as they are pronounced. The demand for Pitman's works increased so rapidly that in December, 1845, he moved his printing office from Bath to London. There at first he not only compiled the various works published, but often worked as a compositor, read all his proofs, kept his books, and conducted his own correspondence. His regular hours were from 6 A. M. until late at night. His habits were methodical in the extreme, and his mode of living was strictly temperate, if not abstemious. He rigidly abstained from intoxicants and from flesh diet, and never smoked. He gave his reasons for adopting vegetarianism in a letter which appeared in The London Times on Feb. 6, 1879. The letter was written and printed in reformed spelling. Mr. Pitman said: "Above forty years ago dyspepsia was carrying me to the grave. Medical advisers recommended animal food three times a day, and a glass of wine. I was nothing bettered, but rather grew worse. I avoided meat and wine gradually, recovered my digestive power, and have never since known, by any pain, that I have a stomach." Then he told of the active life he led and his custom of rising at 6 o'clock each morning, although sixty-six years of age; of never having taken a holiday until he was fifty, and having worked fourteen hours a day for several years. "I attribute my health and power of endurance," he concluded, "to abstinence from flesh meat and alcoholic drinks."

He Loved Music.

Mr. Pitman was a great lover of music, and in 1859 during the discussion on the subject of uniformity of musical pitch he drew up a table showing the number of vibrations of each note in comparison with every other note in the octave. In his youth he indulged his love of harmony so far as to compose a hymn tune and an anthem on Isaiah, xlix., 13-17. The day of cheap music had not arrived, and Pitman copied many musical works. His manuscript books still exist, and are models of neatness and accuracy.

His printing office was unlike any other known office. Everything in the room was scrupulously neat and everything had its place. Mr. Pitman occupied a desk in the middle of the room, and there wrote all his articles and conducted his correspondence. He always commenced his letters in the ancient style: "From Isaac Pitman to Mr. or Mrs. —, or Miss —," and closed the letter with the simple word, "Farewell." He was a strict disciplinarian. No talking was allowed in the office. He saw no company, seldom dined from home, or paid visits, and was first in his office in the morning and last to leave at night. He had no love for money, except for its uses in promoting his ends. He had a governing and despotic temper, and in all things took his own way.

Writing once on the advantages of shorthand and the trouble of reading bad writing, he said: "I find I can decipher writing made up of undercurves if the dots or jots are placed over i and j, but writing that consists of wider curves only is hopelessly illegible. As a bad servant is said to be the greatest plague of life domestic, so bad writing may be called the greatest plague of literary and commercial life. Not infrequently I receive letters the signatures of which I am utterly unable to decipher. In such cases I cut out the name, gum it on my reply, and hand over the puzzle to the Post Office."

He Made Little Money.

There was not much money in shorthand. When telling of his work in 1867, he said from 1837 to 1843 he gained nothing, but spent all the proceeds of his lectures in extending the circulation of his books. From 1843 to 1853 his income did not exceed £80 a year. It was £100 during the next five years and £150 for the next three.

In 1875 Pitman and other citizens of Bath formed themselves into a committee to establish a free library in the City of Bath. The effort was successful and a library of 9,000 volumes, of which 2,000 were presented by Mr. Pitman, was established. It did not last long, because the Burgesses would not raise the money for its maintenance.

The jubilee year of phonography was 1887 and an international congress of shorthand writers was held in London. The chief feature of this jubilee celebration was the unveiling of a bust of Pitman.

Isaac Pitman was knighted by the Queen in 1894 and was in his eighty-fifth year at the time of his death. He always thought he would live to be an old man. Speaking in 1848 in Nottingham, he said: "I am now thirty-five years old. I hope through the Divine mercy I may reach the age of eighty, and in the forty-five years of this period yet to come I fully expect to see phonetic printing so far established that a return to unphonetic spelling will be impossible."

PLOT AGAINST IVORY.

Irish Nationalists Think a Letter from His English Lawyers Is Evidence of One.

The failure of the British authorities to make their case stand against Edward J. Ivory, who was charged with complicity in a dynamite plot, has led President William Lyman of the Irish National Alliance to make public some facts in the case.

About Dec. 15 Mr. Lyman received a long letter from the firm of Day, Russell & Co., solicitors in London who were connected with the defense of Mr. Ivory. The letter was written by Charles Russell, who is a son of the Lord Chief Justice of England. E. Frank Day of the firm is a son of Chief Justice Day of England. This letter is considered by the Irish Nationalists in this city as evidence of a plot to squeeze from Ivory a confession. The letter said:

"As soon as I was instructed in the case, I put copies of all the depositions which were taken at Bow Street, together with a lengthy statement from Ivory himself, before Mr. Edward Carson, Q. C., and Mr. J. F. Taylor, whom I had retained for the defense. They have gone thoroughly into the matter, and have considered all the circumstances, and while there are several points which might be raised in the prisoner's favor and argued, the net result of their deliberations is this—that Edward Ivory is certain to be convicted. The maximum penalty is, as you know, twenty years, and it now becomes a very serious matter as to what advice I should give Ivory.

"I have to consider whether, under all the circumstances of the case, it would not be more advisable for him to plead guilty. I think in all probability that in this event I could represent the case to the law officers in such a way as to insure that on a plea of guilty being entered, the comparatively mild sentence of five years would be all that would be given to Ivory. Further than this, if Ivory could instruct his counsel to state on his behalf, while pleading guilty, that Ivory, although a Fenian and likely always to remain one, was not a dynamiter, but had been led into dynamite against his own better judgment, and that he did not approve of dynamite, and regretted that he had been led into it."

Included with the letter was an inclosure of three secret cipher slips. These were to be used by Mr. Lyman in cabling to the firm of lawyers his decision in the matter.

Mr. Lyman was out of the city yesterday, but C. O'Connor McLoughlin, the Secretary of the Irish National Alliance, said:

"Mr. Lyman concluded that the letter was part of the English plot to convict Ivory, and instead of replying to it he sent word to friends in London stating that he did not know what Russell was talking about, and that Mr. McIntyre was going over to aid in the defense. Afterward we were amazed to learn that Edward Carson, Q. C., had thrown up his brief in the case, but were convinced more than ever that the letter was part of the plot. They knew they had no case against Ivory, and were anxious to get Ivory to plead guilty, which would vindicate the police.

"In defense of Ivory we had two witnesses from Dublin and three from this city. These were to break down the testimony of Jones, the informer. Two of them were printers employed in The Dublin Freeman, one of whom formerly worked in New York, where he knew Jones. They would testify that Jones proposed to them to enter into a plot to testify against Ivory about an alleged dynamite plot. The American witnesses would prove that Jones was expelled from the Nally Club in this city because he proposed a dynamite plot. They would also prove that the club was of a simple literary character.

"Ivory and McIntyre will be given a reception when they arrive home on the Majestic."

COST OF THE CASE.

The British Government Spent $100,000 on the Trial Which Failed.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—It is announced that the attempt by the Crown authorities to convict Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, of conspiracy to cause dynamite explosions, which completely collapsed on Wednesday, entailed an expense upon the Treasury of £20,000. Of this sum £5,000 was devoted to the expenses of the Scotland Yard authorities in making researches in Holland, Belgium, and France, with a view of obtaining evidence against Ivory and his alleged coconspirators, Tynan, Haines, and Kearney, and the sum of £5,200 was spent in making similar investigations in the United States. The remainder was spent in the prosecution of the defendant in the Old Bailey Court and in defraying expenses incidental thereto.

In the case of the defense Ivory says that it cost £3,000 to carry it to the point where the Government was compelled to admit that it had no cause of action against him. The cost of the farcical trial having become known, the newspapers are indulging in indignant comments, and it is probable that there will be a Parliamentary inquiry into the matter in an endeavor to learn who is responsible for the prosecution of a case at so much expense which the Solicitor General was finally compelled to admit ought never to have been brought to trial.

WRECKED BY THE ICE FLOES.

The Brigantine Little Minnie Lost at Renews Island.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Jan. 23.—The brigantine Little Minnie, Capt. Jago, from Trapani for St. John's, with salt, was driven ashore at Renews Island, forty miles south of here, by incoming ice last night, and became a total wreck. The crew escaped by scrambling over the broken ice on their hands and knees. The Captain remained aboard the ship. Shortly after the crew left, a sea broke over the vessel, throwing her on her beam ends, and the Captain was seen no more.

The steamer Bernicia sailed this morning, a tug forcing passage through the ice for her until Cape Spear was rounded, when she entered a lead in the ice and proceeded south.

Cannot Have Five-Cent Fare.

Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted a permanent injunction restraining the Brooklyn, Bath Beach and West End Road from carrying passengers from the surface railroad beyond Thirty-seventh Street for a single five-cent fare. The railroad had an agreement with the Fifth Avenue elevated road as to the erection and use by both companies of the Union Station at Thirty-sixth Street. The elevated road complained that the reduction in fare by the other company was a violation of the agreement, and brought suit. In granting the injunction Justice Dickey awarded $15,000 damages, with a 5 per cent. extra allowance for costs.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE

REPORT ON IT BY A COM

CANADIANS WIN AT HOCKEY

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY TEAM EASILY DEFEATED YALE.

The Visitors Made Three Goals and Their Opponents None—Brilliant Team Playing Won the Game.

The Queen's University hockey team of Kingston, Ontario, had very little trouble in winning a game from the Yale team at the St. Nicholas Rink last night. The score at the end of the game was 3 to 0 in favor of the Canadians, but a member of the Yale team remarked after the game was over that the Queen's boys could have made it much larger if they had tried a little harder.

The game was a remarkably pretty one. There were no foul plays, and off-side plays were rare, considering that two university teams were playing together and the men on each team were naturally excited. Yale put up a good game. The individual playing of the members was at times brilliant, especially the playing of Capt. Barnes and R. E. Smith. Smith saved several goals and made many very clever stops. Team work, though, was not good, and it was here that the Canadians excelled. Their team work was almost perfect, and some of their plays fairly electrified those who watched the game.

Yale won the toss, and selected the western goal. The players faced each other on the ice in this way:

Yale.	Position.	Queen's.
*A.F.Barnes,'97,	S.Forwards.	...Weatherhead
W.A.Barnett,'98.	Forwards.	.....W. Waldon
C.Walworth,'97.	Forwards.	.....*Harty
R. V. Ryder, '97.	Forwards.	.....Dalton
S. Stoddard, '99.	Point	.....Curtis
J. A. Hale, '97.	Cover Point.	.....Merrill
R. E. Smith, '97,	S.	Goal.....Hiscock

*Captain.

The Yale men wore blue sweaters and stockings, and bicycle breeches of a mixed tweed. The Queen's men wore shirts and stockings of the university colors, red, yellow, and black, and tight-fitting white breeches. Dalton and Walworth faced each other, with the puck between them. The whistle blew, and the game began. Dalton started with a clever trick. He lifted his hockey stick just high enough for Walworth to let the puck slip away from him. Harty started forward, and almost before many were aware that the game had begun, he shot for a goal, which Smith neatly stopped.

The puck was carried all over the ice. The Canadians would bring it up and try for a goal time after time, only to be stopped by Smith. Once in a while Barnes or Barnett would rush down the rink toward the Canadians' goal with the puck, but they would soon be back again trying to defend their own.

After playing twelve minutes, Dalton's skate broke, and there was several minutes' delay. It was agreed after a while that Walworth should retire from the Yale team and the game continue. After three minutes more play, Weatherhead carried the puck well up toward the Yale goal. He made a beautiful pass to Dalton, who took it almost even with the goal posts. He in turn shot it to Capt. Harty, who made a goal. This was all the scoring done in the first half.

In the second half, the team work of the Canadians was still more brilliant. Curtiss made a fine goal after eight minutes' play, and Dalton scored the third before the close of the half.

The Queen's University team won the championship of the Ontario Hockey Association in 1895 and 1896, and has played in the finals for the last five years. The players wanted to meet a representative American college, and so have made the trip from Kingston, each man paying his own expenses. To-morrow is club night at the St. Nicholas Rink, and the visitors will be entertained there. On Tuesday they will play the Montclair team, at the Clermont Avenue Rink in Brooklyn, and on Wednesday the St. Nicholas team at the St. Nicholas Rink.

After the game, Capt. Harty complimented the Yale players very highly. He said the ice at the rink was much harder than they played on in Canada, and he thought rather spoiled their game.

TWO GAMES OF BASKET BALL.

Teams of the Local Y. M. C. A. Defeat Paterson and Summit Players.

Two games of basket ball were played in the hall of the Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association last evening. In one the first team of the Young Men's Christian Association players won from the Paterson team, which claims the championship of New Jersey. In the second game the second team of the Twenty-third Street players won easily from the Summit team.

The first game was somewhat ragged, but fiercely contested. Throughout the Young Men's Christian Association men proved superior, and finished winners by a score of 46 to 5. The line-up:

Paterson.	Position.	First Team Y. M. C. A.
G. Armson....	Right forward	...W. C. Reed
J. Maher, Capt.	Left forward	...J. Hammill
J. Titus.....	Centre	....J. Wendelken
R. Reed.....	Right defense	.A. J. Abadie
E. Cadmus.....	Left defense	.H. Meyerhoff, Captain.

Referee—Frank Powers. Umpires—Messrs. Heywood and Jessop. Score: Paterson, 5; Young Men's Christian Association, first team, 46.

The second Young Men's Christian Association team played swift game with the Summits, winning by a score of 44 to 0. Phenomenally accurate passing by the Young Men's Christian Association team was responsible for their excellent showing.

The line up was:

Summit.	Position.	Y. M. C. A. Second Team.
E. L. Lawton...	Rt. forward	.Cap.A.Shields
C.W.Wilson,Cap	Lt. forward	.M. J. Wheeler
W. Nicoll.....	Centre	.....W. S. Burns
S. Houston.....	Rt. defense	.....Detrich
A. A. Ahern.....	Lt. defense	.....C. Luntz

Referee—Mr. Powers. Umpires—Messrs. Heywood and Jessop. Score—Summit, 0; Young Men's Christian Association second team, 44.

Curling on Van Cortlandt Lake.

An interesting and keenly contested curling match was played on Van Cortlandt Lake yesterday between the New York Caledonians and the Van Cortlandts, two rinks a side, with the following result:

Rink No. 1.

Caledonian, N. Y.	Van Cortlandt, N. Y.
Alfred Seeler,	Giovanni Morosini,
Robert Archibald,	James Johnston,
T. T. Archibald,	John Pepper,
David Foulis, skip—15	A. Platt, skip. —11

Rink No. 2.

William Wood,	C. S. Ogden,
William Taylor,	T. Comerford,
Henry Archibald,	P. F. Gilmartin,
John Templeton,	Isaiah Fraser,
skip—10	skip— 7
—	—
Total 25	Total 18

Majority of 7 shots for the Caledonians. Thomas Wigley, umpire.

New Jersey A. C. Contests.

Two Amateur Athletic Union championships will be held at the games of the New Jersey Athletic Club in Madison Square Garden Feb. 13. They are the ten-mile run and the two-mile steeplechase. Five prizes will be given in the ten-mile run, the first three receiving gold medals, the fourth a silver medal, and the fifth a bronze medal. The following open events will be given: 60-yard run, handicap; 220-yard run, handicap; 440-yard run, handicap; one-mile walk, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap, limit 25 yards; one-mile run, handicap; 880-yard novice, scratch; pole vault for height, handicap, limit 6 inches; standing hop, step, and jump, scratch, (the latter event was put on at the request of J. Cosgrove, Ridgewood Athletic Club, Albany, N. Y., who will try for a world's record); one-mile bicycle race, handicap, and one-mile bicycle race, scratch. Entry blanks can be secured of James E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway, New York.

Y. M. C. A. Defeats Yale.

The match in the Young Men's Christian Association basket ball tournament between the team of the Central Young Men's Christian Association and a team from Yale University, played last night in Brooklyn, resulted in a victory for the Centrals by a score of 12 to 7. The teams were:

Centrals.	Positions.	Yale.
Simonson	Right forward	.....Sharp
Leeds	Left.....	Marshall
Cameron	Centre.....	Rockwell
Schumacher.....	Right Centre.....	Beard
Gerlach.....	Left Centre.....	Clark
Adams.....	Right guard.....	Sanford
Quigg.....	Left guard.....	Peck

ACTIVITY IN GOLF.

The Association Will Consider Limitation of Championship Competitors.

Secretary Henry O. Tallmadge has received applications from four more golf clubs to join the United States Golf Association as allied members. They will be elected at the meeting of the Executive Committee this week. This makes a total of seventeen new clubs to be elected, and will make a membership of seventy-four in the association.

These four new clubs are the Bedford Golf and Tennis Club, Bedford, N. Y.; St. Regis Golf Club, Paul Smith's, in the Adirondacks, Belmont Golf Association, Philadelphia, and Riverside Golf Club of Riverside, Ill. They all have nine-hole courses. The St. Regis Club is the first one to join the association from the Adirondack region, although several clubs have been started there within the past two years. Col. Archibald Rogers is one of the organizers and Governors of the club, and among its members are several men who have hunting camps in that section of the Adirondack country. George Bird is President of the club and the Hon. James L. Forsyth is Secretary and Treasurer.

The Belmont Golf Association has a nine-hole course, 2,100 yards long. It adjoins the Belmont Cricket Club, and arrangements have just been made with the Philadelphia Country Club, the Philadelphia Cricket Club, and the Merion Cricket Club for a series of golf matches, to begin early in the Spring, for the championship of Philadelphia.

The Riverside Golf Club is near Chicago, and its links are one and three-quarter miles in circuit.

Several important changes in the constitution and by-laws will be made by the Executive Committee. One that will attract general attention among golf clubs is a provision making a uniform scale for handicapping, to be used by all clubs in the association. This will give a regularity which has been sadly missed in past years. The score will be as follows: Three strokes for holes 165 yards or under, four strokes for holes over 165 and under 300 yards, five strokes for holes between 300 and 450 yards, and six strokes over 450 yards. This will be used as the club basis upon which candidates for the amateur championship games will be chosen. A resolution will be presented limiting the contestants to those players who can play within six strokes of the above scratch score. President Theodore A. Havemeyer has for some time believed a limit should be fixed to keep out a large number of contestants who have no claim to enter a championship tourney and only delay and prolong the matches. These proposed changes may occasion some lively discussion in the clubs, but they are reasonably sure to pass, and will put the game on a higher basis.

The Dyker Meadow Golf Club of Brooklyn, whose first season last year was so successful, has elected new officers and new committees as follows:

President—Norman S. Dike; Vice President—William A. Putnam; Secretary—W. B. Crittenden; Treasurer—Frederick H. Webster; Captain—Daniel Chauncey; Governing Committee—The officers and Graham F. Blandy, Duncan Edwards, Arthur M. Hatch, Albert G. Jennings, John C. Ten Eyck, Marvin T. Lyon, Andrew Peters, Wyllys Terry, William A. Taylor, and Timothy L. Woodruff.

Green Committee—William A. Putnam, W. B. Crittenden, Albert G. Jennings, John C. Ten Eyck, and Wyllys Terry.

Handicap Committee—Duncan Edwards, William A. Taylor, and Frederick J. Phillips.

House Committee—Arthur M. Hatch, Andrew Peters, Graham F. Blandy, William A. Taylor, and Marvin T. Lyon.

Auditing Committee—Timothy L. Woodruff, Henry W. Maxwell, and William Berri.

The Dyker Meadow Club is going to enlarge its house, adding extra lockers and baths, and two new holes are to be laid out, giving the club eleven in all. The club's golf team was not beaten last year, and particular attention is going to be given this coming year to team matches. Besides Capt. Daniel Chauncey, some of the other good golfers who will undoubtedly be on the team are J. C. Ten Eyck, W. B. Crittenden, W. M. Crittenden, A. L. Norris, Wyllys Terry, F. L. Doubleday, James H. Merritt, Duncan Edwards, Jason Powers, C. P. Notman, and A. G. Jennings.

Golfing at the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club of Lakewood is progressing actively every week. Arthur B. Claflin is looming up prominently as a golfer, and he won last week for the third time this Winter the handicap club event for the James Converse Cup. Mrs. Frank M. Freeman and Mrs. E. Robbins Walker are the most active lady golfers on the Ocean County links, and keep the contests lively for the Ladies' Cup, given by Arthur B. Claflin. Several changes are being made in the interior of the club, and a large addition is being placed on the west end, the increase in membership demanding enlargement.

Francis P. Freeman has given a new silver cup to the Lakewood Golf Club, to be played for every Saturday during February and March.

The Seventh's Good Shooting.

The report of the work of the Seventh Regiment at Creedmoor last year has just been issued, and it shows that during the last season there was no falling behind the high standard of previous years. The number of marksmen exceeded the strength of the organization at inspection, and the firing in ranks resulted in a larger percentage of hits than has ever before been attained. The work of the brigade and New York State match teams was specially commended. Company F was again awarded the State prize for the highest figure of merit in the First Brigade, and retains the leading position in rifle practice among all companies in the State, which it has held in previous years. Major J. C. Abrams, Capt. G. W. Rand, and Lieut. J. B. Holland have qualified as sharpshooters twenty-two consecutive years.

Yale and Harvard Friends Again.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 23.—A member of the Yale Athletic Committee said today that it was expected that the new Yale-Harvard athletic agreement would be ratified some time next week. The baseball, football, and track managers have consented to allow their plans for games the coming season to be considered along with those of the crew, and the new agreement will be one in all kinds of sport. It was stated on high authority to-day that the agreement in rowing includes Yale in the Harvard-Cornell boat race for this Spring. At Yale all scruples against entering the race seem to have been removed, and Yale will welcome a chance to enter it.

Amateur Gymnastic Championships.

The annual gymnastic championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will be held at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, Thursday, March 18, at 8 P. M. The events will be parallel bars, long horse, side horse, swinging Indian clubs, rope climbing, tumbling, horizontal bar, flying rings, and all-around standing apparatus championship. The Amateur Athletic Union medals will be given to first, second, and third men. The entrance fee is $2. Entries will close March 11 with C. C. Hughes, Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Manhattan Bicycle Officers.

At the recent annual meeting of the Manhattan Bicycle Club the following officers were elected: President—W. J. McCormick; Vice President—R. H. Bartsch; Treasurer—A. Kimmerle; Secretary—R. L. McFarland; Captain—R. G. Betts; First Lieutenant—M. A. King; Second Lieutenant—Dr. Richter. R. H. Bartsch and J. Nonnenbacher, the tandem team of the club, covered 6,100 miles from April 1 to Dec. 31, and will apply for that record from the Century Road Club. They still hold the New York-Philadelphia and return record. The team has ridden thirty-six different centuries on the road, which includes several doubles, inside of twenty hours.

Tent-Pegging Match.

The Rough Riding Club of New York has accepted an invitation to have a tent-pegging competition with members of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club at the latter's ring at Prospect Park, Feb. 3. The Rough Riding Club will appear in full uniform, which is similar to that of the English lancers. They will have a short drill before the contests, and the Brooklyn Club will also have a music ride. After the competition the New York riders will be entertained at the Montauk Club. A silk banner will be the trophy.

ANTI-FOOTBALL LEGISLATION.

Bills in Indiana and Nebraska to Prohibit the Game.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 23.—A stringent Anti-Football bill was introduced in the lower house of the Legislature to-day. The bill provides that any person engaging as a participant in a football game shall, upon conviction, be fined a sum not less than $25 nor more than $100, or shall undergo imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or both. Further, any one concerned as backer, umpire, assistant, reporter, or onlooker shall be liable to a fine of from $5 to $25. Another clause in the bill would enable the proper authorities to place persons caught training for a football game under bonds to keep the peace.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 23.—A bill was introduced in the House yesterday making it unlawful for any person or persons to engage in playing football in the State of Indiana. Representative Patterson, a Franklin County doctor, who introduced the bill, said he had witnessed many games, including the big annual events in the East, and declared that more men have been killed by football than by pugilism.

NOVEL BICYCLE COURSE.

Engineer Durkee Has a Scheme Which Will Startle Riders.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 23.—George B. Durkee, one of the veteran mechanical engineers of Chicago, has finished his model for a novel bicycle course. The scheme, in brief, is to start a rider at an elevation of 85 feet, send him down an incline, and around the inner side of a vertical circle. The rider, in finishing the course, turns once over, hanging head down when at the highest point of the ring, and being held to his track by nothing more nor less than centrifugal force. It looks chimerical, but the model proves the mechanical possibility of the scheme, whether men and women will ever dare try it or not.

Boxing at Bohemian Sporting Club.

Owing to the large entry list to the joint Pastime and Athletic and Bohemian Sporting Clubs' amateur boxing tournament, it has been decided to hold the finals next Tuesday evening in the Amsterdam Avenue Arena. The following will appear in the finals: 110 pounds—H. Smith, Raphael A. C.; R. Powers, St. B. A. C., and H. Kennedy, Anchor A. C.; 120 pounds—D. McDonald, Brokers' A. C.; H. Jennings, ETAOINN ald, Brokers' A. C.; 135 pounds—J. Sullivan, Brokers' A. C.; J. Comerford, Yorkville A. C., and T. Keefe, Hudson A. C.; 145 pounds—E. Otto, P. A. C.; H. Jennings, E. R. A. C.; T. Finney, Brooklyn, and P. T. Stafford, N. A. C. All boxers defeated by the above men will try for second place. It will be ladies' day at the Bohemian Athletic Club next Wednesday. There will be boxing, wrestling, bowling, and vaudeville.

Brooklyn Skating Club Wins.

The Brooklyn Skating Club last night beat the Orange Lake Hockey Club of Newburg, N. Y., after an exciting game of two twenty-minute halves, at the Clermont Avenue Ice Rink. The final score was 7 to 0. In the first half Brooklyn's three goals were made by Walker, Jacobs, and Drakely, and in the second Drakely made three goals and Walker made one.

The teams were:

B. S. C.	Position.	O. L. H. C.
Hallock.....	Goal	.....Trask
Randal.....	Point	.....Chadwick
MacKenzie.....	Cover Point.	.....Stebbins
Drakely.....	Forward	.....W. J. Jova
Walker.....	Forward	.....E. A. Jova
Jacobs.....	Forward	.....Thiel
Chaloner.....	Forward	.....Leicht

Haley Defeats Rice.

The Polo Athletic Club gave a boxing entertainment last evening at the Atlantic Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. The principal bout of the evening was between Austin Rice and Patrick Haley, twenty rounds, at 115 pounds. It was give and take up to about the eighteenth round, when Haley put in some fine strokes, and at the end of the twentieth round both were pretty well exhausted. The fight was given to Haley. About 2,000 persons saw this fight and two other bouts of lesser importance. Haley is to be matched against Peddler Palmer, the English featherweight champion.

Marine Polo Team Vanquished.

A team of marines from the United States Navy Yard met defeat last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink in a thirty-minute game of polo with the Brooklyn Polo Club. The score was 3 to 0. The teams lined up in this order:

Brooklyn Polo Club.	Marines.
Ellison.....	First rush .....Meunch
Kayser.....	Second rush .....Stuart
T. Longfield.....	Centre .....Allen
Fitzmaurice.....	Drive .....Fitzsimmons
Cathcart	Half back.....Kempter
A. Longfield.....	Goal.....Crawford

THE OLD WAYSIDE INN.

The House Made Famous by Longfellow Sold to a Boston Man.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—If there is no hitch in the papers, the old wayside inn at Sudbury, made famous by Longfellow, will pass into the ownership of a Boston gentleman of antiquarian tastes, who will preserve the building and fill it with articles of historic interest. The name of the buyer will not be given out until the papers have passed.

This estate passed into the hands of ex-Mayor S. H. Howe of Marlborough and ex-Alderman Homer Rogers of Boston in 1893. These two gentlemen have expended considerable money in renovating the house and improving it, such as shingling the roof and retopping the chimneys, which had been broken in several places. This work in no way, however, interferes with its exterior, or its historic worth, for Mr. Rogers told a reporter last night at his house in Allston, that he would not have that happen for thousands, and the work was done for preservation. When the deed came into the hands of Mr. Rogers three years ago, it was the first time it had passed out of the hands of the Howe family since the house was originally built, two centuries since. The building was built shortly after King Philip's war, and up to 1893 it was known as Howe's Tavern. David Howe built it about the commencement of the eighteenth century, and in 1702 received from Samuel Howe, his father, a tract of 130 acres of land.

John Howe, the grandfather of David, had the lot on which the tavern stands assigned him in the apportionment of 1651. In 1746 Col. Ezekiel Howe, who won fame in the Revolution, hung out the "Red Horse" sign, and when, in 1796, the Colonel died, Adam, his son, took the tavern, and for forty years conducted it as a public house. Lyman Howe, a brother, took possession when Adam passed away, and continued to keep an inn until about 1866. Then its days of usefulness in this direction ceased. It has however, been open to the public for several seasons past. Time and the storms have dealt lightly with the historic structure, for the white oak beams are in a fine state of preservation.

KIT KAT CLUB SMOKER.

Last night was smoke night with the Kt Kat Club, at Emile Huber's studio, 12 East Fifteenth Street. Pipes of all kinds, from the hubble-bubble to the four-stemmed Indian peace pipe, were on exhibition, loaned by George Des Lions. On the walls were paintings and sketches by members of the club, a head by J. Wells Champney, and several pieces by Guy Rose being among the most noteworthy. A score of entertainers, among them W. J. Anderson, Mr. Hurditch, Emile Huber, Archie Gunn, and the New York City College Mandolin Club, interpreted a varied programme. Some of those present were Anton March, W. C. Fitler, Hans Jantsen, C. S. Farrington, Homer Lee, William G. Watt, Edward Wallace Gardner, J. H. McCord, Louis Frazer, H. D. Nichols, Otto Wolff, C. C. Zangwill, L. W. Ledney, Arthur Blackmore, Frank French, and Thomas A. Sendlar.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS

But Two Favorites Won in the Contests Yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—Cloudy weather and 5,000 people at the track marked to-day's racing here. The feature of the day was the $1,500 Merchants' Handicap, nine furlongs, won by the top-weight, Laureate, who carried 119 pounds. Only two favorites won, the bookmakers beating the public.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Nina Louise, 88 pounds, (Dorsey,) 1 to 2, won by two lengths; Paladin, 117, (J. Hill,) 9 to 5, second by a head; Parmesan, 92, (A. Barrett,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:29¾. Altadena, Miss Sturgiss, and Ben Cuna also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, three furlongs. Miss Patrick, 112 pounds, (Turbeville,) 2 to 1, won by a length; Georgie C., 102, (J. Gardner,) 7 to 2, second by a length; Belle Foster II., 102, (A. Barrett,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:37¼. Ironical, Variety, Jaybird, Gracie Himyar, Floss, and Hazel Martin also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, one mile and a quarter. Otho, 98 pounds, (Everett,) 10 to 1, won by two lengths; Lightfoot, 104, (Clerico,) 1 to 2, second by four lengths; Partner, 112, (Overton,) 4 to 1, third. Time—2:12½. Plutus, Little Tom, and Mike Kelly also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Merchants' Handicap; one and one-eighth miles. Laureate, 119 pounds, (Gardner,) 7 to 2, won by a head; Cotton King, 99, (C. Reiff,) 4 to 1, second by a neck; Judge Steadman, 92, (A. Barrett,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:56½. Trilby, Pete Kitchen, Sir Fred, Paros, Mamie G., Countess, Irama, and Clymena also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Tragedy, 100, (Everett,) 3 to 1, won by a length; Bob Clampett, 106, (Tuberville,) 5 to 2, second by two lengths; Waldine, 94, (Songer,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Rob Roy II., Sobriquet, De Jure, and Victoress also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Willie W., 102, (T. Burns,) 30 to 1, won by a length; Senator Morrill, 105, (Morse,) 4 to 1, second by a neck; Anna Mayes, 100, (Dorsey,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:15½. If, Halloween, Samson, Harderburg, Terra Archer, and Ben Wilson also ran.

FIELD TRIALS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Some Excellent Running Done at West Point Yesterday.

WEST POINT, Miss., Jan. 23.—This was another good day for the trials and some excellent running was done. The remaining three braces of the second series and one brace in the third were run before the all age setters was decided. Novelist and Lillian Russell were the first brace. Novelist was the superior in pace and range, and particularly in finding game. She was the winner of the cup.

Tony's Gale and Cincinnatus's Bride were down after 11 o'clock, Tony's Gale running an exceptionally good trial, excelling Pride in range, pace, searching, and point work. When Harold Skimpole and Tory Luna was called it was proposed by Mr. Avent to have a professional handler run her instead of an amateur, as in the first trial. A meeting was called to decide the matter. When it was allowed, one of the judges refused to serve, when a reconsideration was had, which left it to the judges. A sub-handler was proposed by the judges, and refused, when Tory Luna was declared out of the stake, and Skimpole sent on. He did fair work, but was not placed finally.

Tony Boy and Tony's Gale were then tried, to decide first and second winners, Tony Boy getting the award after a close contest of nearly an hour.

Pin Money and Young Rip Rap, the setter and pointer Derby winners, were then tried to decide the absolute Derby winner. Both ran well, but Pin Money, the setter, won with something to spare. Tippoo, winner of the All-Age Pointer Stake, and Tony Boy, winner of the All-Age Setter Stake, were then called to decide absolute All-Age Stake winner. Tippoo was ready, but Rose claimed that Tony Boy was sick, and asked a postponement of the trial until Monday next, which the judges granted.

The Champion Stake, with eight starters, begins Tuesday, and will take two days to decide. W. S. Bell of Pittsburg, N. S. Wallace of Connecticut, and J. B. Seal of Jackson, Tenn., will be the judges. The winners in All-Age Setter Stake were Tony Boy, first, owned by Norvin T. Harris, Louisville, Ky.; second, by Tony's Gate, owned by Fox & Blythe, Harrisburg, Penn.; third, by Marie's Sport, owned by H. B. Ledbetter, Farmington, Mo.

TO ESTABLISH RECORDS.

Young Men's Christian Association Athletes to Have a Chance.

The Young Men's Christian Association Athletic League has decided to prepare a plan so that records may be established in all standard athletic events. Heretofore the association has had few records, as they have been exclusively on the all-around basis, each man competing in all of the five events which have constituted the contests.

The best records are as follows: 100-yard dash, W. B. Durand and D. W. Pollard, 0:10 2-5; running high jump, Daniel Reuss, 5 feet 8 inches; 12-pound hammer, S. H. Brigham, 115 feet 10 inches; pole vault, C. S. Dole, 10 feet 2 inches; mile run, W. B. Durand, 4:47. Durand and Pollard have become professionals. The present all-round champion of the American association is S. H. Brigham. His records, made at Springfield, Mass., on June 22, 1895, are as follows: 100-yard dash: 0:11; running high jump, 5 feet 3¾ inches; throwing 12-pound hammer, 115 feet 10 inches; pole vault, 8 feet 2 inches; mile run, 5 minutes.

Hereafter to make a record each contestant must be registered on the books of the league. That involves the passing of an elementary examination in gymnastics or athletics, and it may be done in any association gymnasium in the country.

SKATING RACES TRANSFERRED.

No More Will Be Given in Stamford This Winter.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 23.—Word was received here this morning from W. H. Robertson, manager of the skating tournament, that the races would take place elsewhere.

He says that there had not been enough money raised here and that the races would take place on Staten Island, because the ice here was not in good condition. The ice was and is in fine shape for races, and the local subscribers and the racers that are left here are seriously considering the advisability of prosecuting Robertson for obtaining money by false pretenses.

Some of them are going to New York to see the officers of the National Skating Association and the Outing Athletic Club.

Craig Defeats Carroll.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The mile championship run between Patrick Carroll, the Irish-American long-distance professional runner of Waltham, Mass., and J. Craig, the Scotch champion, took place at Bolton to-day. The event was won by Craig with the greatest ease.

Serious Fire in a Livery Barn.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 23.—The livery stable known as Treacy & Watson's Horsemen's Headquarters was damaged to the extent of $15,000 by fire to-night. The loss is covered by insurance. One hundred horses and as many vehicles were burned. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company tried to get fifty feet of this stable fifteen years ago, and had its men on the ground to build the track, when Capt. Treacy appeared with a double-barreled shotgun and threatened to kill the first man that touched the walls. The railroad was not built there. Capt. Treacy was fined $500 for libeling Judge Morton, who decided the case against him in the courts, and several newspapers were fined for libel for printing Treacy's remarks.

Destruction of a Coal Breaker.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 23.—The breaker of the Pierce Coal Company, at Winton, was totally destroyed by fire to-day, causing a loss of $30,000. The insurance is $10,000. One hundred and fifty men are out of employment. The capacity of the breaker was 900 tons a day.

STRAWBOARD STOCK BREAKS.

Rumors of Internal Dissensions Caused a Bear Raid in the Market Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 23.—In regard to American Strawboard stock, internal differences are said to be the reason for the attack on its securities. The recent meeting of boxmakers at Cincinnati is said to have developed considerable antagonism to the company, even to the extent of reviving the talk about an opposition company.

Whispers of this kind have been afloat the last day or two, whenever a seller of the stock has made his appearance. To-day, when offers to sell seemed to break out simultaneously in a dozen quarters, rumors which had been vague and indefinite grew more positive and took the form of stories of an opposition company. The local bear element hailed the arrival of an evil report with positive glee.

Shares in 50 and 100 lots were thrown right and left until everybody bold enough to make a bid had had his fill. Even then the supply was far from exhausted.

CAR CONDUCTORS' CONSPIRACY.

What May Be Revealed by an Arrest Last Night.

John Daly, twenty-seven years old, a Broadway cable car conductor, of 328 West Forty-eighth Street, was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station House late last night, as a suspicious character.

His arrest may reveal a conspiracy between cable car conductors to rob sleeping passengers, for in Daly's room was found a rich and varied array of gold and silver watches, diamond studs and rings, and other jewelry. Among the watches are an Elgin gold watch, No. 621,808; a lady's gold watch, Waltham movement, No. 9,698; a gold watch, with chain attached, No. 10,489; a Hampton watch, No. 107,882, and a Waltham, No. 615400.

The police learned of these treasures from the woman from whom Daly rented his room. She called on Capt. Sheehan and told him that she was troubled by seeing a great many men and women call on Daly during the day and night, and by the knowledge of so much jewelry in his room when she knew he was only a car conductor. Daly claims the property found in his room was brought there by other conductors, and placed in his care for safe keeping.

CLEVER THIEF IN JAIL.

James Richardson, Who Robbed Boarding Houses, Caught.

Capt. Walsh of the West Twentieth Street Police Station has been for some time on the look-out for a shrewd boarding house thief who operated extensively among the boarding houses in the Sixteenth Precinct. He would secure a room for a day, and, while all the other boarders were at dinner, ransack their rooms and disappear, leaving behind a valueless satchel.

Capt. Walsh believes he has his man in the person of James Richardson, who says he lives at 95 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn. He was arrested last night while trying to secure a room in the house of Mrs. James Brocton, 366 West Twenty-third Street.

A description of the thief had been sent to various boarding-house keepers, with the request that if they saw anybody answering to it to notify the police. When Richardson appeared last night at Mrs. Brocton's house he was followed by Detective Eckberd. He was arrested while negotiating with Mrs. Brocton. At the station house he was searched, and 125 pawn tickets were found in his pocket. He tried to account for them by saying he had been hard up and had pledged many of his belongings. By 11 o'clock last night twenty-two boarding-house keepers had identified him as the man who had robbed their houses.

A MIND READER'S STORY.

He Pretends to Know of the Death of a Missing Lawyer.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 23.—After having abandoned as hopeless the search for the missing John W. Mathews, the lawyer and manufacturer, of Monmouth, Ill., who disappeared in Chicago Nov. 11 last, the police renewed their quest last week, aided by Dr. Ringland, a mind reader, of Hamilton, Ill.

Ever since Nov. 13, when a note from John A. Mathews was received by his son Bert, in Monmouth, with the strang words "I have lost a part of my head and expect to find it in the Yellowstone Valley," the friends and relatives of Mr. Mathews have never relaxed their efforts to find him. For many days the Chicago police sought for some trace, but in vain. It was finally accepted as positive that he had committed suicide while distracted. A few days ago Dr. Ringland came to Secretary Campbell of the Police Department and said he had been engaged by the family to try to locate the body. The official heard the mind reader's description of Mr. Mathews's movements and death. He detailed an officer to follow the clue. Matthews was traced to the Palmer House, and then to the Brevoort House, where his name was found on the register. He had been assigned a room, but did not occupy it, and the doctor said he walked from the Brevoort House to the Chicago Beach Hotel, where he threw himself into the lake.

A cottage near the beach was described by Dr. Ringland, and he insisted that a man who occupied the place had robbed Mr. Mathews's body of $400. Such a cottage was found and the man who lived in it was questioned closely, but threw no light on the mystery. The police are still at work on the case.

ALTGELD ATTACKS HANNA.

Says Fifteen States Were Carried by Stuffing Ballot Boxes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Twelve hundred friends of ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld went through the snowstorm to the Tremont House to-night to show their esteem for him. The reception tendered to the Democratic State leader took the form of a costly testimonial, Mr. Altgeld receiving several magnificent presents. In making his response Mr. Altgeld expressed his appreciation of the honor paid him by the Democratic members of the General Assembly in voting for him for Senator, when the party owed him nothing. He denounced Mark Hanna as the "debaucher of a continent" in the last election. He said the election vote showed "that the plutocratic forces of the country have demonstrated their ability to unite with and to control the very ignorant and the very poor vote of the country, and in that way to override and to defeat the will of the more intelligent and patriotic element in American politics.

"The developments of the last two months show clearly that the people were defeated by a count of votes that were not legally cast. In each of the fifteen States which Mark Hanna started out to carry there have been many more votes counted than there were male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age. In Ohio there were nearly 200,000 more votes counted in 1896 than there were in 1892, which would indicate an increase of population in that State during four years of nearly 1,000,000 people, whereas in reality there has not been an increase of 500,000 in that time. In other words, it is clear that in Ohio over 94,000 fraudulent votes were counted, and as the returns show that Mr. McKinley had only a majority of 49,000 in that State, is is certain that Mr. Bryan carried Ohio by over 40,000. A similar condition of affairs exists in fourteen other States. It is certain that McKinley did not carry Ohio, or Indiana, or Kentucky, or California, and it is doubtful if he carried a number of other States that are credited to him. We do not propose to make any disturbance about the matter. We are simply calling attention to facts."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mariah Lloyd Steele.

Mrs. Mariah Lloyd Steele died yesterday at Annapolis, Md. She was the daughter of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner." She was born in 1805 at Blenheim, now Bladensburg, Prince George's County, in the old Lowndes home, now occupied by Benjamin Lowndes, one of the family. Mrs. Steele, through the Lloyds, was second cousin to both Gov. Lowndes and his wife, and was a niece of Chief Justice Taney. Miss Key married Henry Manadier Steele, by which marriage there were born seven children—Mrs. Dennis Claude of Chevy Chase, near Washington; Mrs. A. W. Habersham of Annapolis, Mrs. Ann Bartow of New York, Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart, first wife of the late Charles C. Stewart of Anne Arundel County, Md.; Henry Steele, deceased; Frank Key Steele of Missouri, and Billings Steele of Annapolis.

Mrs. Steele, who would have been ninety-three years old in May, retained her mental faculties to the last, recognizing and manifesting pleasure Friday night at the arrival of her daughter, Mrs. Bartow of New York.

Mrs. Steele from early youth was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Her courtesy and kindness and unselfishness were manifested to the very end of her strength, one of her latest acts of kindness being an effort to dictate, at request, for publication, the incidents of the reception of "The Star-Spangled Banner," by which her father leaped at once into National fame.

Mrs. Steele had been confined to the house only since last Easter, when she attended service at St. Ann's Church and took cold, which afterward developed into grip bronchitis and caused her death. She was a highly cultured and intellectual woman, who read a great deal and was thoroughly informed in history. She was the oldest member of St. Ann's Church at Annapolis. Mrs. Steele has a sister, Mrs. Charles Howard, ninety-four years old, who survives her.

Gen. John D. Stevenson.

Gen. John D. Stevenson died in St. Louis Friday night, after an illness of several months. Gen. Stevenson was born in Staunton, Va., in 1821, and was educated there and at the College of South Carolina. He was graduated in law at Staunton in 1841 and in 1842 began practice in Franklin County, Mo. In 1846 Stevenson organized a volunteer company and served in Gen. Stephen W. Kearney's invasion of New Mexico. He was several times elected a member of the Missouri Legislature. In 1861 he raised the Seventh Missouri Regiment and began an active career in the Union Army. During the siege of Corinth he commanded the District of Savannah. He was made Brigadier General of Volunteers in 1862. At the close of the war he was commissioned Brevet Major General of Volunteers. In 1867, in recognition of his brilliant charge at Champion Hill, he was made a Brigadier General in the regular army. He leaves a wife and two sons.

Henry Friedman.

Henry Friedman of 70 West Ninety-fifth Street died at noon on Friday last and will be buried this afternoon at 1 o'clock from his late residence. He was fifty-two years old. Five days before his death, while walking on Fourteenth Street, Mr. Friedman was stricken with paralysis. He could just manage to give his address, and was removed to his home. He sank ste

UNION PACIFIC FORECLOSURE

It Is Generally Popular, and Now Seems Highly Probable.

A RELIEF TO WALL STREET.

There Are Objectors—Russell Sage Opposes the Committee's Plan and Says Innocent Stockholders Would Be the Sufferers.

The foreclosure of the Union Pacific Railroad appears to be an assured fact. With the Government, the Reorganization Committee, and the Government Directors all in unison on the matter, and with only a few malcontents opposed to the same, it would seem that the opposition, which, however, has not yet shown its full hand, would amount to little.

In a general way, the plan of the proposed reorganization meets with approval. Anything to eliminate the Union Pacific from the present depressing situation would be acceptable to the Wall Street contingent. Not that it cares especially as to the trading value of Union Pacific stocks or securities, but the elimination of the uncertainties regarding the same would clear the atmosphere and remove a long-continued shadow and menace.

The fact that the Attorney General made an official announcement yesterday that the Government and the Reorganization Committee had come to a full and complete understanding in favor of the foreclosure proceeding was received with satisfaction.

Still there are opposing elements which may make themselves heard before the present plans are fully carried out. It seems to be admitted that the Kuhn, Loeb & Co. syndicate is fully capable of making good its bid of $45,750,000, and of carrying out the proposed reorganization scheme on the plans outlined by them, if they are allowed to do so; but an opposition element, which includes a large number of junior security holders, has begun to make its appearance. Obstacles will be thrown in the way of the proposed reorganization, and the course of the committee threatens to be strewn with rough rocks.

The matter of the possible assessment on the stockholders has hardly been considered thus far in the transaction, but it will loom up in due time and cause more or less friction. It is one of the reports on Wall Street that an assessment of at least 10 per cent., and possibly 15 per cent., will be exacted of the unfortunate stockholders. It is certain that if the holders of the prior lien and the Government bonds pay, or cause to be paid the sum of $45,000,000 to discharge such liens, they will not be mealy mouthed about an assesment on the stockholders. Money must be had to operate the road and rehabilitate it after the discharge of the Government debt and the elimination of the political features of the old organization. Such an assessment is sure to create another contention and a world of bickering.

At present Russell Sage seems to be the most prominent opponent to the committee's plan. He has insisted for years that the Government interest in the Union Pacific Road must not be eliminated, and that it was necessary for the future life and salvation of the company for the Government to remain in at least semi-control. He predicts that with the Government out of the company it cannot live against the competition of other lines that have been built since it was constructed. Mr. Sage also evinces a lively interest in the case of junior securities and stock brokers. He says many of them invested on the idea that the Government was back of the whole Pacific Railroad scheme, and that under the present proposed plan these innocent holders will not only lose all they have put in, but all they may hereafter pay in to protect their original investment. Mr. Sage further says: "This question is not settled, and is going over to the new Administration. We have had assurances from the highest officials that the Government would continue its protection, and unless it does so do the company may not be reorganized for years."

Just what this opposition will amount to at present is uncertain. If it is in good faith, it may at least interpose many an objection and legal delay, and postpone the final settlement of the reorganization to a more or less remote period.

The Government Directors met again yesterday at 1 o'clock at the office of the Union Pacific receivers. Their meeting was of a perfunctory character. The action of Attorney General Harmon has forestalled any possible action they might have taken as a body. Individually, however, each of the Directors had given his opinion in favor of the plan proposed by the Organization Committee. Their meeting yesterday simply resulted in a ratification of their individual action. They made a formal and extended report, which will be officially presented to the Secretary of the Interior. They refuse to divulge the contents of the report on the ground that it would be discourteous to the Secretary of the Interior, but its main features have been outlined above. The actual report will come from Washington, when it is finally given to the public.

On the stock market the movement of Union Pacific was not commensurate with the developments. It fluctuated between 6½ and 8 for the entire week on aggregate transactions of 27,614 shares.

A PETITION FOR FORECLOSURE.

Filed in the United States Circuit Court at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 23.—In the United States Circuit Court this afternoon a petition was filed for the foreclosure of the Union Pacific Railroad. The action is brought through Attorney General Harmon by direction of President Cleveland, and it is to foreclose the Government's lien on the property and also the first mortgage loan.

It is asked that the Master in Chancery or others give a description of the property of the road liable to be sold, that the value of the sinking fund may be determined and provision made for turning in the money and applying it to the Government's debt. If within a reasonable time, set by the court, the Government is not paid, it is asked that the property be foreclosed. It is also provided that the time of the present receivers be extended or new ones appointed.

Judge W. E. McHugh will open the Federal Court in Lincoln on Monday next. It is supposed that Attorney John C. Cowan will institute proceedings in the foreclosure case of the Union Pacific at that time.

MUST PAY UP OR BE SOLD.

An Order Against the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 23.—Judge Woods of the United States Circuit Court this morning ordered the entire Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway system sold unless the overdue bonds and interest are paid within ten days.

The action is the result of a petition from the holders of various classes of securities of the company represented by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and the Central Trust Company of New York. The road went into the hands of William H. McDoel as receiver several weeks ago.

The decree provides for the foreclosure of the mortgages and the sale by Commissioner Van Buren at a date not yet fixed, of all property of the company, subject, however, to prior mortgages on the main line and air line divisions. The mortgages held by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as trustee represent $4,700,000, with $143,638 interest, and those held by the Central Trust Company aggregate $2,800,000, with $17,879 interest.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE LAW.

The Proposed Amendment to the Third Section.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Lorin Fletcher, the Minnesota member of the House Committee on Commerce, has received notification that Bradford C. Church of Duluth, President of the Head of the Lakes Millers' Association, and Charles A. Pillsbury, representing the millers of Minneapolis, will advocate, on Tuesday, at the public hearing, the amendment to the third section of the Inter-State Commerce bill, regulating interchange of traffic between railroads.

The effect of the amendment, according to Mr. Pillsbury, will be to permit a man to do what he likes with his own and enable shippers to choose their terminals and thus avoid parasites in the shape of lighterage attachments that rob the miller of his profit. Among the statements received by Mr. Fletcher is one that out of $20 a car freightage on wheat from Buffalo to New York $18 has been paid out to a lighterage company, leaving $2 for the railroad shareholders for a five-hundred-mile haul.

The Memphis Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions in favor of this amendment, and Rudolph Fink of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad strongly urges the Tennessee delegation to vote for it.

To Adjust Tariff Dispute.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—No conclusion was reached at yesterday's conference between the traffic managers of the Western Freight Association lines and General Manager Underwood of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway regarding the discriminative tariff the latter intends to issue on traffic from the Atlantic seaboard to St. Paul. With the view of bringing about a compromise it was decided to appoint a committee of five, consisting of General Freight Agents Martin of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, Hiland of the Milwaukee and St. Paul, Marvin Hughitt, Jr., of the Chicago and Northwestern, Burton Johnson of the Wisconsin Central, and Traffic Manager J. T. Clark of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, to consider a plan for the adjustment of the trouble. This committee will report to a meeting, to be held in St. Paul next Monday. The Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie agreed not to put its new tariff in effect until Jan. 30.

What "Petroleum" Means.

The Joint Traffic Association rules that the word "petroleum," crude or refined, in the articles of organization is construed to include, when shipped in straight or mixed carloads: Asphalt oil, benzine, carbon oil, coal oil, crude oil, dead oil, distillate, fuel oil, gas oil, gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oil, machine oil, mineral oil, naphtha, paraffine oil, petroleum, petroleum oil, petroleum tar or residuum, refined oil, Summer (lubricating) oil, tar, in tanks, from or to oil companies; wax oil, mineral crude wax, paraffine wax, petroleum wax, and scale wax. The association rules that less than carload shipments of these articles are subject to its jurisdiction.

A New Route to the Seaboard.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 23.—General Manager H. F. Whitcomb of the Wisconsin Central Line confirms the report of the formation of an entirely new through freight line from Wisconsin and Minnesota to the Atlantic seaboard at Norfolk, Va., via Manitowoc. He said: "The extensive terminal facilities referred to are at Manitowoc, instead of Chicago. We connect at that point with the Flint and Père Marquette, and via these routes with the Norfolk and Western, thus reaching the seaboard. The present announcement is due to the arrangements that are being made with connecting lines from day to day."

Immigrant Traffic Proposition.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—A proposed agreement between the Advisory Committee of the Western Immigrant Clearing House and the Atlantic steamship companies, providing for a division of traffic and the payment of commissions, was considered yesterday at a meeting of the Advisory Committee, without any definite action being taken. Mr. Pratt, the European agent of the Western railroads in this class of business, submitted a report of his experience and views to the meeting. The railroad companies are anxious to withdraw their European agencies for economy. The prospects are fair for the adoption of the agreement.

Assails Hocking Receivership.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 23.—An application, supported by affidavits, was made to Judge Slough, at Lancaster, this evening for the removal of C. L. Poston as receiver of the Columbus, Shawnee and Hocking Railway. It is claimed that the application for the receivership was made for the purpose of looting the property.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The stockholders of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad have elected as Directors Charles H. Bosworth, H. W. Putnam, Charles D. Moyer, and C. E. Dean. Mr. Dean succeeds D. B. Hatch.

—An experiment in ballast is under observation on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway. The material is called "chatts," and is a refuse of lead mining in Missouri, where it is appreciated as ballast on mine tracks.

—Edson J. Weeks, who has been General Agent of the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore Railroad, becomes, Feb. 1, General Passenger Agent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. H. Parry takes his place on the Central.

—The Sandusky Electric Railway Company is in the hands of a receiver—Clark Rude—upon the application of stockholders. The petition declared the company behind in its interest and payment of employes. The indebtedness of the company is about $120,000.

—A bill in the Maine Legislature for the Maine Central Railroad is to enable it to increase its capital stock in order to make improvements, among them to double-track the road from Worster to Brunswick, a distance of 100 miles, making a double track from Portland to Oldtown.

—The retrenchment policy of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company dictated the closing of its locomotive shops at South Easton yesterday and on Jan. 30 This puts the men for the time on eight hours a day. The collieries of the Panther Creek Valley, operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal and Navigation Company, are to be closed until Feb. 1.

—The Government appropriation for deepening the ship canal from Sabine Pass to Port Arthur, Texas, not being available at present, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company proposes to avoid further delay by spending $250,000 on the work. It will provide a channel five miles long, 125 feet wide, and 25 feet deep, to be completed in June.

—A matter of interest to the Western Freight Association is the attitude of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad. This company has let it be understood that it will not join, but will co-operate with the association pending the extension of its lines. As the Kansas City and Gulf is building up a vast Southern system, which in time will connect the Gulf with the lakes by way of Des Moines, its action on freight matters is a subject of anxiety. By way of Pattonsburg, north of Kansas City, it will connect with Omaha and St. Louis, Des Moines and Quincy, and at Port Arthur with New Orleans, Houston, and Galveston.

LABOR LAW VIOLATIONS.

Stonecutters to Bring Charges Against City Contractors.

Thomas F. Fennell, representing the New York branch of the Amalgamated Bluestone Cutters of America, has secured subpoenas for the appearance in Yorkville Court next Thursday of twelve city contractors to answer charges of violation of the labor law.

The law in point is that "eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and union wages shall be paid on city contracts."

According to the testimony to be offered by Mr. Fennell, Controller Fitch has been appealed to unavailingly to withhold pay from contractors who have violated the statute. Neither did Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, nor Howard P. Wilds, his deputy, do anything when requested to. Mr. Fennell says the contractors accused have for the last two years been securing contracts for street opening and pavement laying in the annexed district, and have hired Italian laborers at from $2 to $2.50 per day. They also work their men overtime, and employers of union men cannot bid low enough to get city contracts.

Controller Fitch, in speaking of these charges, said: "I have 'held up' every bill upon which any protest of specific character has been made, but I could not consistently do so where only broad and general statements have been made, as there was no possibility of acting upon them."

Bond Clerk Phillips of the Mayor's office criticised the Controller for "holding up" city bills, saying it cost the city a good deal of money in interest.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The nineteenth annual convention of the National Guard Association of New York held last Wednesday was the most eventful and representative one in its history, and demonstrated that the officers of the guard have become thoroughly tired of political rule, which has been so much in evidence the past two years, and they reached a point finally where further hesitation in taking pronounced action for reform could not be tolerated. The honor of taking the bull by the horns was with Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver of the Third Brigade, who, when the convention was about to adjourn, arose and, in a fearless manner, among other things, said:

"If no one else has anything to say before the business of this convention closes, I have. It does not seem quite the thing that you who have attended this convention, with your minds full of a subject of vital importance to the guard should go home without being given an opportunity to be heard. I refer to the needed changes and reforms, and especially to the staff of the Commander in Chief. I think I voice the sentiments of all when I say that politics and political Generals and Colonels should be wiped out of existence." [Great applause.]

Gen. Oliver then went on to say that offices on the Governor's staff should go to the guard, and not to politicians, and he further stated that he saw no reason why the association should not convey to the Governor its desire for reform. "The result of the present system is degrading," he said, "and I think we ought to say this as a body, and not go home with our mouths shut. I am not afraid to say it, and I would like to hear from others."

The convention was apparently struck dumb with the boldness of the General's remarks, and not one of the 150 assembled officers, who have been long talking reform in a whisper, opened his mouth in support of Gen. Oliver's remarks. The General was in for fight, however, and was determined that the convention should show its hand. After waiting in vain for some moments for support, he finally requested that a committee be appointed by the Chair to convey to the Governor the suggestion that something be done to bring about reform and secure the officers the right alone to hold high positions, and that all officers appointed to any rank pass a proper examination. "The abuse is growing," said Gen. Oliver, "and will grow worse." The officers finally plucked up courage, and Capt. Walter Scott of the Third Separate Company of Oneonta arose and indorsed Gen. Oliver's views. He was immediately followed by Col. Franklin Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment and Col. F. V. Greene of the Seventy-first Regiment. This led to the appointment of a committee and the drafting of suitable resolutions to the Governor regarding reform in staff appointments, which appeared in THE TIMES of Thursday last. The other work of the convention resulted in the adoption of a proposed amendment to the Military Code, making the field band of regiments and battalions separate bodies, and the adoption of the report of the Porter Monument Committee. It was also decided that violations of the Military Code relating to the wearing of insignia of rank on shoulder straps by unauthorized persons be prosecuted. Resolutions condemning the practice of circulating petitions for the appointment of officers were also adopted.

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It is a mistake to assume that the resolution above referred to was a slap at ex-Gen. McLewee, a petition for whose reappointment was signed by some 80 per cent. of the officers of the guard. It was a slap at a system which has prevailed in the guard for some years, and other Generals before Mr. McLewee have been recommended for reappointment by petition. The late Gen. Josiah Porter—one of the most esteemed and capable officers ever in the guard was one of them.

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The annual inspections of the different organizations of the National Guard, under the direction of Inspector General Hoffman, will probably begin next month.

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The work of Company I, Seventh Regiment, Capt. Landon, in rifle shooting in the armory is something phenomenal. It is only a short time since their company was not considered a good competitor by the crack teams of Companies F and B—but by dint of hard and intelligent work, Company I has gradually forced its way into the front rank in rifle shooting, and has not only won second honors in the Kemp Trophy by beating the great score of Company E by 5 points, but at this writing had made the best score in the Abeel Trophy.

***

The Seventh Regiment Veteran Club will hold its annual meeting to-morrow night at its clubhouse, at which time the important changes unanimously agreed upon by the Governing Committee will come up for adoption. These proposed changes, which interest officers and members of the service generally, are very radical, embodying a new constitution, which will widen the scope and usefulness of the club, and discard its present distinctive title for one under which members from any organization can enroll themselves. At this meeting the Governing Committee will formally present a resolution that the certificate of incorporation be amended and that the name be changed to the Military Club of New York, so that full opportunity to officers and ex-officers of the army, navy, Marine Corps, regular and volunteer, and members and ex-members of the National Guard, to establish professional and social relations that will be beneficial to all concerned, will be given. The annual dues of resident members are to be $40, one-half payable in advance, semi-annually; the entrance fee for members is now suspended, and will probably remain so until July 1. Consequently, those who are now eligible will have to pay dues only on election. The annual dues of non-resident members is to be $15, the number of members is to be limited to 1,000 resident members, and 500 non-resident members. Any person, it is proposed, elected to membership can become a life member upon paying $500, but such membership shall be limited to fifty. A number of veteran and active members who are connected with the organizations outside of the Seventh are anxious to join the club as soon as its distinctive title is abolished.

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In Company G, Seventh Regiment, the following civil officers and committees for the ensuing year have been chosen: Secretary—Private H. C. Mable; Treasurer—Quartermaster Sergt. George A. Sontag; Finance Committee—Capt. J. B. Dewson, Private J. Daniell, Jr., and W. A. Dixon; Recruiting—Corp. N. B. Nesbitt, Lance Corp. E. R. Jenkins, and Private W. E. Bliss; Armory—Quartermaster Sergt. Sontag, Corp. A. Y. Pringle, Corp. J. A. Pettrie, and Private F. A. Reid; Discipline—Lieut. J. McGreevey, Sergt. J. A. Olsen, Privates Daniell, Finn, and Stratton; Entertainment—Corps. N. B. Nesbitt, G. N. Crossman; F. A. Ridabock, McKune, and Hartshorn; Rifle—Lieut. A. G. Todd, Sergts. J. M. Low, W. Reed, Jr., and J. A. Olsen, Corps. H. E. Krall and W. H. Evans, Lance Corps. W. S. Burrell and A. D. Emery, Privates H. B. Burros, W. A. Dixon, Robinson, and Croxton; State of Company—Capt. Dewson, Lieuts. Todd and McGreevey, Sergt. Moe, Corp. Krall, Lance Corp. Jenkins, and Privates Robertson and Finn.

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Capt. Badgley of Troop Two announces the promotion of the following troopers who have passed the Examining Board: First Sergt. G. P. Robbins, Sergt. A. R. Moen, Corps. F. C. Huntington, C. S. Haight, H. Y. T. Smith, Artificers F. W. Lincoln and W. D. Judson. The Inspector of Carbine Practice will be assisted by Sergt. Ludington and Corp. Wallace.

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Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald will review the First Battery, commanded by Capt. Louis Wendel, in its armory on Tuesday evening, Feb. 2, and the usual brilliant reception will follow.

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The Twelfth Regiment will hold a review and reception in its armory next Thursday night, Ex-Col. Dowd will make the review. Capt. John R. Blake is detailed as Officer of the Day, and Lieut. Thomas C. Buek as Officer of the Guard. The following members will be presented with the State Long Service medals. Col. McCoskry Butt and Capt. Washington Content, Adjt. Charles E. Warren, Lieut. Richard V. Z. Croker, Sergts. T. A. Burns, Company F; and James Farrell, Company E; Corp. J. J. McGill, Company H, and Private Charles Thierfelder, Company A. Hospital Corps medals will be presented to these members: Privates E. B. Burchell, Company I; I. Frank, Company H; William D. Goodall, Company C; C. H. Menge, Company D; and William Scott, Company K.

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Lieut. Col. William V. King of the Twenty-second Regiment, who made a special visit to Washington in connection with the proposed visit of the regiment there in March next, found that it was impossible to secure any proper accommodation for the regiment and consequently the trip has been abandoned. Many officers are of the opinion that the large amount of money needed for the trip can be expended much better for other purposes, or a more pleasant trip to Cape May, Long Branch, Newport, or some other fashionable resort next Summer. The regiment will be reviewed in its armory some time next month by Brig. Gen. Louis Fitgerald.

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The resignation of Capt. J. W. Mason of Company A, Eighth Regiment, has been received at brigade headquarters.

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Company G, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Capt. Duffy, will hold a military reception at the Lexington Avenue Opera House next Friday evening, which will be followed by an interesting vaudeville performance, as follows: Stanley and Turey, descriptive vocal duets; The Glitterers, in refined "classical statuary," posing, grotesque tumbling, and balancing; Imperial Quartet, Riley, Beihling, Lenzing, and Snow; Miss May Harding, serio-comic songs and dances; Pacey and Hanley, comedy sketch artists; Thomas N. Mee, vocalist; Cooper and Stewart, up-to-date talking act; Miss Belle Rush, Celtic character delineator; William Nestor, character vocalist; O'Keefe and Rooney, song and dance comedians; George M. Magee, baritone; Company G "Cadets" tableaus, entitled "The Gallant Sixty-ninth," assisted by Miss Sadie Erb, as "Liberty"; orchestra and dance music under direction of Bandmaster William Bayne of the Sixty-ninth. The indications are that this undertaking will be unusually successful. The stage will be under the management of Quartermaster Sergt. Glynn of the Academy of Music.

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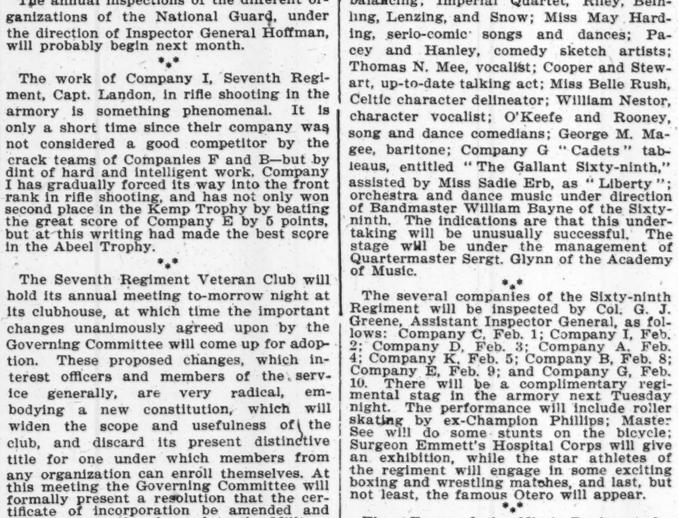
The several companies of the Sixty-ninth Regiment will be inspected by Col. G. J. Greene, Assistant Inspector General, as follows: Company C, Feb. 1; Company I, Feb. 2; Company D, Feb. 3; Company A, Feb. 4; Company K, Feb. 5; Company B, Feb. 8; Company E, Feb. 9; and Company G, Feb. 10. There will be a complimentary regimental stag in the armory next Tuesday night. The performance will include roller skating by ex-Champion Phillips; Master See will do some stunts on the bicycle; Surgeon Emmett's Hospital Corps will give an exhibition, while the star athletes of the regiment will engage in some exciting boxing and wrestling matches, and last, but not least, the famous Otero will appear.

***

The officers of the Ninth Regiment declare that there are several incorrect criticisms in the report of ex-Inspector General McLewee concerning their record at camp last year, which, they claim, does them a great injustice. They feel so incensed about the matter that it is declared they will send a committee to Albany to protest against the printing of the report, should a bill be introduced in the Legislature to authorize its printing.

***

Company G, Ninth Regiment, in conjunction with the Xavier Athletic Association, will give a joint set of athletic games and reception in the armory on Monday evening, March 1. The events will be open to all amateurs, Amateur Athletic Union rules. The handicap events are seventy-five-yard dash, four-hundred-and-forty-yard run, three-quarter-mile run, two-mile bicycle race, and running high jump. The novice events are one-mile bicycle race and eight-hundred-and-eighty-yard run. Company G has elected the civil officers for the ensuing year—Private Charles Hall, Financial Secretary; Private J. McCullough, Treasurer; Corp. Robert Russell, Secretary.



A New York commuter on one of the New Jersey suburban roads, a strong, virile man, the picture of health and manly vigor, a hearty eater, one who enjoys life in all its phases, says of

Ripans Tabules

"I am not the sort of person to often require medicines and I am specially opposed to pills. They are too violent in their action for me. In the case of any irregularity I had always relied upon the use of fruits until one day, on a railway journey, a friend directed my attention to Ripans Tabules and gave me some from a supply he had in his hand-bag. I afterwards made use of them as occasion offered, and the result was so entirely all that could be desired that I now depend upon Ripans Tabules in the case of any irregularity of the bowels or derangement of the digestive apparatus."

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined German-American Protestant as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with grown children; two years' city reference. C. K., Box 246 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid alone; best city reference. Call Sunday and Monday, 1,510 2d Av. and 79th St.

CHAMBERMAID or LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant girl as chambermaid or laundress; city or country; references. No cards; call two days at 51 7th Av., corner 14th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; best city references from present employer. 103 Lexington Av., Carlisle's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress; best private city reference. 149 East 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, and can assist at table; best city reference. M. S., 1,486 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By North of Ireland Protestant as chambermaid, or would assist in waiting; good reference. L. R., 205 East 44th St., care of Mrs. Mahoney.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a French girl as chambermaid and assist with children; good reference. Julie, 251 West 24th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—As chambermaid and waitress; steady, reliable, and industrious. 101 West 86th St., Kate Caherty.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; can assist with other work; best city reference. 214 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl living at home as chambermaid and waitress. 774 2d Av., up one flight.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a chambermaid; first-class references. Call, Monday, at 129 Clinton Place.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; understands her business thoroughly; will take entire charge; give large dinners and parties; kitchenmaid is required; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 243 East 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in small American family; by reliable, sober woman; understands her duties thoroughly; has long, first-class references. M. R., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By Protestant woman in a private family; best city references; wages, $25. E. D., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. C. D., Box 366 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—As good cook and laundress; English; best city references. 221 East 47th St.

COOK.—By a German girl as cook in private family; wages, $25; good references. S. K., 649 9th Av.

COOK.—By a French girl as good plain cook in a small family; city references. T. L., 70 University Place.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a private family; is a good baker; city or country; city references from last place. 203 West 41st St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; good reference, and permission to refer to former employer. Call Monday, 426 West 39th St. Thompson's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; 30; understands her business in all its branches; can be seen at present employer's. Call, Monday, 327 West 76th St.

COOK.—By a young woman in private family; thoroughly competent; three years' unexcelled personal references from last employer. 119 East 74th St., second bell.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; take entire charge; city reference. A. S., Box 305 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class competent French cook; private family; best references. A. H., 288 7th Av.

COOK.—By a young colored woman as cook in private family; no washing; good references. 353 West 37th St., Porter's bell.

COOK.—By a thorough cook and caterer; all kinds of cooking; take entire charge; best reference; city or country. McCoy, 254 West 32d St.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook; excellent city reference; understands her business. Call Monday at 154 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a French girl as good cook in private family; good references. Juliette, 217 West 33d St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in German or American family; wages, $30 to $35. 33 West 57th St., basement.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best of city reference; no cards. 632 3d Av., care of Mrs. Bell.

Companions.

COMPANION.—A lady, college educated, socially well connected and experienced teacher of English and classics, in responsible position; desires to travel or remain abroad for a year or two with refined family, or as companion to a young lady; unexceptionable references as to character, disposition, and other qualifications. Tutor, Times Agency, 159 East 47th St.

COMPANION, &c.—By a middle-aged American widow as companion and mother's help, without salary; city or country; has had experience with children; would teach the simple English branches; highest reference. Advertiser, Box 218, 152 6th Av.

COMPANION, &c.—By well educated French girl as companion or maid to growing young ladies; good sewer and hairdresser; references. C. M., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable Protestant woman; work by day or week. Rowe, 237 West 13th St. Call Monday.

DAY'S WORK.—Private family; accustomed to sweeping parlors, or competent waitress; highest personal references. 311 East 38th St.

Dressmakers.

ARTISTIC FITTER AND DRAPER.—Late of Jenning & Co.; capes, jackets, evening gowns, and street costumes; latest Parisian styles; first-class work guaranteed; home or by day; moderate. 695 Lexington Av., corner 57th St. Dea.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent fitter and designer of dresses, waists, jackets, &c., offers some time at low prices, assuring shapely and stylish dressmaking; will remodel and alter; weeks or day; town or country; best references. Paper store, Madison Av. and 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic dressmaker; original designs; also Parisian styles and finish; perfect fit guaranteed; moderate prices; at home or out by day. Linda Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts and waists; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; French; by day or week in private families; cutting, fitting, draping; elegant style; references; terms moderate; immediate. French Dressmaker, 244 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—As seamstress or lady's maid; by young dressmaker; in city or country; best city reference. Theresa, Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class French dressmaker; good cutter and fitter; will go out by day or by week. French Dressmaker, 232 West 33d St.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By Swedish girl as seamstress and dressmaker; good cutter and fitter; best city reference. C. Anderson, 202 East 112th St.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By a first-class French dressmaker and milliner; by day or at home. Mrs. Dupuis, 125 Clinton Place.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day in a private family. Laffey, 381 2d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Go out by day; McDowell system. Miss Mahoney, 149 West 98th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a French Swiss governess; wishes to go to Europe now or before March; speaks good English; good sailor; willing to be lady's companion; good references. Companion, Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—A lady going South wishes to procure a position for a North German nursery governess; one whom she can heartily recommend. Call or address, Box 551, Majestic Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

GOVERNESS.—By competent French girl speaking German and English as nursery governess to growing children; good references. T., 251 West 24th St.

GOVERNESS.—By refined North German as governess; teaches pure German, French, and English branches; music; $30 monthly. 632 Park Av.

GOVERNESS.—By an English lady, educated in Paris, as visiting governess; French, music, English, Francaise, 243 West 125th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German; diploma; teaching kindergarten; all school branches; drawing, painting, and artistic embroidery; highest testimonials. A. D., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Competent to teach and take care of children; willing to be useful. Advertiser, 336 West 49th St., first floor, front.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a trained kindergartener as visiting governess to young children; highest references. F. C. S., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By well educated, trustworthy French person as housekeeper or as useful companion; speaks and writes English and German fluently; thoroughly experienced in management of servants and purchasing; Paris and city references. B. M., janitor's bell, 236 West 16th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By working housekeeper in private family; experienced in the management of servants, &c.; excellent city reference. E. M. G., 43 West 14th St.

Housekeepers.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl; steady, reliable, and industrious. 101 West 86th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Scotchwoman to do general housework; good references. Advertiser, 623 West 46th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French girl; thoroughly competent in every respect; good sewer and hairdresser; willing to travel; references. L. M., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID and HOUSEKEEPER.—By an experienced woman as lady's maid and housekeeper; excellent city references. L. W., 143 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a lady's maid; perfect seamstress; good dressmaker; to work by the day in private family; highly recommended. Duchene, Box 18, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—As lady's maid; French; good dressmaker; no objection to light chamberwork; good personal city references; age, 35. T. M., 237 West 29th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; to American family; best references. 330 West 43d St., Boyd's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—Middle-aged; first-class seamstress, dressmaker, hairdresser; good packer; useful as maid; best reference. Julie, Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—German, speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; city reference. G. L., 226 East 40th St.

MAID.—By a competent and reliable woman as maid to invalid or elderly lady; willing to assist with other duties. Call, at present employer's, for two days, 790 Lexington Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a maid and seamstress; good dressmaker; would do light chamberwork; five years' reference. Address by letter only, D., 225 East 12th St.

MAID.—By a French girl as maid for grown up children and general seamstress; best city references. M. C., 239 West 26th St.

MAID, &c.—By a refined North German as maid or kindergartner. Corner 59th St. and Avenue A., drug store.

MAID.—By a North German as maid; good seamstress, hairdresser, and traveler. Miss Hoffman, 347 West 59th St.

MAID.—By a first-class French maid; experienced; good hairdresser, dressmaker; best city references. Y. M., 251 West 24th St.

MAID.—By a competent French maid; accustomed to travel; good personal references. Jeanne, 251 West 24th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly experienced laundress; first-class city references. Disengaged Monday at 3 o'clock. M. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swiss person as head laundress in a private family; best city reference. T. W., 112 West 29th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to do gents' or family washing; by week or dozen; references. Mrs. C. Johnson, 128 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. 334 East 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl as first-class laundress; wages, $25; good references. S. K., 649 9th Av.

LADY going abroad would like to find situation for an excellent laundress. 11 East 69th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By well-educated French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; long experience; for young children; superior infant's nurse; good seamstress; devoted in her duties; first-class family; city references. Superior, Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By French visiting governess; graduate; morning engagements; all French branches; would take children out if necessary; first-class city references. Mme. Gellet, 207 West 32d St.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined, first-class North German from Hanover; take full charge of one or two children, from four years on, in an American family; teaches German; wages, $20; best references. S. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—Lady wishes situation for her nurse; Scotch Protestant; trustworthy; take entire charge of one child six years; best references. Call Monday and Tuesday from 10 to 1 at 12 East 67th St.

NURSE.—By a smart young girl as nurse to grown children; would assist with chamberwork; never lived out before. 241 West 46th St., first floor.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By young Swiss girl just landed as nurse and seamstress; willing and obliging. Call or address 231 West 36th St.

NURSE, &c.—By French girl as nurse and assist with chamberwork, city references. M., 251 West 24th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a strong girl, speaks French, English, and German, as nurse or chambermaid; good references. Heléne, 217 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By middle-aged French woman as nurse to children; best references; no objection to country. M. G., 217 West 33d St.

CHILD'S NURSE and SEAMTRESS.—By a competent young woman, to children from two years upward; excellent city reference; would go short distance in the country. 148 East 123d St., third bell, west.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly trained infant's nurse; skillful and trustworthy; can take entire charge from birth; most satisfactory reference. Call, Monday, 326 Columbus Av., one flight.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Bright, intelligent woman; references indispensable; bottle babies; sterilizing; city or country; Protestant. 753 6th Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID and WAITRESS.—By a tall young Swedish girl; best city reference. A. Nihleen, 440 West 47th St.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly experienced Englishwoman; takes butler's place. Annie,

WATERFALLS IN HARNESS

ELECTRIC ENERGY DEVELOPED AND TRANSMITTED.

Experiments in California Entirely Successful—Mountain Streams Do Double Duty—Development of Manufacturing Interests Expected to Result.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 20.—New ideas regarding the electrical development and long-distance transmission of power have turned the attention of some electricians and engineers from the wonders at Niagara Falls to operations in California, where several millions of dollars are now invested in unique electric plants among the Sierra Nevadas. The greatest records in the transmission of high-voltage currents have been made in this State in the past year. With the practical solution of the problem of the economical and safe transmission of electrical power for long distances there will come an industrial epoch in the Golden State, and a score of towns and cities will be able to utilize the tremendous water power that has been going to waste in the mountain streams. As Gov. Budd recently said: "The finding of a means for harnessing the almost incalculable water power that has been running away in our mountains since prehistoric times is the most important milestone in the progress of California since the Central Pacific Railroad came to this coast in 1869."

For over a generation no question has been more generally and earnestly discussed in this State than that of encouraging manufacturing interests in California, and thereby increasing the consuming population for the products of its fields and orchards. The Boards of Trade in every city that has one have discussed means to induce manufacturers to come here. The Legislature has passed many bills and created numerous committees for the purpose of trying to get capital interested in making here the millions of dollars' worth of leather, paper, wood, wool, and cotton wares, hats, shoes, and household goods that the people of the Pacific coast now import from the Eastern States. While the white population of the coast has increased from less than 200,000 to almost 2,500,000 in thirty years, there has been comparatively little growth in the manufacturing population outside of the two beet-sugar factories, the railroad repair and machine shops, and the several shipbuilding yards, with their extra consideration from the National Administrations.

Senator S. N. Androus of Ponoma Valley, who has given the subject careful study, said recently that a manufacturing population of over 300,000 might be constantly employed in California if cheap motive power could be had. Costly motive power, derived from coal worth not less than $5 a ton, has been the one great obstacle that has confronted every plan for the establishment of factories in this State. The only water power to be had is that of the turbulent mountain streams away up in the mountains and in rocky, narrow cañons remote from towns and inaccessible for factory purposes.

Practically Limitless Power Available

A practical demonstration that electricity, capable of doing the work of from 10,000 to 20,000 horse-power, or even more, may be transmitted many miles through copper wires, marks the dawn of an industrial era in the State of California, long famous for her gold mines, wines, grains, and fruits. A competent authority in the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce reckons that by electrical power transmission some 280,000 horse-power or more may be developed in the more accessible of the Sierra Nevada cañons. Experiments have shown that the power may be delivered as cheaply as any in the United States. Senator Androus believes that over 350,000 horse power may be easily developed in the mountains and transmitted to the adjacent cities and towns. This he estimates would be sufficient to propel every street car, elevator, and printing press in California, as well as to heat and illuminate the whole Commonwealth, and also to run all manner of factories needed in California for another decade.

Electrical power plants already set up at Pomona, Redlands, and Folsom show what electricians and manufacturers may expect. All have rather exceeded the expectations of their projectors in the cheapness and convenience of electrical transmission. Something like $1,400,000 has been invested in such electric plants in this State already, and projects are being pushed with all speed for three similar plants—to cost over $4,800,000—that will develop about 18,000 horse power. The Californians have a reputation of doing nothing by halves, and it seems not a wild statement that a dozen millions of dollars will be invested in electrical plants along the cañon streams and in copper wire and machinery here in the next five or six years.

The First Successful Plant.

The pioneer attempt at harnessing the electric energy developed by the waters that come tumbling down the mountain sides and sending it through a wire for a long distance was made at Pomona. In 1892 the only system for the electrical transmission of power for commercial purposes that had been made a success was that over the Lauffen-Frankfort circuit in Switzerland and Germany.

A company of capitalists in Pomona saw the possibilities in San Antonio Cañon, sixteen miles north of the town, and, with a capital of $250,000, they formed the San Antonio Electric Power Company for prosecuting the work. The water was easily and cheaply bought, because the irrigation companies owning the stream and the cañon would not lose a drop of water in the operation of the electrical company. The water is merely run through a mammoth iron pipe, dropped upon a water wheel, and then returned clear and undefiled, to its original bed, to go flowing down into the valleys below for the orange and lemon groves and the alfalfa fields.

It took a year to complete the work for the electrical company. An artificial waterfall of 387 feet was created, immense water wheels, unlike anything of the kind ever before seen, were set up in a power house in the cañon, and electrical dynamos, with a complement of transformers, having the enormous pressure of 10,000 volts, were established there. A No. 7 copper wire was strung on poles, with the very best glass insulators, from the power house to San Bernardino, twenty-eight miles to the east, and Pomona, sixteen miles down in the valley south of the cañon. At San Bernardino and Pomona sub-stations were erected for the switch boards and the intricate banks of lowering transformers, and then the company was ready to deliver electric power and illumination to patrons in San Bernardino, Ontario, and Pomona.

Other Important Systems.

For two years the San Antonio Electric Company has been dealing out in Pomona, Ontario, and San Bernardino, from 180 to 240 horse power without either an hour of delay or an accident or mishap of any consequence. The company employs but four men in the electrical service, and can sell power as cheaply as any company in the Union. One man attends to affairs in the power house in the cañon, but so smoothly do things run that his duties are about as mechanical as those of a lighthouse keeper. On several occasions the San Antonio Company has joined its circuit so as to make a continuous circuit of eighty-five miles, when it has sent 188 horse power over the whole circuit. The power has been used to illuminate the towns of Pomona and San Bernardino, and to operate street cars and stationary engines.

Quite recently the most important system for long-distance electrical transmission in this country, outside of that at Niagara Falls, has been finished at Folsom, near Sacramento. A celebration extending over three days and participated in by thousands of people from every part of California, marked the completion of the work, and the practical demonstration of the possibility of transmitting three separate currents of 10,000 volts over the wire lines to Sacramento. The American River furnishes the power at Folsom. A dam was built across the river, and a stream of 85,000 cubic feet a minute is run through a tunnel and over double turbine wheels, where power is created for the mammoth electric dynamos in the power house near at hand. The water is used further down the valley for irrigating 300,000 acres of land.

In the dynamo room are four three-phase alternating current generators, each capable of developing 1,000 horse power, the shafts of which are coupled direct to the shafts of the four water wheels. These dynamos, probably the largest in the world, with the exception of those at Niagara Falls, weigh about forty tons each. The electric current developed by these enormous machines is passed through raising transformers, which increase the voltage to 10,000 volts, at which pressure it passes through the wires of the transmission lines. A double-pole line all the twenty-four miles from Folsom to Sacramento, guards against any delay for repairs or renewals, one line being always in reserve. It is estimated that 80 per cent. of the electric power developed is transmitted to Sacramento along the bare copper wires strung on poles. The 20 per cent. of loss could be much reduced, if necessary, by using heavier wires, but with the enormous water power at Folsom, it is not desirable to increase the expense of copper wire beyond a certain point. The electrical energy from Folsom is used to propel street cars in Sacramento, to illuminate and heat the city, to run the machinery and presses in the State Printing Office, and to operate stationary engines throughout the city. Two factories for the manufacture of boots and shoes are soon to be established in Sacramento.

Other Plants to be Installed.

A company of Boston and New York capitalists has been at work in Los Angeles and Kern Counties for six months devising plans for developing electric power in the Kern River among the chain of mountains west of Bakersfield in the San Joaquin Valley. The company has spent over $15,000 in obtaining water rights, and it proposes to develop some 12,000 horse power in the Kern River, after the engineering methods employed in San Antonio Cañon, and to transmit the same through copper wires a distance of 110 miles to Los Angeles City. It will require four or five years and several millions of dollars to finish the undertaking. The company now has engineers at work in the mountains making surveys for a series of dams to be built across the river. It is reckoned that the motive power the company thinks it can bring to Los Angeles will heat and light the whole city, besides furnishing sufficient power for half a dozen large factories, and to propel every street car and engine in Los Angeles and its suburbs.

Near San Diego is one of the most famous of the big irrigation dams of the world, that at Sweetwater, which has stood for seven years. It is proposed to get some 3,000 horse power at the dam and transmit it to San Diego and National City, twenty miles distant. U. S. Grant, Jr., and Jesse Grant, sons of Gen. U. S. Grant, are at the head of a company which has the plan in view. Electrical engineers have reported that nowhere can horse power be developed and transmitted cheaper than in San Diego County. There are other great water powers in the San Diego mountains and cañons, and it is believed the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company is interested in having its civil engineers search there for a new motive power for its locomotives on the Southern California Division. A committee of three Californians is now in London seeking to interest capital in the field of electrical power development in Southern California for railroad locomotive shops and cotton and woolen factory uses.

In that branch of the Sierra Nevadas back of Fresno and Stockton, in the upper part of the great San Joaquin Valley, a company of Chicago and San Francisco capitalists has had electrical and hydraulic engineers at work ascertaining the amount of power that may be created there, and the best means of conveying it from the mountain streams and waterfalls to use in Stockton, Fresno, and possibly San Francisco. Enough work has been done to show that some $3,500,000 will be necessary for the work, and that at least 40,000 horse power may be sent in an electric current from the transformers over several copper wires through the San Joaquin Valley. The distance this power will be carried is about 150 miles in all.

THE JOHN GOOD ATTACHMENTS.

Two More, One for $15,000 and One for $5,000, Yesterday.

At the office of the John Good Cordage Works, 76 South Street, it was said yesterday that Mr. Good was absent from the city. His representative declined to speak of the seizure of the works by Sheriff Doht of Queens County on Friday on a writ of attachment granted by Justice Beekman to satisfy a claim of $50,000 in favor of Gen. D. H. McAlpin, or of other legal proceedings. He, however, remarked that the suit was a civil one, and the course taken would not have been possible had the John Good Cordage and Machine Company been other than a foreign corporation—incorporated in New Jersey.

Two more attachments have been obtained against this company, one for $15,000 in favor of James R. Phelan, former Dock Commissioner, for money lent to the company, and the other for $5,000 in favor of James Rorke on a note.

GUESTS OF MR. DEPEW.

A Tea and Reception in Honor of Two of His Nieces.

Chauncey M. Depew gave a reception and tea yesterday afternoon in honor of his nieces, Miss Anna Depew Paulding and Miss Anna Hegeman, at his residence, 43 West Fifty-fourth Street, from 4 to 7 o'clock. The house was handsomely decorated with pink roses and carnations, interwined in festoons of Southern smilax. The musicians of Lander's Orchestra were hidden behind a screen of palms, growing plants, and azaleas.

Miss Paulding was prettily attired in crimson moiré velours trimmed with guipure lace and sable and corsage lightly trimmed with sable. She carried a bouquet of American Beauty roses. Miss Hegeman wore white satin covered with tulle, the corsage being trimmed with tulle and lily-of-the-valleys. She carried a shower bouquet of white and yellow roses.

Some of those present were Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, the Misses Morton, the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Elsie Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, the Misses Hewitt, and Miss Catherine Duer.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y. and 73 Court St., B'lyn. Best instruction; low fee; term begins now. Free Spanish lecture Saturday next at 11 o'clock.

WANTED—By a Brooklyn training school graduate, to teach a child or children for a few hours daily; two and a half years' experience. Address M. E. M., 736 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

THE HELBURN SCHOOL, 35 West 90th St. Kindergarten. Primary. Intermediate.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC
128 and 130 East 58th Street.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT, DIRECTOR.
Terms from $15 upward per quarter. Pupils can enter at any time.

SCIENTIFIC VOCAL INSTITUTE AND SCHOOL of Opera, 169 West 45th. Complete stage preparations. The higher vocal register developed by electricity. Singers coached per contract.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

ALL GRADUATES PLACED. Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman SHORTHAND, 156 5th Av. Principles taught in six weeks.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PROFESSORS, teachers, tutors, governesses, supplied to universities, colleges, schools, and families; musical department; modern languages spoken. Miriam Coyriere Agency, Book Building, 150 5th Av., corner 20th St.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS, BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 138 West 49th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; SEND FOR 800 INVENtions Wanted.—EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; references.

115 WEST 28TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board, in private boarding house, near station.

BACHELOR OF INDEPENDENT MEANS tired of living alone desires another bachelor (or congenial married couple;) positively no other boarders; his new modern residence, pleasantly located on lower west side, near Riverside Drive; his servants competent, faithful, and many years in family; this is no boarding house advertisement, and only those who really desire a luxurious home and will moderately share expenses address Post Office Box 2,168, New York City.

MADISON AV., 650, CORNER 60TH ST., (PARK entrance.)—Elegant large rooms, with board; strictly first-class.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

45TH ST., 34 WEST.—In small private family; to gentleman only.

138 WEST 29TH ST.—Parlor and bedroom; a very pleasant home for one or two gentlemen; every convenience. Gordon.

231 EAST 31ST ST.—Elegantly furnished single and double rooms; select neighbornood; private dwelling; terms moderate.

A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, WITH CONVENiences; gentlemen only; very reasonable; private house. Apply 237 Lexington Av., corner 34th St.

EXCURSIONS.

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All Traveling Expenses Included.
Parties will leave New York for
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sailing from Port Tampa, Fla., in the Plant Line steamer and making complete tours of 16 days each on the Island of Jamaica.
Railway and steamship tickets to all points.
Send or call for special illustrated book which gives full particulars.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East 14th St.,
Union Sq., West. New York.

CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, TEXAS, CHINA, Japan, Australia, Hawaiian Islands, "Around the World." Special rates for freight or passage. Choice of routes. Private cars to rent. Special tourist parties. Free maps and illustrated pamphlets. Sunset Limited—Hotel on wheels. E. HAWLEY A. G. T. M., 349 B'way.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH ST.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought. LINDO BROS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 30, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

MONDAY.—At 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Solveig, (letters must be directed "per Solveig.")

TUESDAY.—At 9 AM, supplementary 10:30 AM, for Europe, per steamship Teutonic*, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship F. Bismarck, (letters must be directed "per F. Bismarck.").

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM, for Europe, per steamships St. Louis*, via Southampton; at 10 AM, for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne"); at 10 AM, for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria"); at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SUNDAY.—At 1:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

MONDAY.—At 33 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New Orleans; at 9 PM, for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM, for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 2:30 AM for St. Thomas, per steamer from Philadelphia, (letters must be directed "per steamer from Philadelphia;) at 10 AM for St. Kitt's, Martinique, and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, and for Demerara, per steamship Talisman; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turks Island, per steamship Cherokee; at 33 PM, for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans; at 7 PM, for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Martinique and Guadeloupe, per steamer from Philadelphia; at 9 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Fortia; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM,) for St. Thomas, also St. Croix, Leeward, and Windward Islands, via St. Thomas, Venezuela, and Curacao; also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia; at 1 PM for Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Salerno, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Salerno"); at 1 PM, for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana; at 1 PM, (supplementary 1:30 PM,) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla.")

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM, (supplementary 11:30 AM,) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas; also for Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM, (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Carthagena and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Philadelphia; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Gonaives, and Petit Goave, per steamship Alps, (letters for other parts of Haiti, and for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Alps"); at 10 AM, (supplementary 10:30 AM,) for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Altai, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Altai"); at 10 AM, (supplementary 11 AM,) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca"); at 10:30 AM, for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik"); at 11 AM, for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana"); at 7 PM, for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. [Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM, previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 31 and up to Feb. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. [Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1897.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ,
72D ST. AND LEXINGTON AV., NEW YORK.
NEW FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.
(AMERICAN PLAN.)
Perfect in all its appointments; electric light, steam, open plumbing, elevators; apartments arranged in suites, with private halls.
Families will find our apartments specially adapted for their convenience and comfort at much lower rates than usually prevail in first-class houses.
Handsomely furnished apartments, three to six rooms, with bath, $100 to $150 per month.
Board, adults, $10; children, $8 per week.
Dining room on top floor; cuisine, service, and all appointments of high standard.
RICHARD MEARES.

BREVOORT HOUSE,
5th Av. and 8th St.
Redecorated and steam heat throughout the hotel.
Apartments for permanent and transient guests. Rooms $1 per day and upward.
Dinner, table d'hote, par excellence, $1.25. (New Public Restaurant.)
Concert every Evening.
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NEW FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOTEL.
American plan.
Now open for inspection and engagements. References required.
Suites of two and three rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Service, cuisine, and all appointments first-class.
Accessible by 6th and 9th Av. elevated cars.
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A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one, or more bedrooms, and bath. Furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired.
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One of the most luxuriously furnished hotels in the country. Engagements may now be made by the month, year, or transiently. Restaurant open to the public. Write for illustrated booklet. M. J. SHEA.

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DAIMLER MOTOR YACHTS
have now earned such an international reputation for safety, speed, economy, simplicity and reliability that orders for FLORIDA and the SOUTH should be placed without delay to insure prompt delivery. Launches of various sizes now ready.
Our grounds cover more than six acres and waterfront. Boats taken on storage.
MOTORS FOR SALE
from 1 to 25 actual horse-power,
operated by gas, gasoline or kerosene,
DAIMLER MOTOR COMPANY,
"Steinway," Long Island City, N. Y.

GAS ENGINE & POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY.
Builders of THE ONLY NAPHTHA LAUNCH, HIGH CLASS STEAM YACHTS, SAIL YACHTS, ELECTRIC LAUNCHES, DINGHYS, GIGS, AND YACHT TENDERS. SEABURY'S WATER TUBE BOILERS AND MARINE ENGINES.
Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.
Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to downtown office, 50 Broadway, or to factory at Morris Heights, New-York City.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Rev. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 8 o'clock; Sunday school at 10 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services will be held on Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M., in the hall 426 Columbus Av., between 80th and 81st Sts.; preaching by the Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, Jan. 24th, 1897, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Music Hall, corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject—"The Political Aspirations of Women." All interested are invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—11 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman, on "A Non-Sectarian Code of Ethics." Seats free to all.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in Part III. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 5th day of February, 1897, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Jefferson Street with the southerly line of Division Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Division Street for a distance of three hundred and sixty-four and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet (364.88 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Rutgers Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Rutgers Street for a distance of one foot (1.00 foot) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Canal Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Canal Street for a distance of two hundred and fifty-six and fifty-three one-hundredths feet (256.53 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of East Broadway; thence (4) running easterly along said northerly line of East Broadway for a distance of one hundred and thirty-nine and six one-hundredths feet (139.06 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Jefferson Street; thence (5) running northerly along said westerly line of Jefferson Street for a distance of one hundred and sixteen and ninety-two one-hundredths feet (116.92 feet), more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Norfolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (220.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Essex Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Essex Street for a distance of three hundred and twenty-nine and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (329.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-four and fifty-four one-hundredths feet (224.54 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Norfolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and eight one-hundredths feet, (227.08 feet), more or less, to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "C."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Suffolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two one-hundredths feet (200.82 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Norfolk Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and two and fifty-five one-hundredths feet (202.55 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and forty-one one-hundredths feet (227.41 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Suffolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Suffolk Street for a distance of ninety-eight and thirty-one one-hundredths feet (98.31 feet), more or less, to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, January 11, 1897.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New York City.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORTS.
For circulars and information about the following hotels apply to FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square:
The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.
Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.
Hotel Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.
Ufton Court, Camden, S. C.
Leland's Hotel Hanover, Philadelphia.
Piney Woods Hotel, Thomasville, Ga.
Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va.
Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas.
Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.
The Inn, Port Tampa, Fla.
The Seminole, Winter Park, Fla.
Ocala House, Ocala, Fla.
Hotel Belleview, Bellealr, Fla.
Hotel Kissimmee, Kissimmee, Fla.
The New St. Charles, New Orleans, La.
Hotel Indian River, Rockledge, Fla.
Hotel Ogiethorpe, Brunswick, Ga.
Kenilworth Inn, Biltmore, Asheville, N. C.
Hotel St. Elmo, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
Ponce De Leon, St. Augustine, Fla.
The Alcazar, St. Augustine, Fla.
The Cordova, St. Augustine, Fla.
The Ormond, Ormond, Fla.
The Royal Poinciana, Palm Beach, Fla.
Palm Beach Inn, Palm Beach, Fla.
The Royal Palm, Miami, Fla.
Windsor Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.
Davis Hotel, Kittrell, N. C.

WHY GO SOUTH?
AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT
IS AT YOUR DOORS.
THE LAKEWOOD, AMONG THE PINES.
The finest Winter hotel in the North. Glass enclosed piazzas one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants.
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THE REBELLION IN CUBA

IT IS NOT APPROVED BY THE BEST MEN OF THE ISLAND.

THE REV. MR. SPINOZA'S VIEW.

All the Leaders Are Men Having No Special Interest in the Affairs of Cuba—None of the Real Citizens Are in the Insurgent Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A tart characterization of the insurrection in Cuba, and the influences behind it, was given to-day by the Rev. Zachariah Vall-Spinoza, a Spanish-Protestant minister, temporarily residing in Washington. Mr. Spinoza is a member of the Church of England. He was born in Spain, but was educated in England, graduating from St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, twenty-four years ago. He was subsequently ordained and appointed curate of the parish church at Kingston, Jamaica, and resided in Puerto Rico for a period of thirteen years before coming to America.

So far as his priestly calling will permit he is an autonomist, and favors the broadest measure of home rule for the Antilles. His long residence in those islands has given him a clear insight into the political and economic conditions there, which gives additional weight to his statements. Mr. Spinoza makes the points that the civilized population of the towns is uniformly loyal to Spain; that the orderly classes are taking no part in the insurrection, but hope to obtain reforms by peaceful means; that the chief promoters of the insurrection are persons who have lived for years outside of Cuba, and are not interested in her security and prosperity; and that they are for the most part political adventurers.

The Americans Deceived.

"The people of the United States," said Mr. Spinoza, "have been greatly deceived regarding the character and purposes of the insurrection in Cuba by the untruthful and reckless statements of the irresponsible representatives of the Cuban Junta in New York and other American cities. Americans are led to believe that the insurrection in Cuba is similar in its character and motives to the Revolution of the thirteen colonies against Great Britain. This comparison of the agitators and leaders of the Cuban rebellion with the founders of American liberty is a gross insult to the latter, which would be grotesque if it had not found such general credit in the United States. The leaders of the American Revolution, as I understand the matter from reading your history, were, with a few exceptions, a part of your own people, whose business and political welfare was wrapped up with yours, who had grown up upon the soil which they sought to make free. They were as numerous in the towns as on the Western frontier and among men of thought as among men of action. Quite the contrary is the case in Cuba. The vast majority of the people who have contributed in any way to the development of the island, including those who till the land, as well as those who follow the learned professions, are loyal to the Spanish Government. I am not discussing the question whether they would like to see certain political reforms adopted, but simply the question whether they are content to achieve reforms by orderly methods or by bloodshed and midnight raids.

Leaders of the Insurrection.

"The three principal leaders of the present insurrection have been José Marti, Maximo Gomez, and Antonio Maceo. The three had been living abroad since the former insurrection—Maximo Gomez in Jamaica and San Domingo, Maceo in Central and South America, and José Marti principally in the United States, whence he made several trips to the Central and South American Republics for the purpose of agitating a new movement against Spain. He induced both Gomez and Maceo to join in the movement, and, with the aid of several sympathizers in the United States, they succeeded in smuggling some arms and ammunition to the island. After that Marti, Gomez, and the two brothers Maceo, the Polish anarchist Roloff, and several other adventurers went stealthily to Cuba and started the rebellion in the latter part of February, 1895. The leaders had no standing in Cuba. They all came from outside the island, and they do not represent any respectable part of the Cuban people. No man of reputation or standing in Cuba joined in the insurrection, but quite a number of bandits and outlaws who had infested the island, levying blackmail for years past, offered their help to the rebel leaders and prominent positions were given them in the so-called army of the insurgents.

"Maximo Gomez is a foreigner, a native of San Domingo, who fought on the side of Spain in the war against his own country. He was one of the leaders of the rebellion of 1878-9, but by an agreement with Gen. Martinez Campos he accepted a sum of money from the latter and left the island. Maceo, who was one of the ablest of the rebel leaders, was a mulatto, and his followers are colored men. Before becoming an insurgent leader he was a muleteer. Another rebel leader, Dionisio Gil, is, like Gomez, a native of San Domingo, who is not known to have any interests in Cuba. Others of the leaders who lived outside of Cuba previous to the insurrection are citizens of other countries, and many of them are now in the island simply from love of adventure and for what they can make out of their service. The Marquis of Santa Lucia, the so-called President of the Republic, is a mere figurehead, who has been drawn into the insurrection for the glory attached to the title of President.

Real Directors of the Rebellion.

"The true directors of the rebellion are the Cuban Junta in New York and its agencies throughout the United States. Even Gomez has recently been complaining that the Junta has misappropriated the funds received, and it is well known that the prominent men of the Junta, who were in narrow straits before the insurrection, are now living in affluence.

"The proof that the orderly classes and those who have a stake in the future of Cuba are loyal to the Government is afforded in a striking manner by the memorial addressed a year ago to the Governor General of the island by representatives of all the corporations and societies of Havana protesting against the concurrent resolutions of the United States Congress and declaring that the people of Cuba, including all that is intelligent, civilized, laborious, and well-to-do, protest against and condemn an insurrection powerful only to hang peaceful citizens, burn the fields, and destroy undefended villages.' This memorial, pledging the loyalty of the signers, 'without conditions, in order to maintain upright the Spanish flag,' was signed by the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the Vice President of the Reform Party, the President of the Merchants' Association, the President of the Union of Commercial Clerks, the Vice President of the Produce Exchange, the President of the Union of Tobacco Manufacturers, the President of the Spanish Club, the President of the Planters' Association, the President of the Union Club, the President of the Havana Railroad and of the Bank of Commerce, the Vice President of the Cienfuegos and Villa Clara Railroad, the Governor of the Bank of Cuba, the President of the Real Estate Owners' Association, the Vice President of the Society of Authors and Artists, the President of the Retailers' Association, the President of the Young Men's Union Constitutional Association, the Vice President of the Calvares Railroad, the President of the City Railroad, the editors of the leading papers, including several which are in favor of attaining home rule by political agitation, and a long list of railway Presidents and prominent citizens in addition to those given.

A Committee of Defense.

"A lot of these gentlemen, including the President of the Chamber of Commerce, formed on Nov. 9, 1896, a National Committee of Defense of the Island of Cuba. The leaders of all political parties agreed to lay aside their differences and to unite for putting an end to the disorder which is sapping the producing powers and intellectual life of the island. Similar committees of defense have been formed throughout Cuba and have enlisted the prominent merchants, lawyers, planters, and manufacturers. The address issued by the National Committee of Defense for Havana concludes with the solemn warning, 'Let whoever denies or in any manner opposes our earnest petition, addressed to the people of this island, answer for his acts before reason and before God.'

"There is not a city, not a seaport, not a town, not even a village or borough, which has hoisted the rebel flag. That the inhabitants of the town are regarded as enemies by the insurgents is indicated by the fact that a raid upon a small hamlet or village is always accompanied by the sacking and burning of the houses, and is followed by the hasty exit of the insurgents. They have not strength enough and cannot find sympathy enough to justify holding the smallest hamlet. It is for this reason that President Cleveland truthfully remarked in his annual message to Congress that 'the pretense that civil government exists on the island except so far as Spain is able to maintain it, has been practically abandoned.'"

DEFEAT OF THE CREEK NATION.

Commemorated Last Night by the Military Society of the War of 1812.

The Military Society of the War of 1812 held its annual dinner last night at the Metropolitan Club, Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, to commemorate the victory in 1814 of Gen. Jackson over the warriors of the Creek Nation in Alabama.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, President of the society, presided. The toasts were taken from former early banquets of the organization.

The toast "Major Gen. Andrew Jackson" was responded to by Gen. James M. Varnum. The next toast, "Our Navy—whose brilliant achievements emblazon a page in our country's history," was responded to by Capt. Alfred Mahan, D. C. L., of the United States Navy. President Albert Ross Parsons of the American College of Musicians replied to the toast, "The American flag in the war of 1812." The Rev. Dr. F. Landon Humphreys, Chaplain of the society, responded to the sentiment, "The Heroes of the war of 1812—the second war of independence." To the toast, "The Independent Veteran Corps," Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Vice Commandant, replied.

Among those present were the Rev. Dr. Dix, Chief Engineer Louis J. Allen, United States Navy; Commodore David Banks, John Benjamin, Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., Count Thaddeus Koscluszko Chutkowski, Richard Delafield, John Louis Du Fais, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Smith Ely, Loyall Farragut, Morris P. Ferris, George Norman Gardiner, Athur M. Hatch, John Hone, Chales Carroll Hummel, Charles Isham, James M. Montgomery, Mandeville Mower, George Lawrence Myers, George W. Olney, Charles A. Schermerhorn, Dr. Gouverneur Mather Smith, Lorillard Spencer, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, Horace See, Dr. George G. Shelton, Paul G. Thebaud, James Bliss Townsend, Frederick Edgar Underhill, Abraham Van Wyck Van Vechten, Ludlow W. Vinton, George Sanford Wylie, George De Forest Barton, Oliver G. Barton, I. Ferris Lockwood, J. B. Cauldwell, Edward J. Mason, Albert G. Jennings, Richard M. Montgomery, George L. Nicholls, Acosta Nicolls, Charles A. Jenney, H. R. Hayden, George M. Plympton, Major Thomas Sloane, William A. Shelton, Howard Willets, W. S. Scott, and William Howard Hart.

MRS. MORRIS'S DISMISSAL.

Some Feeling Over a Change in St. Bartholomew's Choir.

Members of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church are not in accord regarding the practical dismissal of Mrs. Hattie Clapper Morris, a member of the choir quartet, by the organist, Richard Henry Warren. Mrs. Morris, who has been a member of the church and choir for eleven years, says she has been discourteously treated by Mr. Warren, who forced her to resign before her contract expired. She has many friends in the congregation who consider her fully equal to the position she has held, and are much annoyed at this treatment of her.

The Musical Committee, however, of which George A. Crocker is President, declares that the action of Mr. Warren was authorized by that body, as he received permission from the committee to make any changes in the choir saw fit. Mr. Crocker told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that there is little need now of a full quartet to aid the choir. Mr. Warren has developed the chorus into a fine choir. Mrs. Morris's chagrin, he stated, was probably owing to a rumor that some one is to take her place, which is untrue. Though many applications had been received for the place, none has been acted upon.

Dr. David H. Greer, rector of the church, said that he did not care to discuss the affair further than to say he was sorry that any trouble had occurred.

Mrs. Morris was at one time a solo contralto with Theodore Thomas's orchestra. She was a professional concert and choir singer for years. Of late she has devoted the greater part of her time to teaching singing. She lives with her husband and children at the Ariston, Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street.

Numbers of prominent people too honest to impose upon others, and too sagacious to be imposed upon themselves, use and recommend DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT for Coughs and Colds.—Adv.

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GAS REFORMERS ACTIVE

THEY LOOK FOR A HARD FIGHT IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Municipal Ownership Bill Will Probably Be Prepared by Alderman Hall—What Edward M. Grout and Others Say.

The complexion of the Assembly Gas Committee has led the Greater New York gas reformers to believe that all measures to promote municipal ownership will be either smothered in committee or adversely reported upon. A poll of the committee on the gas question as it affects New York shows that the majority of the Republican members, who will control the action of the committee, is non-committal as to a reduction in the price of gas, and adverse to any discussion of the proposition for municipal ownership.

The only Republican members of the committee who are counted for dollar gas are Soper of Kings, Goodsell of Orange, and Taylor of Oswego. Mr. Soper's constituents in Brooklyn pay $1.25 a thousand for the same gas which the Brooklyn companies furnish to the municipality at $1 per thousand. Seven other Republican members—Messrs. Whritner of Rockland, Schmidt of Montgomery, Braun of Erie, Winne of Schenectady, Cole of Wyoming, Graves of Oneida, and Springer of Herkimer—have pronounced against radical legislation this Winter, although two of them—Messrs. Schmidt and Whritner—are favorable to a "reasonable" readjustment of the price.

The committee will be required, however, to hear the arguments for and against municipal ownership. It is no longer a matter of doubt that a bill will be presented this Winter, and supported by an active contingent in both the Assembly and Senate, to give to Greater New York the power to acquire its own lighting facilities. The gas reformers expect that this bill will be reported back adversely, but they also expect that a strong minority report, signed by the three Greater New York members—Messrs. Corrigan, McKeown, and Soper—will be submitted to the Assembly and made the basis of a hard fight on the floor.

Municipal Ownership Bill.

The Municipal Ownership bill will probably be prepared by Chairman Hall of the Gas Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and will have the sanction of a majority of the board. Concerning the prospects of legislation on such a bill, Mr. Hall said yesterday:

"Very much depends on what the Gas Committee of the board may report on the investigation of the New York companies, provided such investigation is authorized by the Legislature. If a proposition for municipal ownership were to come up now, without discussion based on actual figures showing the cost of gas making and other facts germain to the question as it applies locally to New York, its adoption would be problematical.

"But assuming that we are in a position later in the session to show by figures and comparisons, prepared by experts, that gas of the requisite candle power is now being made in New York for 37 cents per 1,000 feet, and that it can be profitably furnished here, as it is in Wheeling, for 75 cents, or in Glasgow for 60 cents, by works owned by the city, I believe that the business sense of the Legislature will do the rest."

Municipal ownership is now being more widely discussed in New York than ever before. The arguments made in its behalf by Dr. Albert Shaw, President Jeroloman, Senators Cantor and Guy, Messrs. Grout and Hall, and others, in interviews in THE NEW YORK TIMES, are the basis of discussion at many public meetings in this city and Brooklyn.

Speaking of the absence of competition between the gas companies of Brooklyn, as a phase in the argument for municipal ownership, Edward M. Grout said yesterday:

"There is no cure for the acknowledged evils of the present situation, but actual municipal ownership. The Legislature needs only to look up its own records and investigate the status of the gas companies in Brooklyn with respect to consumers, to learn that everything short of municipal ownership is mere temporizing, and not a curative. There can be no real competition between gas companies. There have been gas 'wars,' but while these wars are competition, they are destructive competition, and of the most transient and questionable benefit to the people.

Some of Brooklyn's Experience.

"We recognized that the last gas war in Brooklyn was no ordinary competition. All knew that its purpose was to destroy or to coerce rivals, and eventually to destroy all competition. Brooklyn's experience with gas companies has been the same as that of Boston, of Baltimore, of Chicago, the same as that now developing in New York. Clearly, the supply of gas is naturally and inevitably a monopoly, and the ultimate end of all attempts at competition between private gas companies must be the fusion of consolidation into one company.

"Not very long ago we had three electric light companies in Brooklyn. Two have consolidated already. The remaining companies do not compete, for they have established an agreed schedule of prices. When the city calls for bids, it gets two bids, but one price. Our experience in this field also is a duplication of the experience of other cities. Once, also, we had a dozen street surface railroad companies. Now there are but four. They do not really compete to any great extent, for to only a small degree does one touch precisely the same territory as another. And negotiations are on foot each year to further consolidate these lines, just as there is now talk of consolidating the two lines of elevated roads. If any of these railroad companies were actually competing with the others, they would not all be charging the maximum fare allowed by law. And here, again, in street railroads, Brooklyn's experience is that of Boston, of Chicago, of Baltimore, of Philadelphia, and of New York.

Plea for Municipal Ownership.

"No competition has ever been able to keep the gas and other kindred companies in check. Regulation by law as now proposed and heretofore attempted at Albany is inefficient. If it were tried radically enough to really touch some of these evils, it would only result in increasing the others by creating new public officials to bribe, with new and greater necessities that the corporations should resort to bribery and corruption. It is necessary to begin the whole system anew by trying the one remaining remedy—municipal ownership and management. And with such evils to meet it cannot be said that the requisite governmental action falls within the lines of those things which it is merely convenient or optional for Government to do. We have here a case of necessary Governmental interference, as necessary as the protection of the people from any other force and fraud, the force of an invader or a highwayman, or the fraud of him who would overreach his neighbor in trade; and from all force and fraud, however adroit and cunning in its concealment or in its disguise under the forms of law, it is the necessary duty of Government to give protection."

Andrew McLean of Brooklyn, in discussing this aspect of the question, said:

"The Legislature cannot be too earnestly urged to stamp out the evils which overwhelm its succeeding session as a result of the struggle for franchises. Even if the argument in favor of municipal ownership, from the strictly economic point of view, were inconclusive, instead of being, as it is, irresistible, there would be a decisive reason for its adoption in the fact that private ownership of the franchises in question involves systematic corruption. So long as the public consents to an arrangement which makes it possible for private enterprise to enrich itself enormously by having the favor or control of the dominant power in municipal politics, so long will the public welfare be subordinated to the cupidity of individuals and corporations in the sphere of government. As a measure for the purification of politics, therefore, if not for the pecuniary benefit of the city at large, municipal ownership unmistakably commends itself to the people."

Stern Bros.

continuing their

January Sale

of

Ladies' Underwear

will offer in addition

To-morrow

Black, Striped, Changeable and Printed Warp Taffeta Silk Skirts at $3.98 $4.75 $5.85

also All-Black, Fancy and Changeable Taffeta Silk Waists at $3.45 $3.98

West 23d St.

Ehrich Bros

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits,

of fancy materials, in different shades, also black; navy, green and plum serges

Jackets and Skirts,

entirely lined throughout with black or fancy Taffeta Silk, special price

17.50.

Also made to order at same price.

No charge for alterations.

Sixth Avenue and 23d St.

ALUMNAE OF ST. MARY'S.

Have a Luncheon and Entertainment at the Hotel Savoy.

The annual luncheon of the Alumnae Association of St. Mary's School of this city was held at the Hotel Savoy yesterday afternoon. After a business meeting lunch was served in the white and gold octagon room, followed by literary and musical exercises. Miss Edith Wattles acted as toastmistress, and several impromptu speeches were made. Miss Cherita Hall delivered an address of welcome. Miss Marguerite Tracy read an original essay on "The Flight of Souls." Miss Maud Fowler played as a violin solo a selection from "Romeo et Juliette," and vocal and instrumental selections were rendered by Mrs. George F. Shrady, Jr., and Miss Cherita Hall.

Among the members present were Mrs. William Sidney Rossiter, Mrs. William H. Starbuck, Miss Helen Sands, Miss Laura Bassett, Miss Grace Osborne, Mrs. Harry M. Libbey, Mrs. Arthur P. Morel, Mrs. William E. Lefft, Jr., Miss Mary Ambrose, Mrs. P. G. Hubert, Miss Minnie Humphreys, Mrs. J. Eckerson, Mrs. William Platt, Miss Mamie Harms, and Miss Stanwood.

Passengers from Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived in European vessels yesterday were the following:

American Line steamship St. Louis, from Southampton—J. C. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Duke, Newton B. Eustis, George De Forest Grant, the Rev. and Mrs. M. D. Hardin, B. C. Hinman, the Rev. Dr. W. U. Murkland, L. Rodman Wanamaker, and Robert G. Pierce.

Cunard Line steamship Campania, from Liverpool and Queenstown—The Rev. J. P. Burke, R. Ward Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Dougherty, Miss A. Endicott, Miss L. Endicott, Miss M. Endicott, Master H. Endicott, H. C. Fletcher, Osborne M. Kavanagh, Lieut. John Dryden Mather, James J. McCaldin, G. M. Moorehead, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Morris, J. Parr, John Pettigrew, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shaw, Thomas Tait, Miss L. Tiffany, J. T. R. Wilson, and W. E. Gilbert.

Stern Bros.

will offer to-morrow the following

Special Inducements

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Ladies' Suit Dep't

Reefer Suits of Black and Blue Cheviot Serges, Coats and Skirts lined with fancy silk, $21.50 Regular value, $29.00

Eton Suits of Black, Blue, Plum and Brown Cheviot Serges, lined with silk and handsomely braided, $24.50 Regular value, $32.00

West 23d St.

Stern Bros.

Monday

On Third Floor

Lace Curtains

250 Pairs Irish Point $2.50 to $6.45 pr.

150 Pairs Cluny $2.90 to $8.50 pr

175 Pairs Renaissance $5.50 to $15.00 pr.

75 Pairs Marie Antoinette $5.75 to $15.00 pr.

1,800 Yards

Tapestry

50%

Below Former Prices

West 23d St.

LEGAL NOTES.

A GRASPING NON-RESIDENT PLAINTIFF.—In a suit against Emilius Etienne for $20,000 damages for alleged breach of contract to sell and deliver to him certain bulbs which were to be shipped from France, Albert A. Manda, who was himself a non-resident, got an attachment against the defendant on the ground of non-residence, giving a bond for only $300. Manda appealed from an order subsequently made requiring him to increase the bond to $2,500, claiming the court had no jurisdiction to do so. The bulbs were to be met here by accepted drafts for the contract price, payable in three or four months. There had reached here 102 cases, which were in the hands of defendant's agent, and 568 other cases were shipped, and the agent had bills of lading when the attachment was issued. Plaintiff claimed the drafts were 40 per cent. in excess of the contract price, but the agent was unwilling to deliver the bulbs without the acceptance of the specific draft. The action was then brought, plaintiff claiming $10,000 for loss of prospective profits and $10,000 for speculative and unliquidated damages. Justice Barrett, in giving the opinion of the Appellate Division affirming the order increasing the bond, says the amount of the attachment was grossly excessive. The property was delivered to plaintiff by order of defendant, who had come to this country to try to effect a settlement. In this he failed and sailed back without either the bulbs or his money and minus his traveling expenses. "This plaintiff," Justice Barrett says, "has the bubs, for which he has not paid, and in addition he has this action for $20,000 damages for failure to deliver these same bulbs. The defendant, however, has his experience of the simplicity and directness of our judicial procedure. The Special Term, on these facts, might well have increased the security to the full value of the goods, which this non-resident plaintiff has thus managed to capture. These goods were turned over to him either in fulfillment of the contract or as custodian in place of the Sheriff, pending this action for the breach. If the former, this action must fail, at least in its most essential features. For how can the plaintiff obtain substantial damage for the breach of the contract after he has accepted the goods in fulfillment?" The Court says in conclusion that defendant might well have required more adequate security if he had appealed, on the ground that the amount was still insufficient.

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COMMITMENT FOR CONTEMPT AFFIRMED.—Sturges Dewey, after an order in supplementary proceedings had been served upon him last June, upon a judgment secured by John C. Stevens, collected rents which became due from sub-tenants of his under a lease which he owned, and paid the money upon debts other than that to plaintiff. On Dewey's appeal from an order committing him for contempt, it was claimed that these rents were after-acquired property, and therefore not subject to the order of the Court in supplementary proceedings. The Appellate Division, Justice Rumsey giving the opinion, holds that in this the defendant was mistaken. The property was the lease and the right to the money which should grow due upon it as rent from time to time; and that property was owned by the defendant at the time the order was served upon him.

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AN UNPROFITABLE POOL TRANSACTION.—The Appellate Division has affirmed a judgment, given on the report of a referee, in favor of Edward H. Myers for $9,925, adjudged to be due him from Clinton E. Paine and others on a stock transaction which was closed in December, 1895. The defendants claimed that the account related to a share or interest taken by them in a pool or combination to speculate in a certain stock, to which pool or combination Davis & Co. were parties, and in which they had an interest; that Davis & Co. withdrew from the pool on July 3, 1895, and notified plaintiff of their withdrawal, and by reason thereof the pool was dissolved, and it thereupon became the duty of plaintiff to notify defendants of such withdrawal. The Court's affirmance is placed by Justice Williams, who gives the opinion, upon the ground that it was not alleged by defendants that this duty of plaintiff was neglected, or that defendants sustained any injury in consequence of his omission to give notice of the withdrawal of Davis & Co. or of the dissolution of the pool.

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EVIDENCE OF CUSTOM IMPROPERLY EXCLUDED.—Adolph Anderson's judgment for $5,180 against the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company for personal injuries which he received by falling through a hatchway on the steamship Cienfuegos, on which he served as seaman, has been reversed by the Appellate Division. The accident occurred in December, 1889, while the steamer was lying in the Port of Cienfuegos. Anderson was called upon late in the afternoon to assist the carpenter in closing certain ports of the vessel between decks through which the cargo had been discharged during the day. After Anderson had closed the starboard ports, it was so dark that nothing could be seen. He then started to go forward to reach the hatch upon which he had descended, and, striving to avoid a boiler on the deck, he attempted to walk on the hatch, which, being partially uncovered, he fell through. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, in his opinion, which is concurred in by Justices Rumsey, Williams, and Patterson, places the reversal upon the ground that testimony offered on part of the defendant that it was customary, while a vessel such as this was lying in a port and the discharge of the cargo was unfinished, to allow the blind hatches to be left uncovered at night, had been improperly excluded. "It seems to be reasonably clear," the Court says, "that the question as to whether he used due diligence or not depended upon the condition of things, which he had a right to anticipate, and, therefore, when the Court excluded evidence as to what was the condition of things which the plaintiff might naturally expect to find between these decks, one of the elements by which his diligence might be tested was excluded from consideration." Justice Barrett concurs, upon the ground that plaintiff failed to make out his freedom from contributory negligence, or defendants' negligence. At any rate, the negligence, if any, was that of a co-servant.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The United States cruiser Columbia sailed yesterday for Hampton Roads to join the fleet there.

—G. Gallagher.—You may see the party, and, if the assignment was fraudulent, you may begin proceedings to have it set aside. You had better consult a lawyer.

—Michael Egan, one of the prisoners who escaped from Ludlow Street Jail Jan. 14 and was recaptured Friday, was turned over to Sheriff Tamsen yesterday and locked up in the jail again.

—Capt. Rhode of the steamship Croft, which arrived yesterday from Leith, reported that on Jan. 15, 150 miles east of Cape Race, he was obliged to steam 160 miles southeast to avoid field ice.

—Recent accessions to the Mercantile Library include many valuable books on history, geography, travel, and biography. Some are reference books, which cannot be taken from the library rooms.

—Mrs. D. D. Williamson and Miss C. B. Williamson of Philadelphia, passengers on the steamship St. Louis, which arrived yesterday, accompanied the body of Mr. Williamson, who died recently in Paris.

—The steamship Badsworth, which went ashore on Long Beach, N. J., Monday last and was got off Friday night, reached Stapleton, S. I., yesterday morning. Her plates are strained and she will have to go into dry dock.

—The hunter Longshot, presented by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont to the Duke of Marlborough, was shipped yesterday on the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Mohawk to London. His groom, Fred Stub, went along to care for the thoroughbred on the voyage.

—The marriage of Miss Hattie Ott to Charles W. Jackson will take place at St. Alphonsus's Church on Wednesday next. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Andrew J. Gunning. A wedding reception will follow the marriage at 117 Varick Street.

—On the Cunard steamship Campania, which arrived yesterday, was the body of David S. Wallace, who died in Liverpool Jan. 14. Mr. Wallace had been a purser on the Cunard Line ships for forty-two years, and until her last preceding trip on the Campania.

—John Hunter, who with Joseph Dolan, is accused of robbing the house of Hunter's father Tuesday morning, were held yesterday in default of $1,000 bail for examination to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. Hunter, mother of the youth, pleaded vainly for his discharge.

—Agent Oram of the Society for the Suppression of Vice arraigned in Centre Street Court yesterday Charles Ready and John Lee, whom he arrested at New and Beaver Streets for selling a book called "Art Studies." The prisoners waived examination, and Magistrate Simms held them in $500 for trial.

—At the clubrooms of the John F. Ahearn Society, on East Broadway, last evening, Senator Ahearn presented to Joseph Ridley of 265 Monroe Street, on behalf of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps of New York, a silver medal for rescuing James McQuade of 50 Scammel Street, who fell into the East River while fishing Oct. 30.

—Charles Delaney, 1 Bowery, went aboard the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Mohawk yesterday to bid a friend good-bye. He started to leave after the gangplank had been withdrawn, and undertook to jump to the dock, a distance of about twenty feet. He was subsequently taken to St. Vincent's Hospital with a fractured thigh.

—The Redmond Reception Committee of the Waterford Association will entertain John E. Redmond, M. P. for Waterford City, at a banquet to take place at the Hotel Marie Antoinettes Saturday evening, Jan. 30. Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh of New Rochelle will preside. Among the invited guests are W. Bourke Cockran, R. S. Emmett, Jr., Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Senator-elect T. C. Platt, Justice Daly, Edward O'Flaherty, Recorder Goff, Henry D. Purroy, Judge Fitzgerald, Gen. O'Beirne, Chamberlain J. J. Donohue, John C. Sheehan, Congressman Quigg, Miles M. O'Brien, and S. MacFarland.

Brooklyn.

—George E. Loomis, who was convicted a year ago of having in his possession burglars' tools, and was fined $500 and sent to prison for a year, applied to the County Court yesterday for a reduction of the fine. He has served the term of imprisonment. His application was refused by Justice Hurd, who said he considered the original sentence was far too light.

—Justice Lemon, in the Ewen Street Police Court, yesterday dismissed the complaint of Pauline Laschinsky of 126 Boerum Street, who accused Alexander Dinowitch of stealing a sixty-five-dollar diamond ring from her. The evidence showed that Dinowitch gave her the ring when she promised to marry him, and when she refused to keep the promise he took it away. Dinowitch offered to marry her in court, but she declined the offer.

—Application was made to Justice Hurd, in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, to dismiss the indictments charging Salvator Milazzo and Angelo Pepitoni with arson, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to convict. The accused men conducted a fruit store at 240 Flushing Avenue, and were indicted in 1895 for arson in the third degree, for setting fire to it. When the fire was discovered Milazzo was found hiding in the back yard, and the evidence showed that he had just left his bed. District Attorney Backus opposed the application, Justice Hurd reserved decision.

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Novelties in Every Department

IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.

We shall offer on MONDAY early Importations of

LYONS PRINTED FOULARDS.

Some very beautiful designs, confined exclusively to ourselves, at 75c. yd.

Also a special purchase of 5,000 yards of PRINTED INDIAS in latest Paris effects, at - - - 48c. yd.

First shipment of JAPANESE WASH SILKS, very pretty styles, excellent quality, at - - 25c. yd.

It will be to the advantage of economical Buyers to attend our Special Sale of Haviland, Limoges and Dresden China Cups and Saucers, Plates, Chocolate and Tea Sets, also hundreds of different styles of dainty Dishes for relishes of all kinds at about half regular prices. Sale commences 10 A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Broadway Cable Cars, via Columbus and Lexington Avenues, pass our stores continuously; also the crosstown line, 8th Street, Christopher Street Ferry cars.

BROADWAY---8TH, 9TH STREETS.

WATERS PIANOS

Examine the **NEW WATERS UPRIGHTS** for **1897** and you will discover that a strictly high-grade piano with **WONDERFUL TONE QUALITIES** can be purchased at a very low price and on small **MONTHLY** payments, if desired. Send postal for catalogue with terms on our new **3-YEAR SYSTEM**, giving you **THREE YEARS' TIME**, without interest. We are closing out a large number of good second-hand uprights. **BARGAINS.** Payments only $5 monthly. Call early and examine them.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,

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FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Art is nothing but the highest sagacity and exertion of human nature."—Lavater.

As exponents of true art in furniture, we stand pre-eminent. Our designers have searched both continents for the highest ideals, and our reproductions show for themselves more graphically than any pen can picture, what results can be achieved. For every decorative period we have the most complete and unique designs and we guarantee perfection for the art lover. No exaggerated values when you

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FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

Sunday
January 24-1897

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-20

GRUBER'S CIVIL SERVICE

Statements at the Cooper Union Meeting Asserted to be Full of Misinformation.

SECRETARY M'ANENY ANSWERS.

Quotations from Gruber's Address Analyzed and Met by Facts and Illustrations from the Rules.

The following statement has been received from George McAneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, in reference to Abraham Gruber's civil service speech at the Cooper Union meeting Friday night:

"In the sense that Abraham Gruber has managed to spread abroad a great deal of misinformation about the civil service system of the State, he is to be taken seriously. His Cooper Union talk consisted of a succession of false statements that should not be allowed to pass uncontradicted. After assuring his hearers that he meant to 'fight, fight, fight,' Mr. Gruber added, in rather a high tone of voice, that he meant to 'fight fair.' What it means in his mind to 'fight fair' is shown to some degree by the following notes:

The Examining Board.

"1. At the opening of the speech he said: 'At the present time for all the places in the departments in New York City the applicants are examined by a Board of Examiners composed of a civil engineer, an architect, a builder, and a lawyer. These men frame questions not based upon their own personal experience or knowledge, no attention being paid to the applicant's ability to do the work.'

"There are nine members of the local Examining Board, exclusive of the examiners in the Police Department, representing as many professions. In the Police Department the physical examinations, in which 65 per cent. of the candidates are rejected, are conducted by a Board of Surgeons. In technical examinations experts are employed to prepare and mark the papers; 62 of the 123 competitive examinations held in 1896 were of this character, Dr. Austin Flint being consulted in the examinations for the hospital service, for instance, Fish Commissioner Blackford for Aquarium positions, and so on. In every case the candidate's 'practical ability to do the work' is tested, and nothing else.

Advice from His Butcher.

"2. Regarding a recent examination for Meat Inspectors, he said: 'The questions in this case were prepared by the lawyer of the board, who may have had some advice from his butcher,' &c., &c.

"The questions were prepared by a noted sanitary expert in consultation with the Chief of the Division of Sanitary Inspection of the Health Department, and the examination consisted principally of practical tests with samples of meats.

Examined in Their Trades.

"3. Of the examinations for mechanics, he said: 'When a man who has trained in a shop applies for a place he is not gauged or judged by his ability to do his work; he is asked a lot of silly questions instead.'

"Candidates for mechanical positions are examined in the shops of the New York trade schools in the actual use of their tools. They are questioned about their knowledge of paint pot and brush, or of hammer, fire, tongs and anvil, as the case may be, and are not required to write a line about anything. In the entire labor service of the city, comprising 5,000 places, there is no test except the candidate's skill as shown in the shops, his physical ability to do the particular work for which he applies, and his habits as to sobriety. If he can't write, he isn't required to sign his own application, but he may have some one do it for him. Through this system in 1896 940 men and women secured good, permanent positions without the help of a 'pull' from any one, and 481 others were employed for temporary work.

The Mental Test.

"4. He read half a dozen questions, evidently culled at some pains from the thousands asked annually in the Police Department, and bearing on simple details of the American form of Government, or features of near-by geography, and declared that 'these were the questions used to settle a man's chance of earning a living.'

"The case is rare in which a question of the sort quoted counts for more than one-half of 1 per cent. in an examination. For the police force the main examination is physical and athletic. Many fail in this test, but comparatively few in the mental test. The candidate's ability in the written examination affects little except his relative place on the list. As one list is exhausted before another is formed, the grading does not affect the chance of appointment seriously, except that the highest are taken first. The whole system of police examinations is admirable and most fair. In the case of all other places in the city service, except teachers, the subject of geography, about which so many humorously phrased questions are quoted, is not used at all.

Department Heads Are Consulted.

"5. He said: 'The Commissioner who makes the appointments from the list furnished by the Civil Service Board has no voice in the examination of the persons who seek employment in his department.'

"The department heads are invariably consulted. They are asked for specific information about the duties of each position to be filled by examination, and their advice is taken, whenever it is given, respecting the character and scope of the questions. The correspondence on file at the office of the Civil Service Board will prove that very conclusively.

One Case Explained.

"6. He mentioned the case of a Building Inspector through whose negligence a building in course of construction recently collapsed, and quoted Superintendent Constable as authority for the statement that the Civil Service Boards were responsible, as they had passed the man in question and certified him for appointment.

"As a matter of fact, the civil service examination for the Building Inspectors is merely preliminary. The department has a board of its own to examine as to character, &c., and consisting of one delegate each from the Builders' Exchange, the Real Estate Exchange, the Architectural League, the Iron Workers', League, and other bodies of the sort; rather a poor arrangement, for the responsibility for candidates should be centred in the Civil Service Board as in other cases, and not divided.

As to Political Work.

"7. He stated that the City Civil Service Board has promulgated a rule to the effect that public employes should do no political work, seeking in this way to 'take from the office holder one of the highest duties of citizenship.'

"The rule referred to provides merely that the employe shall not be required to do political work as a condition of his employment or retention, (Regulation 41;) it leaves the employe free to do as he chooses, providing merely that he shall not be coerced.

Free, Not Forced, Contributions.

"(8.) He declared that 'any man who holds an office and contributes to a political fund loses his office under the law and is turned out without a hearing.'

"The law forbids the collection of assessments from the employe by his official superiors, or, if in a public building, by any one. He is free to contribute voluntarily as often as he pleases.

No Certain Life Tenure.

"(9.) He dwelt at great length on the 'life tenure' that exists in classified positions, and the danger of the establishment of a bureaucracy in the extension of the merit rules.

"This is perhaps the most pernicious falsehood of the lot. So far as the civil service law is concerned a department officer may dismiss, in his discretion, any employe he thinks should go. Regulation 55 of the local rules provides specifically that 'the power of any officer to remove is not impaired by anything contained in these regulations.'

Schoolboys and College Graduates.

"(10.) He had much to say, also, about the superior advantages of college-bred candidates, who get the largest share of appointments, and of the 'boys fresh from school,' who get another large share.

"In the Masachusetts service during the past eight years out of the 9,323 successful candidates, 157 only were college men—that is, more than 96 per cent. had been educated in the common schools. Though similar statistics have not been kept in New York State, it is reasonable to assume that the proportion here is no less. Of the entire list of appointments in New York City in 1896 but 169 of the appointees were college graduates, and of these 49 took scientific positions which none but a graduate could possibly fill. The average age of all appointed in the city service was 33.88 years; rather advanced for 'boys fresh from school.'

Who Are in the Infinitesimal Minority.

"(11.) He referred to the merit system of appointment as the expression of 'the faddish, narrow, impracticable, and undemocratic views of an infinitesimal minority.'

"The system was adopted in Chicago at a popular election by a majority of 56,000 votes. In the four other cities in which it has been submitted to vote it has been adopted by majorities proportionately great. This does not bear out Mr. Gruber's suggestion. It is in order to inquire in the same connection whether, in view of certain public remarks of the Hon. William McKinley, to wit: 'The merit system has come to stay,' and 'the Republican Party will take no backward step upon this question,' that gentleman is to be numbered with the 'infinitesimal minority.'

Fair Examinations.

"(12.) He stated that 'since this agitation commenced' the examinations conducted by the local board have been 'much fairer' than previously.

"So fair have they been that Mr. Gruber's law clerk, after digging for days among the question papers, failed to find a single one to which exception could be taken. Mr. Gruber visited the civil service offices a few days ago to explain that the questions he wanted were not those that had been furnished to his clerk, but those in geography and the other academic branches that were put to the laborers. When informed that such things did not exist, and given further light with regard to the system of trade school tests, he departed, declaring that it was all a great deal fairer than he had supposed. While it is true that the examinations conducted by the local board are fairer than they once were, it must be added that this was the case long before anything had been heard either of Mr. Gruber or his ridiculous movement. The administration of the civil service law, in common with the administration of any other law, depends for its character on the character of the administrators, and the improvement in the local system that has developed past even Mr. Gruber's criticism—came coincidently with the appointment of the present board.

No Need of New Laws.

"(13)—Mr. Gruber laid strees upon the fact that the objects of his organization were purely unselfish. Inspired by motives the most high minded and patriotic, his followers seek merely to do away with the unreasonable practice of quizzing street cleaners about the planet Mars, and for this cause they will 'fight to the last ditch.'

"Assuming that this is the case, and that the real purpose of this agitation for a new law is the reform of the examinations, we have an immediate collapse of Mr. Gruber's case, for under the existing law the Governor of the State has the power to make the examinations as 'practical' as he pleases; the very rules that govern their scope and character are his creation, and subject to any necessary change.

"It might be suggested to Mr. Gruber that one way to 'fight fair' is to tell the truth to people who may not be in a position to know better. Another is to admit your real purposes, and not to hide behind others that are not so real.

"GEORGE McANENY,
"Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association."

NEED OF BANKING STATISTICS.

Controller Eckels Wants Laws to Assist in Their Collection.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, has sent a letter to the Governors of the States requesting them to recommend legislation to secure uniformity in the collection of banking statistics.

The revised statutes authorize the Controller to make a statement in his annual report exhibiting the resources and liabilities of banks, banking companies, and savings banks organized under the laws of the several States and Territories. There is no other officer of the United States charged by law with the duty of collecting and publishing banking statistics, and it is necessary, therefore, for the Controller of the Currency to have the required information. At present a number of States make no provision for the submission of reports from banks and bankers to any public officer of the State. Others provide merely for an annual report of resources and liabilities of incorporated banking institutions, and still others provide for the compilation and publication of quite complete returns, but too late in the year to be used by the Controller in his annual report.

In order that uniformity in time and manner of reporting may be secured, Controller Eckels has suggested in his letter to the Governors that the attention of State Legislatures be called to the subject and that each legislative body be requested to enact such legislation as will result in the submission to a designated public official of the State reports of the condition of all banks, banking institutions, and private banks doing business in the State, at the same dates on which National banks are required to make their reports to the Controller of the Currency.

B. Altman & Co.

Upholstery Dept.

To-morrow, Monday, January 25, will be offered a collection of Drapery Materials, Portieres, Lace Curtains, (long and sash), Table Covers, etc., being the remainder of this season's stock, including single pairs of Curtains which will be sold at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Also

300 pair Tapestry Portieres, ... $2.45 pair

900 yards Tapestries, ... 48c. and 95c. yard

Entrances, 18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave. (18th Street Elevated Station.)

STATE WITH GOOD ROADS

MARKED IMPROVEMENT OF NEW JERSEY'S PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

State Aid and Systematic Methods Have Resulted in Building of Hundreds of Miles of Hard and Smooth Roads.

Ask any experienced bicyclist where the best public roads can be found, and the answer will invariably be—In New Jersey. That State has concededly led in systematic work of improving its highways during the past few years.

In his annual report, just issued, Henry I. Budd, State Commissioner of Public Roads in New Jersey, says: "The State aid law has stimulated the property holders of many counties to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars upon their roads, to meet the State appropriation."

Under this law the State has paid since 1892 $466,595 for the improvement of the highways, which, added to the amounts spent by counties and individuals, makes an aggregate expenditure within six years of $1,400,000 for permanent roads in New Jersey. There are 20,000 miles of roads in the State, and about 300 miles of the most-frequented highways have been improved permanently, on modern lines. Temporary improvements are being made in every county. Many good roads leagues and associations have been formed. Through the agitation which they induce they have brought forth money and labor from their respective communities.

Smooth, hard roads, beautified by trees and shrubbery, have developed under the stimulus of these local good roads leagues. Foot paths and cycle paths have been created, and the appearance of various communities has been so changed that they have become attractive centres of settlement. "Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of these associations," says Commissioner Budd. "There is no power so useful as that which persuades each and every person or community to do their best to help themselves by their own labor and contributions."

A novel feature of the good roads movement in New Jersey is the proposition to introduce instruction on road building into the common schools. The need of elementary instruction in that direction is seen every day. The State report says: "The ignorance that prevails among the average rural residents regarding the proper manner of repairing even the common roads shows a striking necessity for some kind of technical instruction, guided by which our ordinary township authorities will be able to make the best use of the ever-present materials for keeping the roads in proper repair. In traveling over the country we often see men repairing a miry roadway by throwing mud from the ditches into the middle of the roadbed. In all our communities it is a common practice to scrape the worn out material, that has been repeatedly washed from the centre of the road, back into the middle of the road, only to be again washed out by the rain or to be waded through as deep sand. Up on our macadam highways there is a prevailing spirit of neglect; instead of immediately repairing the little breaks, our county officials leave them until rods of the stone become unraveled, necessitating, at times, the expenditure of several hundred dollars per mile for repairs, where a few dollars would have been sufficient."

Education is to conducted along the lines of draining, and the prevention of earth and water from mixing on the roadbed; also to give knowledge of the proper admixture of suitable earth materials, clay, sand, and gravel, in the proportions that will make an impervious roofing and form a perfect roadway for light traffic. People are to be taught how to utilize the seashore shells, and the shales and slates that abound in many sections.

Satisfied by the experience of the past that no system of permanent road building can be uniformly successful unless fostered by the State, Commissioner Budd pleads for an annual State appropriation of $300,000. He says: "Such an appropriation would give to each county each year a healthy mileage, the taxation to meet which would not be burdensome, probably no more on the average than one-eighth per cent. on the ratables, and would result in an annual expenditure of more than $1,000,000 for improved roads, a rate that would soon place us in a position to attract millions of capital for investment and thousands of progressive citizens for permanent residents. * * * Improved highways give new life to the country through which they pass, as they are often thronged with bicycles and other pleasure vehicles."

Interesting phases are developed in the construction of new roads. For instance, Monmouth County is building a road of bog ore four miles long, and Salem County is constructing a highway of oyster shells three miles long. Atlantic County in 1896-97 opens a new era in road building, inasmuch as that county presents the first road in the State constructed under the State aid law out of any other material than stone. Twenty-two miles of gravel road are being laid from Absecom to Hammonton, and Camden County will also build twelve miles of gravel to connect with the Hammonton road. Burlington County has begun the construction of a road of stone two and a half miles long, with slag foundation.

Here is the motto of the New Jersey public highways improvement advocates:

"Good roads decrease taxation, decrease living expenses, increase property values, increase farmers' incomes, increase railroad business, promote prosperity, promote civilization."

End of a Breach-of-Promise Case.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 23.—The breach-of-promise suit for $25,000, which was instituted by Miss Florence M. Gormley against Thomas F. D. Smith last October, will not come to trial. Her counsel, Judge Thomas S. Henry, has made a settlement with Smith. It is said Miss Gormley received $1,000. Mr. Smith is alleged to have been engaged to Miss Gormley, but married a young woman in Connecticut.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson

A Phenomenal SILK SALE.

The sale of HIGH-CLASS NOVELTY SILKS from the recent Geneva Exposition inaugurated by us last Monday has been the sensation of the week.

It attracted buyers from far and near, and has, we firmly believe, resulted in a larger volume of selling than ever achieved by any one house during the same time.

Gratifying as is this result, we have decided to excel it by offering the remainder of these Rich Silks at the

uniform price of **2.95** per yard.

While none of the Silks are worth under Five Dollars per yard, many are worth three and four times that price.

In view of the high quality of these fabrics, the exclusiveness of the designs, and the very nominal price at which the goods are now offered, it is scarcely necessary to say that such an opportunity to purchase the finest Novelty Silks manufactured is not likely to occur again in a lifetime.

We shall also place on sale to-morrow

27 inch BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, absolutely perfect in weave, at 69c

22 inch BLACK SATIN and GROS GRAIN BROCADES, excellent quality, at 89c

CHANGEABLE TAFFETA SILKS, in a new collection of colorings, at 52c

PEKIN MOIRE ANTIQUES, magnificent quality, in a complete assortment of evening shades, at . . . 88c

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

AN OLD CHURCH MADE NEW.

The Beautiful Sanctuary of St. Peter's Church at Port Chester to be Dedicated To-day.

Beyond the confines of Greater New York, near the Connecticut line, at Port Chester, there is a very beautiful stone church, erected under the patronage of St. Peter, which has been undergoing a number of changes and alterations, like that of its sister churches in the County of Westchester. It has the advantage, however, over most of them, from the fact that its architectural lines are extremely interesting and thoroughly churchly. The edifice is built of stone, in the style of the later English Gothic, and is very suggestive of an Anglican parish church.

For a long while the people rested satisfied with the shell, until the present rector, the Rev. Charles E. Brugler, made up his mind that the church should be as beautiful in its interior as in its exterior. He found a number of his people ready to second him in his efforts, among others Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Palmer, who took upon themselves to furnish the money with which to extend the sanctuary, to erect a chancel window of great beauty, and to decorate both the choir and sanctuary. The work was placed in the hands of the church department of the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company of New York in the first part of last December, and the result has been in every way most satisfactory.

The enlargement of the sanctuary has increased very much the majesty of the interior, and has added to the general appearance a much more ecclesiastical feeling, all because the addition was very carefully studied and made on lines which not only conform with the architecture of the church, but at the same time are ecclesiologically correct.

As far as the decorations go, the general scheme of color is light. Delicate greens, yellows, and reds are used in the choir, which melt into the lighter tones in the sanctuary, until they become opalescent and golden, while the sanctuary window is extremely rich, deep, and brilliant in color. The window itself is very large, and the subject portrayed is the "Ascension of Christ." In the lower portion are grouped the Apostles, and, while the individuality of each has been very carefully preserved, all are in perfect, artistic unity. Above them is the ascending figure of the Lord, surrounded by angels. He is clothed in garments of pearly whiteness, filled with golden lights. The light emanating from His person illuminates all the angels about Him, and in that way places the Apostles in shadow. The spectator cannot help but feel that the artist, in making this great color contrast between the upper and lower portions of the window, wesired to suggest the difference between heaven and earth, the one under the shadow of sin, and the other refulgent in the beatific vision. This window is thought to be one of the best from the Tiffany studios for some time, and shows forth the beauty of the American glass in a truly artistic manner.

The communion rail, which is the gift of the Rector's Aid Society, was furnished by the same firm, and is as novel and thoroughly as interesting as other portions of its work. The entire chancel is floored in marble mosaic; the choir stalls and septum rail are of antique quartered oak; the steps leading from the nave are marble, as are the steps from the choir into the sanctuary proper. The altar and platform, the gifts of the Misses Bush, are also in marble.

The dedication of this new sanctuary and choir is to take place to-morrow, and the services will be conducted by Bishop Potter, assisted by other clergymen, not only from the diocese, but from other parts of the country.

The congregation of St. Peter's Church is much pleased with the addition that has been made to the church and with the generosity of the above-named persons, together with that of Mrs. Douglass Sloane, who gave the processional cross; the Society of Faithful Workers, who gave the church furniture; Mrs. S. K. Satterlee, who gave the tower clock; Mrs. Charles S. La Vake, who gave the gate posts, and many others.

Capt. Thompson's Narrow Escape.

Capt. Thompson, master of the schooner Eva B. Douglas, which has been unloading coal at the foot of East Fifteenth Street, yesterday morning had a narrow escape. Before turning in on the preceding night, the Captain made a good fire in the cabin stove of bituminous coal. The accumulation of gas blew open the door, and a lounge close by caught fire. The blaze spread so quickly that the Captain, roused by the cook, got out with difficulty in his night clothes. The fire did about $3,000 damage. The Captain lost his instruments and purse containing $300. The Douglas is a four-masted schooner of 1,093 tons, and is owned by R. G. Dunn.

BRONX PARK FOR THE ZOO.

North Side Residents Speak to the Mayor in Favor of the Project.

J. A. Goulden, with Senator Guy and a committee of north-side residents, called on Mayor Strong yesterday to urge the adoption by the city of the proposition of the New York Zoological Society for the establishment of a zoological garden in Bronx Park. The society has asked the Sinking Fund Commission to set aside 261 acres of land in the Bronx Park with the understanding that the society should expend $250,000 for buildings and animals. The society's request is now before the Park Board, and the Sinking Fund Commission will not act until the Park Board reports.

Prof. Dundon of the Normal College, George Gray Smith, W. W. Niles, Senator Guy, George J. Grossman, and Mr. Goulden spoke in favor of the project.

George Gray Smith called attention to the natural advantages of Bronx Park. He said people would enjoy the park without having to look out for signs of "Keep off the grass."

Mr. Goulden said that it is not proposed to move the animals in Central Park to the garden. If the new zoological garden were established in Bronx Park it would be only half a mile away from the Botanical Garden.

The Mayor said it was hardly necessary to present arguments to him, because he favors the establishment of the proposed garden. He believed all the members of the Sinking Fund Commission were of like mind with him.

"Your delegation," he said, "should go to the Park Board and try to bring it into harmony with the Sinking Fund Commission."

The Mayor also said that he would not object to the removal of the animals from Central Park.

WELLESLEY CLUB BANQUET.

President Bailey Held a Reception and Speeches Were Made.

The ladies of the Wellesley Club held their fourth annual banquet in the gilt room of the Holland House yesterday afternoon. One hundred and eighty of the total membership of 240 were present. Miss Bertha Bailey, President of Wellesley, assisted by Mrs. Devan, Mrs. Livermore, Miss Woodruff, and Mrs. Plympton, received from 12:30 to 1:30 o'clock.

Toasts were responded to as follows: "Life in College and After," Prof. Elizabeth K. Kenuall of Wellesley; "Early Literary New York," Mrs. Parke Godwin; "College Training and Tact," Mrs. Mary Edward Twitchell; "Certain Aspects of Literary Study," Prof. Stoddard of the University of the City of New York. Among those present were Mrs. D. B. Emerson, Mrs. Dawborn, Mrs. Goddard, Mrs. North, Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Gulick, Mrs. Chadwick, Miss Jones, Miss Lewis, Miss Carter, Miss Crawford, Miss Eastman, Mrs. Wilcox, Miss Randolf, Mrs. Van Vliet, Miss Lyon, Miss Williams, Miss Spaulding, Miss Wiggin, Miss Noble, Miss Finnegan, Miss Raven, Mrs. Raven, and Mrs. Lee.

DID NOT CENSURE THE JURY.

Judge Garrison, at Camden, Arouses Prosecutor Jenkins's Anger.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 23.—Supreme Court Judge Garrison to-day declined Prosecutor Jenkins's motion to openly censure the jurors who the other day acquitted Edward Melston of murdering former Policeman Lee.

The Prosecutor was indignant, owing to the fact that of late no convictions in capital cases have resulted. The Judge said that the jurors had as much right to have an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of a prisoner as himself.

Prosecutor Jenkins then declined to go on with the panel. Among the cases put off are those against former Treasurer Frank Michellon, who is accused of embezzlement.

Suicide in South Orange.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 23.—The body of an unknown middle-aged man was found hanging to a tree in Hazelwood Park this afternoon. The Coroner took charge of the corpse.

Stern Bros.

To-morrow

Annual Sale of Misses' and Children's Dresses

of Imported Dimities, Lawns and Zephyrs, handsomely trimmed, sizes 4 to 14 yrs., at $1.38 / $1.95 / $2.89

Regular value, $2.50 to $6.75

Infants' Dresses sizes, 1 to 4 yrs., 98c / $1.35 / $1.98

West 23d St.

W. W. HOWARD'S MISSION.

He Assisted Thousands of Armenians to Leave Turkish Territory.

W. W. Howard returned on the steamship St. Louis yesterday from Turkey, where he has been since June in the interest of the Armenian Rescue Fund. Mr. Howard succeeded, he says, in getting 12,000 Armenians out of the country, distributing them in Egypt, Russia, and Bulgaria.

"I do not believe," he said, "that the powers will interfere in Armenia, yet the condition there is even worse than it has been pictured. The plight of the people is pitiable in the extreme. They are possessed by perpetual fear that the Kurds are about to fall upon and butcher them. The women are frenzied, and even the children wake up in the night and cry out, 'Papa, mamma; the Kurds are coming!'"

Without the interference of the powers, Mr. Howard says, only extermination will end the massacres, and he fears that, driven to desperation, the Armenians will rise up, and thereby accomplish their own destruction.

Relief funds have been raised in England, Russia, and Sweden, as well as in this country, but great destitution still prevails.

Stern Bros.

Specials for Monday in their

Linen Dep'ts

95 Dozen Bath Towels 19c each

125 Dozen Damask Towels 21c each

45 Dozen Hemmed Crochet Bed Spreads 85c each

185 Dozen Breakfast Napkins $1.37 Doz

210 Dozen Dinner Napkins $1.98 Doz

With 700 Remnants of Table Linens at greatly Reduced Prices

West 23d St.

French Books.

5,000 Standard Books

French Fiction at 22c.

This Week.

CATALOGUES FREE.

BRENTANO'S,

31 Union Square, N. Y.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

SIEGEL-COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVENUE 18TH & 19TH STS NEW YORK

THE BIG STORE

The Shoe Clearance Becomes a Landslide.

We told you last Sunday why our present great shoe stock must go. We began then, we believe, what will prove to be the greatest shoe sale that was ever attempted in New York's retailing; greatest because stock is larger than that which any other store has ever attempted to sell in one sale, and because the prices are lower than any retail merchant ever had a grit to make. Here are 3 things Monday where the prices speak for themselves:

1,500 pairs of Ladies' Shoes, in lace and button, kid or dull leather; not a pair in the lot that would sell for less than $2.00; Monday they go for just half..... 1.00

900 pair of Men's Shoes, in lace and congress, several styles of toe, all sizes and widths; shoes would have retailed for $4.00 and $5.00, Monday..... 2.40

600 pair of Boys' Shoes, shoes that look well, fit well, and will wear well, just the shoe for school or street use; if you bought them in the regular way you would say they were well worth $2.50, Monday 1.25

Dress Goods Again Break All Records.

Last Monday's dress goods selling marked a new era in New York for January sales. This store is progressive. It wants to be better each week than the week before. To-morrow we will again try to make this the only busy dress goods store by eclipsing the values any other store can offer. Here are 3 prices that tell the story of the sacrifice:

Scotch and English Suitings and Canvas Cloth, in brown, blue, heliotrope, &c., &c., also black novelty dress goods and black brocaded dress goods, would regularly sell for $1.25 and $1.50 a yard, we close some 10 lines Monday, per yard..... 75c.

Black all-wool German fancy Dress Goods, black, English, brocaded black, serges, both plain and brocaded, black brilliantines; there is not a yard in the lot but what can be truthfully called 65c. and 75c. qualities. Monday our price per yard..... 37½c.

All-wool wide wale Serges, in handsome shades of blue, brown, gray, and black; they are such qualities as would regularly retail in an exclusive dress goods store at 50c. and 60c. a yard, Monday here.. 25c.

Some Events of Interest in the China Emporium.

We have received a new shipment of Moselle Dinner Sets of 112 pieces, on which we had such a big sale recently. It is one of England's best products. New style, low shape, underglazed blue decorations; price for the complete set..... 6.75

Dresden Bisque Candelabra, delicately tinted, with raised flowers and gold tracing, 3-light, your choice of two designs and sizes, price..... 98c.

50 dozen this season's Condensed Milk Jars, entirely novel in decoration and design, imported to retail at $1.00; for this sale.. 50c.

Royal Blue Sugar and Cream Sets, large size, with heavy paste gold decoration, Coalport style, regularly sold at $1.48, this sale..... 75c.

A special in Carlsbad Plates from the Imperial pottery, beautifully decorated with a series of crowned heads of Court beauties of fame, special price of..... 10c.

Small Bonbonnieres of Bohemian glass, decorated in gold rococo design and cameo figures on cover, never sold even at special sale for less than 25c., while this lot lasts..... 15c.

SOCIETY EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

While the past week sustained the gayety of its immediate predecessors, and the programme of that which opens to-day is filled with events of interest to members of the New York society world, discussion of the events of the near past and of the immediate future is overshadowed by arguments over the now one prevailing topic of social interest and conversation—the fancy-dress ball to be given by Mrs. Bradley Martin at the Waldorf on the evening of Feb. 10. The universal question in the clubs and drawing rooms is, "What are you going to wear?" and the greatest curiosity and interest are expressed on all sides as to the costumes that well-known people will probably wear. Costumers, milliners, and dressmakers are already overrun with customers, planning, suggesting, or seeking for suggestions as to gowns and suits and arranging for the making of the same. The general feeling that the ball will be a so superbly appointed one that only the richest costumes can be properly worn has heightened the perplexity of arranging for the event, for new costumes, especially of the period selected by Mrs. Martin, are necessarily very expensive, and a second-hand or shop-worn costume of any kind, simply hired for the night, would make its wearer conspicuous at once. This question of expense has induced many people, and especially a number of young men, to question whether in these hard times they can go to the expense of having costumes made, and rumors are in circulation to the effect that, in consequence of this problem, many people will not attend the ball. The same conditions prevailed, except that the times were not as hard, before the Vanderbilt ball in the Winter of '83, and the same reports were circulated up to within two or three days of the ball, and yet almost every one who was invited to the famous function secured a costume in some way or other and attended the ball. The same result will occur this year.

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Some consternation was caused during the early part of the week by the report that Mrs. Martin expected her guests to appear in Court costume, or, in other words, in the costumes they would have worn had they attended a ball or Court function anywhere during the sixteenth, seventeenth, or eighteenth centuries. This would make the ball possibly more brilliant as a spectacle, it is thought, but would lead to a great sameness in the costumes. Mrs. Martin, it is now said, denies this report, and leaves her guests free to choose any costume, provided it is appropriate to the period of fashion which she has selected. This will allow of the presence of Velasquez Cavaliers, Reynolds and Gainsborough beauties, Vandyke, armored noblemen, and the Incroyables and other characters of the Directory and first empire periods. The costume quadrilles, which are being organized by Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Bronson, Mrs. Belmont, and other ladies, are well under way, and will be a charming feature of the ball. It is rumored that Mrs. Belmont has asked the men who are to take part in her quadrille to appear in Mephistophelean garb. The presence of eight or twelve crimson-robed men will certainly lend a touch of color to the scene. Much comment has been expressed on the fact that Mrs. Martin has invited her guests, not to the Waldorf, but to 13 West Thirty-third Street, which is the residence of Mr. Boldt, the proprietor of the hotel. This was evidently done to give more distinction to the invitations than as if they had simply read that the guests' company was desired at a hotel.

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The Rev. Dr. Rainsford's attack upon the coming ball, which appeared in the form of an interview on Friday, has caused much amusement, and is generally looked upon as what would be called in slang parlance "a grand-stand play" on the part of the clergyman, who for some reason or other has not had any particular amount of notoriety during the last year or two. He calls the entertainment a masked ball, when it is to be simply a fancy dress one, and his argument that the money which the ball puts in circulation will not benefit the community, inasmuch as it will only go into the pockets of wealthy costumers, milliners, caterers, and dressmakers, takes no account of the employes of these tradespeople and the numberless sources from which they will have to draw their supplies. It was proved by careful investigation and resultant figures that the $100,000 which was expended by hosts and guests on the Vanderbilt fancy dress ball of 1883 circulated through all portions of the community and was of great benefit to all elements in the community. Mr. Rainsford has rushed into print, is is thought, with more precipitancy than judgment, and much curiosity is expressed to read a list of the members of his congregation who he says will not attend the ball because they agree with him in his arguments.

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The third of the series of balls which are being given by the leaders of the exclusive set in New York society will take place at the residence of Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry to-morrow evening. The last was given at the residence of Mrs. John Jacob Astor on Monday evening. It was virtually a repetition of the ball given by Mrs. William Astor in her house, which adjoins that of her daughter-in-law, on the preceding Monday evening, save for the fact that the guests were more largely drawn from the younger element in society, and were about a hundred less in number. The same scheme of floral decoration was carried out in the halls and in the dining room, and, as at the first Astor ball, there was no attempt at decoration in the ball room. The feature of the cotillion, which was danced after supper, was the rolling in of a beautifully decorated and gilded sleigh, which was covered with flowers and filled with rich and artistic favors. These were distributed by Mr. and Mrs. Astor, and much delight was expressed by the women guests when they received fancy wands, golf sticks, and the dantiest of fans and silver toilet articles, and by the men when jeweled orders and broad sashes of ribbon with the Astor monogram and date inscribed upon them were given them. The belle of the ball was appropriately the fair young hostess, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who looked unusually well in her simply made but rich gown of white satin with puffed sleeves of chiffon. In her dark hair blazed her beautiful coronet of diamonds, and around her neck was her celebrated necklace of solitaires. Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Miss Katharine Duer, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Henry Sloane, and Miss Alice Blight were the recipients of the greatest attention next to Mrs. Astor. Mrs. Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont, Mrs. Bradley Martin, and Mrs. William Astor all wore their noted diamonds.

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The Second Junior Assembly also occurred on Monday night at Sherry's, rather unfortunately, as many people who would otherwise have attended it went to the Astor ball instead. Mr. Richard Wainwright led the cotillion, and the guests were received by Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. R. H. Hoadley, and Mrs. L. H. Francke.

Other dances of the week were the second Wednesday Cotillion, given by the members of the New York Southern colony at Sherry's, on Wednesday, and the dance given by Mr. Perry Belmont on Thursday evening, which was attended by about 150 people, and where Mr. Worthington Whitehouse, the rival of Elisha Dyer, Jr., as a cotillion leader, conducted the cotillion. The Second Assembly ball will take place at the Waldorf on Thursday night, and Mrs. Frederick Bronson has issued cards for a large dance, which will really be a ball, on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 4.

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The first entertainment of the new Midwinter Club, which has been organized by Mrs. James Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Winthrop, Mrs. John J. White, Jr., Mrs. di Zerega, Mrs. Edward L. Short, and Messrs. William E. Shepherd, T. B. Woolsey, Hamilton B. Tompkins, and other women and men, will be a musicale and will take place at Sherry's on the evening of Feb. 9. The invitations to join this club were only sent out last week, but have already met with a generous response. The club purposes giving four entertainments in all, one of which will be a dance. There will be a supper and probably informal dancing at all the meetings.

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The Easter weddings are already beginning to be talked about, and those of Mr. Arthur W. Little and Miss Marguerite Lanier Winslow, and Mr. George Howard Davison and Miss Marion Maxwell Chesebrough have been definitely set for Easter week. Mr. Lindsay Van Rensselaer and Miss Lolita Coffin will be married in Christ Church, New Brighton, S. I., on Feb. 10, and Mr. S. Brewster Strong and Miss May Lefferts, daughter of Mr. Frederic R. Lefferts, will be married in the Church of the Incarnation, in this city, on Feb. 11. The engagements are announced of Mr. Jacob H. Vanderbilt, son of the late Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, and Miss Little of New Brighton, S. I.; of Mr. Samuel Cornell Hopkins and Miss Mary Howland Pell, daughter of the late Mr. John Howland Pell; of Mr. Francis Hillhouse and Miss Sarah Griswold Fitch of Norwich, Conn., and of Mr. Arthur Balthasar and Miss Ethel Chaffin, daughter of Mr. L. G. Chaffin of this city.

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Large dinners, which were not given with any frequency during December, have again been resumed, and are now of almost nightly occurrence. Mrs. W. C. Whitney will give a dinner on Tuesday evening, Mrs. Astor will give one on the same evening, and Mrs. Townsend Burden has issued invitations for one on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt and the Misses Hewitt gave a large reception on Thursday afternoon, and Mrs. J. J. Emery has issued cards for an evening reception, with music, on Tuesday. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew gave a large reception to his nieces, Miss Paulding and Miss Hegeman, yesterday afternoon.

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Musicales continue to be the rage. Mrs. Snelling sang and Fraulein Gaertner played the 'cello delightfully at Mrs. William E. Shepherd's on Monday afternoon, the last of the Metropolitan Opera musicales took place at the Waldorf on Tuesday, Mrs. Gen. Butterfield gave another of her charming afternoon musicales on Thursday, and the first of Miss Cady's and Mr. Purdon Robinson's piano and baritone recitals took place at the Mendelssohn Glee Club rooms on Wednesday.

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The Charity Ball will be given on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at the Metropolitan Opera House, for the benefit of one of New York's oldest and most worthy charities, the "Nursery and Child's Hospital." This institution provides for the physical and moral welfare of destitute women and children. During the past year 1,607 women and children have been sheltered and provided with medical care and attention. Women are trained in household work, enabling them to fulfill the duties of wives and mothers with more intelligent interest. Children are taught the rudiments of education and manual labor, and when of sufficient age are sent to homes in the West.

The public ball given for this worthy charity is therefore an institution that New York society may well be proud of supporting. Given as it is every Winter by a management embracing almost all names known in this great city for philanthropy and public spirit; given for a well-known and most deserving charity, the Charity Ball is a function unique in its character and deserves that the members seeking each year pleasure in its dances should never grow less.

The arrangements for securing attention to all the details of the music, dancing, &c., are made by thoroughly competent committees, and everything is progressing well. The Floor Committee for this year's ball is composed of Alexander M. Hadden, Chairman; William H. Aspinwall, Charles A. Appleton, David A. Clarkson, Robert B. Van Cortlandt, Henry Chauncey, Jr., Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., J. Langdon Erving, Edward De P. Livingston, Edwin A. S. Lewis, Richard L. Morris, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Arden M. Robbins, George H. Sullivan, Schuyler Schieffelin, Grenville B. Winthrop, and others. Boxes for the ball have been taken by Mrs. William Kingsland, Mrs. Edwin Fuller, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Miss Zimmermann, Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush, Mrs. Charles Judson Gould, Mrs. James W. Randell, Mrs. Burling Lawrence, Mrs. E. A. Wickes, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. Van Doren, Mrs. E. L. Keyes, Mrs. F. Schrady, Mrs. Jonathan Thorne, Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Mrs. Juan M. Ceballos, Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, Mrs. Charles F. MacLean, Mrs. Francis Schroeder, Mrs. Henry Mills Day, Mr. C. Coddington, Mrs. W. C. Eggleston, Mrs. Edward J. Birwind, Mrs. George A. Quimby, Miss Hunt, Mr. H. P. Frothingham, Mrs. Terrell, Mrs. J. L. Adams, Mr. J. D. Archbold, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. A. J. Adams, Mrs. J. Howard Wright, Dr. C. J. Dumond, Mrs. C. J. Hudson, Mrs. Paul Thebaud, Mrs. Auchincloss, Mrs. E. M. Brown, and others. Boxes still unsold can be obtained at 2 East Thirty-fifth Street and tickets at 19 West Fifty-sixth Street and 16 West Eleventh Street.

BUILDING AT LENOX.

New Cottages and Improvements in Old Ones—Cold Weather.

LENOX, Mass., Jan. 23.—Building operations in Lenox are active this season. New cottages are going up, and many additions and changes are being made at the country places. The new house of Giraud Foster, when completed, will be one of the most attractive of the many fine country places of Lenox. It is to be of red pressed brick, with white marble trimmings. There will be many marble columns, also white, and a double marble terrace will surround it.

Mr. and Mrs. John Struthers and Miss Struthers have been here recently to observe the advancement made upon their new cottage on the site of the old Oliver cottage. The house is of the old Colonial style.

Work is progressing upon the addition to Morris K. Jesup's house. The moss-covered stones which are being used in it are drawn from New Lenox, a distance of three or four miles. Great care has to be exercised to keep the moss intact.

John E. Parsons of New York is the recently elected President of the Lenox Library Association. The Book Committee consists of the Rev. D. De Witt Mallary, the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith, and Richard Goodman, Jr. Arrangements have been made for a course of library lectures and concerts, as in former years. Among the attractions is a concert by the Brown University Glee Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey have been in Lenox recently looking after the remodeling of the interior of their picturesque cottage, Tanglewood. Some fine carvings will be used in the hall.

Thatcher M. Adams paid a short visit to Lenox this week.

Henry A. Barclay, Jr., and Wright Barclay are at the Barclay country place, Bonnie Brae.

Mr. and Mrs. David W. Bishop and family are still at Interlaken, but will spend a part of the Winter in New York.

Mrs. Richard Goodman and the Misses Goodman have closed Yokun and gone to New York for the remainder of the Winter.

Mrs. and Miss Wharton closed their cottage here and went to Boston last week. Miss Wharton has nearly recovered from the effects of her fall from her bicycle last autumn.

The first sleighing of any consequence this season was on Thursday of this week. It is rare in Lenox that the snow holds off until the 20th of January. The mercury has been as low as 15° below zero within a week, and the ice on the lakes is about a foot thick. The cottagers are having their icehouses filled.

The elks in Mr. Whitney's park, on October Mountain, are thrifty this cold weather. They seem to like this New England climate and are doing quite as well as was anticipated. They will be joined next season by quite a herd of buffalo and deer, which Mr. Whitney is having collected in Montana and Idaho.

The French Cooks' Ball.

Edibles in the most appetizing form can be seen in the Concert Hall of the Madison Square Garden from 2 P. M. until the end of the annual ball of the French cooks' society, on Tuesday, Feb. 9. The innovation of an afternoon display is for the purpose of giving those who cannot attend the ball an opportunity of seeing the wonderful creations of noted chefs. The ball this year will eclipse all previous efforts of the Société Culinaire Philanthropique. The culinary exhibition will include such startling features as trains of cars, steamboats, the Eiffel tower, the Ferris wheel, and other well-known wonders. The object of the ball is to augment the funds for the widows and orphans of deceased members.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

GOLFING AT LAKEWOOD.

The Unsettled Weather Does Not Retard the Sport to a Great Extent.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 23.—Winter and Spring have alternated this week, and skating and ice boating on Lake Carasaljo on Wednesday gave place to an open channel on Thursday. Golf and wheeling continue, regardless of the weather, and, while the links have been somewhat soft and muddy, the drives about the village have dried with surprising rapidity.

Unless the time shall be lengthened in the weekly handicap play for the TIMES and Journal Cup, which was given for Saturdays in December and January, but one more day remains to decide the ownership. Last Saturday a number of the golfers played around in the morning over the light snow, while those who waited until afternoon were rewarded with clear weather. James Converse won the trophy for one week, with a net score of 92, with a handicap of 6. Mrs. E. Robbins Walker and Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman also played, but without bettering previous scores.

Weekly play on Saturday is assured at the Golf Club links during the months of February and March, by the cup presented by Francis P. Freeman.

On Saturday morning, at the links of the Country Club, Gen. Frank Morgan Freeman and P. Spofford Pearsall played off their tie of Thursday, when each made a net score of 87, for the cup presented by James Converse. Gen. Freeman was the winner by several strokes. Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. Walker braved a high wind and low temperature to play over the same links on Tuesday, in the weekly handicap for the trophy presented by Arthur B. Claflin. Mrs. Freeman's handicap had been reduced from 40 to 30, while that of Mrs. Walker was unchanged, at 10. Mrs. Freeman added a second victory to that scored by her last week, with a snowing of 130, net, against Mrs. Walker's 138.

At the regular weekly play for the Converse Cup at the Country Club on Thursday Arthur B. Claflin won the trophy for the third time. Mr. Claflin's record was the best of the day, his net score being 91, with a handicap of 5. Heavy ground and high wind were not favorable to good play.

In addition to these weekly contests at the Country Club the tournament for the tankard presented by Mrs. George J. Gould, and the cups presented by Dwight M. Harris and the club, has been fixed for Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday.

Miss C. B. Howell of New York is among the enthusiastic golfers at the Laurel House.

Although comparatively few people went out to the dinner and dance at the Country Club last Saturday, the affair was an enjoyable one. Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton, Miss Turnbull, and Maughan Carter. Mr. and Mrs. James Converse had as their guest William Thorne, the artist, who has recently finished a portrait of Mr. Converse, in addition to the one of Mrs. Converse painted some weeks ago. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr had Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Kerr as their guests, and Dr. Paul T. Kimball was with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hamilton Kerr.

Miss Whiting, who is spending the Winter at the Laurel-in-the-Pines, gave a dinner at the Country Club on Monday evening, when the guests included Mr. and Mrs. E. Robbins Walker and P. Spofford Pearsall. On Tuesday James C. Parish entertained Mrs. John Chapman Gray, Miss Gray, and Miss Payson at luncheon at the club, and on Thursday evening Samuel T. Beard gave a dinner for a party of gentlemen at the clubhouse, including W. A. Potts, J. Hobart Herrick, and W. A. Castle. The club attracts a large number of visitors each week. Among those during the past few days were Charles S. Child of Philadelphia, L. Maynard of Boston, B. Rattle of Cleveland, Eugene Willard of Tuxedo, Morris W. Kellogg of Elizabeth, Frank Roe and W. Pyle of New York.

Dr. Paul T. Kimball entertained a party of friends at dinner on Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr had a company of friends for a Welsh rarebit party at their home in the Boulevard on Sunday evening.

Mrs. Samuel E. Huntington gave a dinner at her home in First Avenue on Wednesday evening. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Curtiss, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Morey, Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Watrous, and Mr. Sand.

Capt. A. M. Bradshaw gave a dinner at the Laurel-in-the-Pines on Saturday evening, when the guests were Senator and Mrs. William J. Sewell, Miss Sewell, W. J. Sewell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Borie, Jr., and Counselor Samuel H. Grey of Camden.

On Sunday evening Capt. and Mrs. Bradshaw gave a second dinner for the same company at the Laurel House, including the Hon. M. Grey and his daughter, Miss Grey. Palms and tropical plants were arranged in the private dining room, and the table decorations were pink and white roses, carnations and maiden-hair fern.

The Tuesday Sewing Club met at the home of Mrs. William B. Leeds in Madison Avenue this week.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst arrived on Monday to visit Francis P. Freeman at Edgemere.

Bishop Starkey and Mrs. Starkey of Newark are spending a few days at Lakewood.

Winter building is being carried forward under difficulties this year. While the house once occupied by the President and Mrs. Cleveland has still a large share of interest for visitors, it must now divide the honors with the large excavation near the Lake Drive, where the country residence of George J. Gould will stand. The cottage adjoining, which Dwight M. Harris is building, is now under roof, and the passers-by may judge in a measure of the attractive architecture and proportions. William V. Clark, the Superintendent of the New Jersey Central Railroad, began his new cottage in Forest Avenue in the Autumn, and it is now nearing completion. Improvements at the Country Club consist of an addition to the west side, which contains a dressing room, added to the ladies' parlor, a steward's office, and a servants' dining room. These changes, together with the finishing of the upper floor as servants' quarters, are about finished. Work will soon begin upon the addition on the east side of the clubhouse, which will afford shower baths, additional lockers, and a café.

Fred Hoey of Hollywood, Robert Toland, J. B. Ellison, and S. Megargee Wright of Philadelphia formed a party at the Lakewood Hotel on Friday that went to shoot at the Elkwood Park traps on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. A. Hayman of New York entertained James Buckley, Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad, at the same hotel this week. Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Kerr had Dr. Kimball as their guest at dinner Tuesday night. The Fisk Jubilee Singers attracted a large audience in the music room of the Lakewood Hotel last Saturday night. The singing of old-time songs and melodies was alternated with solos by the members of the company, who sang selections from opera. Ex-Park Commissioner Nathan Straus brought down a party of friends last Saturday to remain over Sunday, including Richard Croker, Andrew Freedman, Col. W. Mayer, and David McClure of New York.

The Laurel House counts a number of former patrons among the guests of the past few days. W. D. Grand of the American Horse Exchange came down again on Saturday for a ride over Lakewood country, bringing his son, Gordon Grand, who is a plucky young rider. Prof. and Mrs. Edward Cope of Germantown have returned for a part of the Winter, as have Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Devereaux of Deposit, N. Y. Stuart G. Nelson, Vice President of the Seaboard Bank of New York; Mrs. Nelson, and Miss Nelson dined at the Laurel House on Saturday evening. The wheel room of this hotel having proved too small to accommodate the bicycles of the guests, another large room adjoining has been fitted with racks of approved pattern. The Wednesday morning concert and a new edition of "Laurel Leaves" are synonymous now. The concert was an enjoyable one, under Mr. Hosmer's direction, and the soloist was Louis G. Eaton, the first violin. The little paper contained the programme and the usual summary of hotel and sporting news.

Col. Sheffield Phelps of Englewood and his small son and daughter, in charge of Miss Schenck, who have just returned from Bermuda, were among prominent arrivals at the Laurel-in-the-Pines on Monday. Col. Phelps will leave his children here while absent on a trip to Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Blakeley Hall of New York are also among late arrivals. Not in some time has Lakewood seen a more attractive turnout than that driven by P. Spofford Pearsall, who is a guest at this house. An oddly marked pinto is driven by Mr. Pearsall to a red Kentucky breaking cart.

The special concert is given by the Laurel-in-the-Pines orchestra on Saturday mornings, under the direction of Prof. Pollock. To-day the soloists were Edward Blanchard, cornet, and Carl Osterberg, 'cello. To-morrow night there will be the usual Sunday evening concert in the music room, when there will be special numbers played at the request of guests of the house, among them Schumann's "Träumerei," for the 'cello, and "The Palms," for the cornet.

Palmer House guests were entertained on Monday evening by Mme. L'Estrange, who presented a number of dramatic and humorous recitations. Dancing followed the entertainment.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schiff of New York are at the Lakewood Hotel.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson and the Misses Neilson of New York are at the Laurel-in-the-Pines, accompanied by Arthur T. Kemp, whose engagement to Miss Neilson was recently announced.

The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church; Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. M. S. Bromley are at the Laurel House, where the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and Mrs. Morgan are the guests of Miss Merrihew and George Merrihew of New York.

James Morgan, Jr., of the Cambria Iron Company, at Johnstown, Penn., is at the Palmer House with Mrs. Morgan.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

Within a few days, or, in other words, on Thursday evening next, which is the date set for the called special meeting of the Racquet and Tennis Club, the fate of the Calumet Club will be decided. As the time draws near for this meeting, opinions begin to be expressed in all the clubs that in the light of facts which have developed since the proposed consolidation of the Racquet and Calumet Clubs was first made public, the whole transaction is a curiously anomalous one. It is said in club circles that although the members of the Calumet Club indorsed the proposed consolidation at the recent meeting of the club, they are by no means as a body in favor of such consolidation, while it is still doubtful as to whether the members of the Racquet Club will approve of the consolidation arranged by their Governors, at Thursday night's special meeting. In other words, it now looks as if the proposed consolidation was one arranged between the Governing Boards of the two clubs, and that while the organizations are friendly to each other they are neither of them, as far as the majority of their members are concerned, in favor of consolidation. The incident is a striking proof of the loyalty of New York clubmen as a rule to the Governing Boards of their institutions. Had the members of either the Calumet or Racquet Clubs been consulted when the consolidation was first broached, it is not likely that it would have been arranged.

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It is reported that the finances of the Calumet Club are by no means in as unsatisfactory condition as was made public two months ago, and that, although the club has lost largely in membership through resignations, many of these would not have occurred had there not been a scare in the air. The club has been doing an excellent business for the last few months, and as its chief indebtedness is to its bondholders, who are, without exception, former or present members of the club, and who express a willingness to take the chance of their bonds being paid when they mature, in 1901, it is thought that no very elaborate planning would enable the club to go on at least until the expiration of its lease of its present comfortable and accessible quarters, in 1900. With a reduction in the present initiation fee, and an assurance of continued life and a future, the Calumet Club, with its remaining good membership of nearly 400 men, and its fine location, not to speak of its standing and good will, could, in the opinion of old and experienced clubmen everywhere, soon build up its membership to the point of prosperity. The Governors of the club, however, are said to be of the opinion that they are bound to carry out the arrangement made with the Governors of the Racquet Club, provided the latter can secure the indorsement of the Racquet Club members to the plan, whether the members of the Calumet desire such plan carried out or not. It is considered probable that, although there is a large element in the Racquet Club, as said above, opposed for business reasons to the absorption of the Calumet, the Racquet Club Governors will be indorsed at the special meeting on Thursday night. If they are so indorsed there will be no recourse to the dissenting members of both clubs but to accept the situation, and the anomalous spectacle alluded to above will then be presented, of two clubs not particularly desirous of consolidation uniting because the Governors of their respective organizations have willed it so.

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If by any chance the members of the Racquet Club vote their Governors down on Thursday, which would be an almost unheard-of event in New York club life—inasmuch as the party in power in a club can always count at a special or annual meeting upon the support of the floating element or non-frequenters, who rarely attend the club except at meetings where interesting topics may come up, and who, not knowing the full details of any matter, almost invariably vote to sustain the party in power on any proposition—there will, it is said, be a shout of rejoicing in the Calumet Club. It is further said that in the event of the Racquets turning down the Calumets within a week a special meeting of the Calumet will be called, and one of several excellent plans which have been proposed for perpetuating the life of the club and insuring its future will be put through. Meanwhile, the City Club, which at its recent special meeting voted unanimously to assume the unexpired portion of the Calumet's lease of its present quarters, on which the City Club has obtained an option, is on the anxious seat, and its members are awaiting the result of the special meeting of the Racquet Club on Thursday with almost feverish anxiety. The week promises, therefore, to be an exciting one in the New York clubs.

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If the Calumet is voted out of existence by the Racquet Club on Thursday night, the City Club, which will succeed to its present house, will undoubtedly take in a number of the Calumet Club men who are loth to leave their present quarters, endeared to them by long association, and who, although they will feel in honor bound to carry out the arrangement with the Racquet Club, and to become members if elected of that organization, will nevertheless be able, by joining the City Club as individuals, to stay on in their present house. There will be, of course, no concerted action on the part of members of the Calumet Club in this matter, but the older members of the club, who are attached to their present house, look upon the City Club's move, in the case of their own club's death, as a beam of light in the gloom which now infolds them.

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The United Service Club has lately instituted a series of monthly meetings at which some member talks or reads appropriate papers. These meetings are largely attended and are proving of great benefit to the club. Last evening Gen. E. H. Ripley read a most interesting paper on "The Surrender of Harper's Ferry." The United Service Club, whose comfortable house is situated at 16 West Thirty-first Street, is the only distinctive service club in New York City, and offers a comfortable and luxurious home to the officers of the United States Army and Navy, and of the militia of all the States resident in or visitors to the metropolis. A move has lately been instituted in the club, which now has a membership of about 800, looking toward the enlargement of this membership and the securing of a larger house for the club, so that it may take a position among the leading clubs of the city, commensurate with the dignity and importance of the military and naval establishment of the United States and of the National Guard of the different States.

Let's go to Vantine's.

**"How far that little candle throws its gleam!
So shines a good deed in a naughty world."—Shakespeare.**

Gleams from countless rows of shining and glorious porcelains: rare and high art Chinese and Japanese potteryware; marvels in Cloisonne, Satsuma and bronze; dusky and glowing teakwood handcarved furniture, and scores of other equally beautiful creations fill our great home of Oriental art with radiance—and admiring buyers.

Many new arrivals nearly every day give added charm and interest. This week:

SPECIAL SALE OF TEAKWOOD FURNITURE.

SPECIAL SALE IN LAMP DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL SALE OF $1.00, 1.25 AND 1.50 JAPANESE BROCADE SILKS FOR 60c.

HALF PRICES FOR SOME TWO-DOLLAR FANS.

SPECIAL SALE OF CEYLON TEA AND CHINESE GINGER.

PRICE REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.
Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the World.
877-879 Broadway, N. Y.

To effect this the initiation fee of the club has been suspended for the present, and with proper co-operation it is felt that the club's membership will soon reach the limit of 3,000, which has been now established. Eighty-five new members were elected last week. The dues of resident members are $30 per year, and of non-resident members are only $5 a year. Commissioned officers or ex-officers of the army, navy, and marine corps, regular or volunteer, of the United States, of the National Guard, militia, or Naval Reserve of the different States, and graduates of the Military or Naval Academy of the United States are all eligible for membership. The leaders in this movement to make the United Service Club take a higher rank and position among the clubs of the city are the following well-known men: David S. Stanley, Francis M. Bunce, Charles H. Loring, W. D. Whipple, G. H. McKibbin, Louis Fitzgerald, R. P. Leary, W. H. H. Williams, Horace Porter, G. C. Sawtelle, M. T. McMahon, J. W. Miller, N. R. Usher, J. Estcourt Sawyer, Samuel M. Welch, Jr., Arthur R. Jarrett, J. Frederick Pierson, George De Forest Barton, W. C. Holbrook, F. V. Greene, E. E. Hardin, Charles F. Roe, Thomas L. Watson, and George C. Calhoun.

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Correlative with this new movement in the United Service Club comes one in the Seventh Regiment Veteran Club, which has about decided to enlarge its scope and limitations of membership and to take in members of the National Guard of the State of New York whether they are veterans of the Seventh Regiment or not. It would seem as if a consolidation of the Seventh Regiment Veteran and the United Service Clubs might be effected, and would be beneficial to both organizations.

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The members of the Century Club are congratulating themselves and each other upon the great success of the recent celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the club. The event excited much interest in all the leading clubs of the city, and a significant evidence of the public interest that was felt in it is the fact that upward of 1,000 women, relatives and friends of the members, visited the clubhouse on "ladies' day"—the day following the celebration on Jan. 13.

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A series of exhibition games of billiards will be played at the Metropolitan Club on Tuesday evening next, beginning at 9 o'clock. The Executive Committee of the club, which has arranged this entertainment, and which has provided a free supper in connection with it, anticipates a large attendance of members and guests on that evening. Maurice Daly and Frank C. Ives will play, and Prof. Kaarlus will give an exhibition of fancy shots. The billiard table will be placed in the superb and spacious entrance hall of the club, and seats will be arranged on raised platforms surrounding it, while a point of vantage from which to view the exhibition will be on the wide marble staircase which leads up from the hall. The scene during the exhibition will be a good subject for a painter. It is understood that the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan purposes other entertainments for its members during the remaining weeks of the Winter.

CLUBMAN.

SARANAC'S WINTER SPORTS.

Residents and Visitors Organize the Pontiac Club.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Jan. 23.—One of the chief attractions of Saranac Lake this Winter is the Pontiac Club, which has been organized by a number of residents and visitors for the promotion of sports, such as tobogganing, skating, snowshoeing, and hockey.

An elegant toboggan slide has been built on the high hill back of Tousley's, and the momentum received thereon is sufficient to carry one all the way across Lake Flower, and even to the skating rinks far up the bay. This large skating rink is always kept cleared of snow, and a good skating surface provided by the club. A handsome and convenient clubhouse has also been erected, and it is the purpose of the management to provide the patrons with all the conveniences in the clubhouse, for the comfort of spectators. It is confidently anticipated that carnivals and exhibitions will be features of the Winter amusements, and nearly every one in the vicinity is heartily interested in the enterprise.

The following are the names of the officers of the club: Dr. E. L. Trudeau, President; Robert H. Coleman, Vice President; Charles H. Mellon, Secretary; Y. D. Dechert, Treasurer; E. R. Young, Walter C. Rice, and Dr. E. R. Baldwin, Directors.

Electric lights have been placed around the rink and at frequent intervals along the toboggan track, and hundreds of men and maidens gather here in the evening and, cheered by the brilliant lights and the music, play games upon the polished floor which the great North King has made for them. Others, less used to the glittering skate, seek the slide upon the hillside, and, gaily decked in colored flannels, shoot on toboggans down the white path between banks of snow, shouting in joy at the glorious sport.

Usually for several months the sleighing is delightful, and almost any day hundreds may be seen driving gaily decked horses harnessed to handsome sleighs. The groves of pine on every hand contrast in the most poetic way with the leafless forests embraced in the same range of vision. The green of the former becomes more beautiful by comparison.

Meeting of the Werner Society.

A meeting of the Werner Society will be held Monday at the Chelsea, 222 West Twenty-third Street. The topic for discussion will be "Musical Recitations, Pro and Con, Discussed and Illustrated by Composers and Reciters." The object of the Werner Society is to bring together psychologists, physiologists, vocalists, elocutionists, dramatists, journalists, and others interested in any phase of human expression.

NAPOLEON AND THE POTATO

A CONTROVERSY BY THE ROADSIDE WITH A GRENADIER.

Interesting Anecdote Found Among the Literary Remains of a Staff Officer Once a Professor in Geneva, Now Hobart College.

GENEVA, N. Y., Jan. 23.—An interesting anecdote of Napoleon Bonaparte has been found among the literary remains of a brave officer of his staff, Gen. H. L. V. Ducudroy Holstein, who after the downfall of Napoleon came to America and was for several years a professor in Geneva, now Hobart, College, at this place. It is the story of an accidental meeting by the roadside of Napoleon with a grenadier who refused to divide his meal of one potato with the famous General until the General told him he would invite him to dine with him in the evening if he would do so.

The story of the meeting and of the independent manner in which the grenadier enforced Napoleon to live up to his agreement is told most entertainingly in the manuscript of Gen. Holstein just found, which, in full, is as follows:

After the Battle of Jena.

"It was after the battle of Jena the Emperor entered the capital of the Prussian dominions in triumph. In a short time he left Berlin with his staff, of which I was then a member, to meet the Russian Army, which was advancing against us. Several detachments of the French were already in advance, and other regiments were in full march, so that the road from Berlin to Konigsberg was crowded with soldiers, wagons, artillery, and a baggage train. The Emperor, as was his custom, took the by-roads and traveled so fast that but few could keep up with him. The soldiers who saw him pass by, accompanied by only two or three officers, gave him the name of the 'Petit Corporal.'

"Being pretty well mounted, I generally managed to keep pace with him, and thus had an opportunity of remarking that he sometimes looked behind to know who was following, and he could not help smiling when he remarked how few there were in his train. The heavy rains, however, impeded our march, and it was with some difficulty that we were able to advance at all in some places.

"All at once the Emperor reined up his horse to look at a grenadier of noble figure, with black mustache and whiskers, sitting under a tree, his musket, knapsack, and large cap laid by his side, who was busily engaged in roasting a potato on some ashes which were yet burning. He was so intent on his occupation that he neither saw the Emperor nor the troops marching by him. After watching him some minutes, the Emperor said: 'Hello, grenadier! What are you doing there?'

Napoleon Is Hungry.

"'That's a pretty question,' answered the grenadier, with a broad Gascon accent; 'a man must be blind not to see that I am roasting a potato on the point of my knife.'

"'That's true,' replied Napoleon. 'Here, give it to me. I am hungry.'

"'Ah! Ah! That's good! Give it to you! I am not such a fool as that! I'm roasting it for myself, and not for others. I am hungry,' and he imitated the Emperor's voice so well that we could not help laughing.

"'Come, here's a gold piece; give me the half of it.'

"'I don't want your gold. Can I eat it? Will it satisfy my hunger'?

"Bonaparte was much astonished at this refusal, and asked the grenadier authoritatively if he knew to whom he was addressing himself. The other, still seated, and very busily occupied in turning his potato, looked up at him and replied:

"'Humph! Do I know to whom I am speaking? To a man, I hope, not to a god or a devil.'

"'But, I inquire if you know me, if you are aware to whom you are speaking?'

"'Who you are? Yes. No doubt I know you well. You are our "Petit Corporal," and a good fellow—but you sha'n't have my potato, for I'm hungry.'

"So saying he drew it deliberately from the ashes, and added in the same quiet and easy manner, 'Egad, I think it will soon be done!'

"The Emperor could not help smiling, and said in a milder tone:

The Emperor Makes a Deal.

"'Come, my good fellow, I have a proposition to make to you; if you will give me half your potato, you shall come and dine with me this evening.'

"'What! Are you in earnest? Dine with you for half of my potato? Ha! ha! ha! Agreed; the proposal is a good one, and I accept it. But come, I hope you are not joking, and that you won't laugh at me after having eaten half my potato. Beware of that, for "Bras de Fer" is in earnest.'

"'No, no,' replied the

THEATRICAL BILLS FOR THIS WEEK.

The Novelties.

MONDAY, JAN 25.—Wallack's Theatre, "Cymbeline," with Margaret Mather as Imogen.
Lyceum Theatre, "The First Gentleman of Europe," by Frances Hodgson Burnett and "George Fleming."
Fourteenth Street Theatre, "Sweet Inniscarra," a romantic Irish drama, by Augustus Pitou, with Chauncey Olcott.
Academy, "Straight from the Heart," by Sutton Vane.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28.—Irving Place Theatre, "Das Eigene Blut."

As a stage play Shakespeare's "Cymbeline" has not been lately much in evidence. The work lacks concentration. Mrs. Jameson, in her study of the character of Imogen, declares that she "conveys to our mind the impression of extreme simplicity in the midst of the most wonderful complexity." Imogen, indeed, is nowadays almost the only reason for the strange tragi-comedy's revival, though both Garrick and Kemble liked the rôle of Posthumus, and Macready was fond of it, too, in his cold way. The elder Booth also had that character in his repertory.

Comparatively young playgoers can remember the portrayals of Imogen by Adelaide Neilson, (who was the peerless Imogen of modern times,) Fanny Davenport, and Helena Modjeska. Miss Neilson first acted Imogen in New York at Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre May 14, 1877, with Eben Plympton as Posthumus, Charles Fisher as Belarius, John Drew as Cloten, Mrs. Gilbert as the Queen, J. B. Studley as Iachimo, Frank Hardenberg as Pisanio, E. K. Collier as Cymbeline, Frank Bennett as Guiderius, and Joseph Haworth (who then made his first appearance in New York) as Arviragus. Miss Davenport took up the rôle a season or two later, and did not long retain it in her repertory. Mme. Modjeska first acted Imogen in New York at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Feb. 4, 1887, retaining a very large part of the text. Her portrayal was charming, but lacking in variety and force, and scarcely to be compared with her Isabella, Rosalind, or Ophelia. She was supported by Plympton as Posthumus, Charles Vandenhoff as Iachimo, W. F. Owen as Cloten, and Robert Taber as Pisanio.

According to Sellhamer's records, ("History of the American Theatre," Vol. I.,) "Cymbeline" was first acted in this country at the Southwark Theatre, Philadelphia, May 25, 1767. Ireland records the first performance in New York at The Theatre, in John Street, Dec. 21, 1767. Miss Cheer was the first Imogen, but Miss Hallam seems to have taken up the rôle with distinguished success, and to have played it many times and in several towns before the Revolution. In Annapolis Oct. 7, 1771, she set a poet, who had access to the columns of The Maryland Gazette, raving thus:

Methinks I see his [Shakespeare's] smiling shade,
And hear him thus proclaim,
"In Western worlds to this fair maid,
I trust my spreading fame.

"Long have my scenes each British heart
With warmest transports filled;
Now, equal praise, by Hallam's art,
America shall yield."

So, it will be seen, there were press agents before Agamemnon. Ireland records a performance of "Cymbeline," with Joseph Jefferson, grandfather of the famous comedian of our generation, as Cloten in New York, April 24, 1797. He also states, in noting a performance at the Bowery Theatre, Feb. 28, 1848, with Thomas Barry as Posthumus, Wyzeman Marshall as Iachimo, Corson W. Clarke as Pisanio, and Mrs. Shaw as Imogen, that the play had not been acted for twenty years.

"Cymbeline" belongs to Shakespeare's latest period, and was probably written in 1609. There is good evidence that it was performed about 1611. It was never printed until it appeared at the end of the First Folio (1623) as one of the tragedies. The story of Posthumus, Imogen, and the wager is derived from the "Decameron" of Boccaccio. The story of the battle won by an old man and two boys is taken from Hollinshed's "History of Scotland." Cymbeline, or Kimbeline, was a mythical British King, supposed to have reigned, in Hollinshed's "Chronicles of England," about the beginning of the Christian era. A recent commentator, Israel Gallancz, curiously traces the story of Fidele, Belarius, and the King's sons to the ancient folk tale known in all well-regulated nurseries as "Little Snow-white," and also, in a droller form, as the story of "Little Goldenhair and the Three Friendly Bears." This is certainly ingenious and interesting.

After the Restoration there was no trace of "Cymbeline" in the theatrical repertory till Tom d'Urfey's "Injured Princess; or, The Fatal Wager," a silly adaptation, was acted in 1682. This held the stage for many years, off and on, and was later called "Cymbeline." A version of Shakespeare's play by one William Hawkins was produced at Covent Garden Theatre, London, in 1759. Garrick's version, produced in 1761, was that which survived until comparatively recent years, like most of his other stage versions of Shakespeare. It omitted much of the original text, of course, and transposed many scenes. But that is always necessary. On the London stage, Mrs. Yates, (1767,) Mrs. Barry, (1770,) Mrs. Jordan, (1785,) Mrs. Siddons, (1787,) and Mrs. Pope (1800) were esteemed as Imogen. Macready acted Posthumus to the Imogen of Miss Booth, Miss Foote, Miss Smithson, (La Belle Smidson, afterward Mme. Berlioz,) and Helen Faucit. Phelps revived the play at Sadler's Wells Theatre in the late forties. There have been some comparatively recent productions of "Cymbeline" in London, but none fit to compare with last Autumn's magnificent revival at the Lyceum, with Ellen Terry as Imogen, Irving as Iachimo, Frank Cooper as Posthumus, and Genevieve Ward as the Queen.

Miss Margaret Mather's elaborate production of "Cymbeline" will certainly be, in a pictorial sense, the finest ever seen in New York. No fewer than thirteen scenes have been painted by Marston, Emens, Burridge, Merry, Reid, and Young. An incidental dance, arranged by Mme. Malvena, and led by Nora Sarony, is announced. A moving picture of the battle between Romans and Britons will be shown in the last act. Miss Mather's Imogen will be associated with the Posthumus of William Courtleigh, the Iachimo of E. J. Henley, the Cloten of W. H. Thompson, the Belarius of H. A. Weaver, the Pisanio of William Redmund, and the Queen of Mrs. Thomas Barry.

"The First Gentleman of Europe" is in three acts and four scenes, and is, confessedly, an effort to place George, Prince of Wales, Alvanley's "fat friend," in a setting of romance, as central figure, in a pleasing and kindly way. George IV. was a libertine, a gambler, and a swindler, lazy, ungrateful, and vicious. But doubtless he had some good traits and an occasional impulse toward decency. He was well educated, and when he cared to be, most agreeable. He had some sort of artistic taste, though most of his big displays were marred by vulgar ostentation. He also played the violoncello.

A hint of manners in and near Carlton House before the Regency, founded partly on chapters in Bulwer's "Pelham" and Captain Jesse's Life of Brummell, are afforded in Mr. Mansfield's performances of "Beau Brummell." Conan Doyle's recently published "Rodney Stone" contains some clever studies of phases of life in the same epoch. The supposed time of "The First Gentleman of Europe" is stated as "some years before the period of the Regency—about 1785," but 1785 was twenty-six years before the passage of the Regency bill, and it was also the period of the ascendency over the versatile heart of George of Maria Anne Fitzherbert, whom he deliberately married Dec. 21 of that year. The domineering woman of the play appears to be Lady Jersey, (whose identity is revealed rather than hidden by the new title of Lady Sark,) and her ascendency was in 1795, about the time of the Prince of Wales's legal marriage to poor Caroline of Brunswick. Lady Jersey, indeed, was forced upon the young Princess of Wales as first lady in waiting, while her husband, the Earl of Jersey, was made the Prince's master of horse.

But mere dates do not matter. In 1785 George, Prince of Wales, was twenty-three years old, handsome, effusive, and much courted. Mrs. Burnett intimates that the story or anecdote on which this new play is founded, more or less remotely, appears in R. Huish's "Life of George IV.," a work which in its profusion of details concerning the twenty-odd ladies of fashion whose names were associated with the Prince's follies is almost unique and, of course, very valuable. The story of the play is not divulged, but one may guess that Oldfield, a goldsmith, has a very pretty daughter, who is fascinated by the Prince while he is masquerading under the name of Ffolliott; that Lady Sark hears of this little romance and is prepared to play Rosa Dartle to the Little Em'ly of Daphne Oldfield; that George Carteret, son of a county baronet, is also deeply interested, and that the pseudo Colonel Ffolliott has a noble impulse and acts upon it. The scenes are Oldfield's home, Lady Sark's boudoir, and the terrace at Carlton House. Mr. Hackett will appear as George, Mr. Morgan as Young Carteret, and Mr. Walcot as his father, Mr. Morris as Oldfield, and Mrs. Whiffen as Mrs. Oldfield, Miss Mannering as Daphne, and Miss Shotwell as Lady Sark.

"The First Gentleman of Europe" will be preceded by a comedietta by Julian Field, called "When a Man's Married," in which Misses Florence and Tyree, Messrs. Wheelock and Gottschalk will appear.

"Sweet Inniscarra" is the first play Mr. Pitou has written without a literary partner. The sketch of the plot sent out shows it to be an Irish romantic drama of a familiar pattern. The scenery is said to be very fine, and Mr. Olcott, whose singing voice is his best gift, will have a number of new songs.

The hero is Gerald O'Carroll, a young man of wealth who is tired of London. He is on his way to Cork and stops at the village of Inniscarra, where he meets Kate O'Donoghue, an heiress. Pending the arrival of a new teacher she has undertaken to instruct the village children and is engaged in this occupation when Gerald meets her. He assumes the rôle of the new teacher, and falls in love with Kate. She loves him in return, and as he is not her father's choice, they hold clandestine meetings in a glen in which is an unlucky stone called by the peasantry "Lia Fail," or the stone of fate. While plighting their faith upon this stone they are surprised by her father and Creswick, the suitor whom her father favors. Squire O'Donoghue tears Kate away from Gerald. Captain O'Donoghue, a brother of the Squire, has just arrived at Cork, and a scheme is set on foot to capture Gerald by the press gang and take him off to sea. The press gang comes to Inniscarra on pretense of taking some of the boatmen, and Gerald, who steps forward to protect them, is knocked senseless and carried off. In his absence Kate is being coerced by her father and Creswick into signing a contract of marriage, when Gerald, who has escaped from the man-of-war, enters and, disclosing his identity, claims his bride and receives the approbation of her father when he proves Creswick to be an adventurer.

"Straight from the Heart," to be produced at the Academy to-morrow night, is a melodrama with large pictorial effects. Sutton Vane and Arthur Shirley wrote it. There are four acts and nine scenes. The action passes in Marseilles, Algiers, aboard ship in midocean, and in Paris. The scene of the Algerian desert is expected to be particularly impressive. The cast will include Blanche Walsh, George Paxton, Charles Kent, Sam Edwards, W. A. Whitecar, Bert Coote, and Bijou Fernandez.

"Das Eigene Blut," (His own flesh and blood,) to be produced at the Irving Place Theatre Thursday night, is a drama of degeneracy. It deals with the consequences of unfilial disregard of the Fourth Commandment. The programme of German plays for the rest of the week includes "Wer War's," "Gebildete Menschen," "Wallenstein's Tod," and "Das Einmaleins."

THE GENTLE ART OF CRITICISM.

Showing that Even a Musical Worm Will Turn When Trampled Upon.

The musical critic of this paper is always delighted to hear from those persons who have so little profitable occupation for their minds that they are driven to writing letters to newspapers. He is fully aware that he does not know everything, but he likes to be told so. He especially enjoys the receipt of communications from persons who take themselves very seriously and who approach him with paternal gravity as who should say: "Child, I will lead thee lest thou go astray." One of these fatherly creatures writes to offer strenuous objection to the French definition of opera comique lately quoted in this journal—"opera in which the music is interspersed with dialogue and the dénouement is happy." The gentleman objects to this definition because, as he puts it, "the most celebrated opera comique ever written, Bizet's 'Carmen,' (which in Paris is never performed at the Grand Opéra,) has a most tragic ending."

It is true that "Carmen" is always performed at the theatre known as the Opéra Comique, and the inference to be drawn from the gentleman's parenthetic remark is that it cannot be sung at the Academie Nationale because it is not a grand opera. The same line of demarkation would make an opera comique of Massenet's "Esclarmonde," which, like "Carmen," is the property of the Opéra Comique, and is never performed at the Grand Opéra, simply because the latter cannot get it. It is always well before setting out to criticise a critic to be sure of your facts.

The same gentleman is so eager for the salvation of the musical critic of this paper that he points out to him faults which he never committed. He desires to know why the writer gives the Italian title "Nella Calma," to Juliette's waltz song, instead of the French "Je veux vivre." This is a very proper inquiry, except for one thing: The writer of the musical criticisms in THE NEW YORK TIMES never uses either title, but always identifies the number simply as the waltz song.

Another kind friend has sent us a magazine in which there is an explosive article on the remissness of the critics in regard to Mme. Melba's recent failure as Brünnhilde. The thing that agitates this writer, who must certainly be a teacher of singing, is "technical voice analysis." That is, indeed, a serious trouble, and one for which there cannot be any safe cure, except plentiful applications of the rule similia similibus curantur. Here is the burden of this critic's plaint:

"Supposing an editor wished his musical critic to analyze the wise use of a particular

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Look at the inducements we offer. Suits of our standard quality and make, to order $12.50. Trousers $3.50. Kersey and melton Spring and Winter overcoats, silk or satin lined throughout, to order $14.00.

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singer from a really technical basis, is there one among all those who are employed on our great dailies who could do it? Is there one who can deal in anything more than the merest generalities? Is there one who can say what causes produce the voix blanche, the mezzo voce, or the falsetto; can any of them state where a resonant voice gets that quality, (of course, omitting the exploded idea of resonating cavities in the skull, such as the sphenoidal and frontal sinuses, &c.,) name the parts which produce it and their mode of action? Can any one explain where the voice gets its overtones, which alone are responsible for its beauty? * * * * * *

"Nothing can be proved by a negative, and because the critics do not give us these things it is not necessarily proved that they cannot do so; and yet, as there is certainly a portion of the community to whom such knowledge would be of great interest, and there is a much greater portion who might be educated up to understanding it, why should they not give technical voice analysis a place in their criticisms?"

We do not pause to wonder at the meaning of "wise use of a singer," but hasten to assure the gentleman that the reason why the critics do not "give us these things" is that they do not wish their departments to be detrimental to the welfare of their papers. They have a wise regard for the public which desires to know the news, and which craves critical opinions couched in terms comprehensible to the world at large, and not in language "cavlare to the general." They know that the community is not composed chiefly of professors of singing or laryngoscopists, but of ladies and gentlemen who are interested in the broader aesthetics of musical art.

Technical voice analysis, indeed! The readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES would be highly grateful to its musical critic if he treated them daily to something of this sort: "Mme. Screecholini would probably emit a better tone if the supraglottic space of the larynx were less contracted. The defect is partly one of nature, but has been aggravated by habit. The quality of tone is further injured by the utter want of education in the lateral crico-arytenoid muscles, which, consequently, do not perform their proper office in assisting the tension of the vocal cords by fixing the position of the arytenoid cartilage. Furthermore, Mme. Screecholini does not direct the column of air against the roof of her mouth immediately behind the front teeth, but permits part of it to pass through the posterior nares, thereby producing the effect known to the vulgar and untechnical as singing through the nose. She also at times permits the back of her tongue to remain at too high a level in the mouth, thereby producing throaty tones, and at other times she gives painful evidence that she understands nothing whatever of the action of the uvula, so that she seems indeed to have swallowed her palate, a vicious habit which cannot be too severely condemned."

This kind of criticism would be paralleled by art criticism of this kind: "Mr. Danboffsky should never use deep-toned greens composed of burnt umber and Prussian blue in his middle distances, and in sunset skies yellows made on a pure mineral basis, such as aureolin, are far preferable to those compounded, as the ochres are, with a large admixture of clay." If that be art criticism, then "technical voice analysis" is musical criticism. But it is mighty poor reading.

Mr. Daly's Changed Plans.

Without any warning, and while the comedy still draws well, Mr. Daly has decided to suddenly withdraw the beautiful production of "Much Ado About Nothing." It will be acted at Daly's this week (Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights and Saturday afternoon for the last times, alternating as usual with "The Geisha." Next Monday, Feb. 1, Pinero's excellent farcical play, "The Magistrate," will be revived for the same nights, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and for the Saturday matinée, while "The Geisha" will be given Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights and Wednesday afternoon.

As already announced in THE TIMES, Mr. Daly contemplates an early revival of Mrs. Centlivre's famous comedy, "The Wonder; A Woman Keeps a Secret," with Miss Rehan as Donna Violante and Mr. Richman as Don Felix; and also that he intends to conclude his present season, which will last till April 24, with a magnificent revival of "The Tempest," not acted in this city before in nearly thirty years. The music in this production will be very elaborate. Presumably Miss Rehan will act Miranda, Mr. Richman Ferdinand, and Mr. Clarke Prospero.

Before "The Tempest" is done, however, Mr. Daly will revive one of the most famous of the T. W. Robertson comedies, "Ours," which used to be so popular at Wallack's.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in Combination Theatre and Music Halls.

—"Heartsease" remains at the Garden Theatre.

—"Secret Service" is still the play at the Garrick Theatre.

—"Caste" will be acted this week at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

—"A Contented Woman" is drawing crowds at Hoyt's Theatre.

—"Under the Red Robe" is very successful at the Empire Theatre.

—"The Girl from Paris" is as lively as ever at the Herald Square Theatre.

—This will be the last week of "Captain Impudence" at the American Theatre.

—"A Social Highwayman" will be continued at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this week only.

—"Since Mary Harris Came from Paris" is the title of the song May Irwin will sing in the third act of "Courted Into Court" this week.

—As usual, "Much Ado About Nothing" will be presented at Daly's Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights, and Saturday afternoon. "The Geisha" is the alternate performance.

—"Two Little Vagrants," with its showy scenery and large and excellent dramatic company, including Jessie Busley and Minnie Dupree, will be transferred to the Harlem Opera House this week.

—Bills of Boston theatres this week: Tremont Theatre, Georgia Cayvan; Hollis Street, Beerbohm Tree; Museum, "Jack and the Beanstalk"; Park, "A Parlor Match"; Bowdoin Square, "The Electrician"; Castle Square, "The Mikado"; Columbia, "Trilby."

—Philadelphia bills this week: Chestnut Street Opera House, Richard Mansfield; Chestnut Street Theatre, "Thoroughbred," with Dixey; Broad Street, Olga Nethersole; Walnut Street, "In Gay New York"; Park, Creston Clarke; Girard Avenue, "Niobe"; Grand Opera House, "Paul Jones."

—Frederick Bryton and Grace Filkins, both popular actors, will apear at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week in a new one-act play by Augustus Thomas, written expressly for their use, and called "Proper Impropriety." The American Biograph is now on exhibition. The American Liliputians will repeat their sketch of low life.

Signor Alberti and Mme. Orlandi will sing duets. Lillie Western, Gyori Juliska, and many others will take part in the "continuous" performance.

—Johnstone Bennett and S. Miller Kent will head this week's programme at Proctor's Theatre, in Twenty-third Street, presenting their comic sketch called "A Quiet Evening at Home." O'Brien and Havel, the Glinseretis, Fleurette, the Webb brothers, William Foote, and E. M. Hall will also be in the bill.

—At the Murray Hill Theatre this week the play will be C. T. Dazey's stirring melodrama called "The War of Wealth." Last season this play had a long run. The rescue of the bank from failure, the explosion, and the falling of the balcony are all exciting scenes. A number of popular actors will be employed in the performance.

—A. G. Field's minstrel company will give the entertainment at the Grand Opera House this week. The first part of the programme is called "The Court of Momus." The God of Mirth, depicted by Mr. Daniel Quinlan, will be discovered surrounded by his Court, and all the other mythological ladies and gentlemen, including, presumably, the unicorn and the Queen's arms. Mortals will also be in attendance.

—Bonnie Thornton will sing her songs in Proctor's Pleasure Palace this week. The five Ozanis will present a trick pantomime called "Yvette," which is said to involve a bit of timely satire. The Vassar Quartet will appear in a musical sketch called "A Quiet Vacation." Herr Grais will appear with his trained donkey and babgon. These are only some of the chief features of a long and varied show.

—With its wax works, afternoon and evening concerts, and hourly exhibitions by the cinematograph, the Eden Musée is an exceedingly interesting place, and the daily attendance is much larger than it has been. Many of the afternoon visitors are ladies and children who make the Musée a stopping place after shopping. The out-of-town attendance is also large.

—The dancing of Otero at Koster & Bial's Music Hall seems to fill a public need. The place is crowded at every performance. Otero is a strikingly handsome woman, who wears many expensive and becoming gowns and a large amount of jewelry. New-comers at Koster & Bial's this week will be Thanko, an impersonator, and the droll and pugilistic Horn brothers, Williams and Walker, Lew Dockstader, the Kronemann brothers, Marzello and Millay, Signor Aragon, and the Marco twins are also in the bill.

—Auguste van Biene's violoncello playing at the Olympia Music Hall is much admired. He will remain there until the day fixed for his return to Europe. Louise Beaudet and Mlle. Karina are both in the bill, as are also Traja, Haines and Pettingill, Edwin Latell, James Thornton, Hedges and Larchmere, Leona Lewis, and Ben Harney. The burlesque of a police incident is retained. In the Winter Garden the Pantzer brothers, Lee Richardson, Conners, the Arabs, bicyclists, and quadrille dancers appear nightly.

—In Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum this week Hadjii Tahar's troupe of agile Arabs, and Major Mite, the liliputian comedian, will be prominent performers, but they will not monopolize attention. Educated seals, highly gifted dogs, and birds of extraordinary talents will do wonders. The young lady known in public life as "the human volcano" will exhibit her strange powers. Mr. Huber's establishment includes, besides the curio rooms, both a theatre and a music hall, and he employs a double company. In the theatre a farce called "A Bad Mistake" will be acted.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Programmes for the Week at Concert Hall and Opera House.

—Signor Arturo Nutini, a blind pianist from Italy, will give a recital in Chamber Music Hall on Tuesday afternoon.

—The Jeanne Franko Trio will give a Schubert concert next Sunday, the centenary of the composer's birth, in Steinway Hall.

—Mr. Perry Averill, baritone, and Mr. Orton Bradley, pianist, will give the third and last of their joint recitals on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 4.

—The American Symphony Orchestra will give the second concert of its season at Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening. The Schubert season will be noted by the performance of the composer's "March Militaire," and B minor symphony, and by Miss Marguerite Hall's singing of "Memnon" and "Geheimes," with orchestration by Brahms. Compositions by McDowell, Goring Thomas, and Weber will also be on the list.

—Mme. Ella Russell, the American prima donna who has been singing in opera at Covent Garden and in oratorio in London and the provinces the past ten years, has arranged with Henry Wolfsohn for a visit to this country in the Spring. Besides singing at several musical festivals and with a number of our leading oratorio societies, she will also appear as Elsa, in "Lohengrin," with the Damrosch Opera Company, at the Metropolitan Opera House, on March 15.

—Although in Mme. Lehmann's contract with Mr. Damrosch she had the privilege of giving only one song recital before singing in opera with him in New York, he has agreed to waive this clause, in order to give Mme. Lehmann's admirers one more opportunity to hear her in one of her inimitable song recitals. She will therefore appear at Carnegie Hall on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 4, at 3 o'clock, presenting a programme containing songs by Brahms, Schubert, Beethoven, Mozart, and Schumann. The full programme will be published later.

—The programme for the coming week at the Metropolitan Opera House is as follows: Monday, "Romeo et Juliette," Mme. Eames, M. Jean de Reszke, M. Plançon, and M. Edouard de Reszke; Wednesday, "Lohengrin," with the same cast as heretofore; Friday evening, "Faust," Mme. Calvé, Mme. Mantelli, M. Salignac, M. Plançon, and M. Lassalle; Saturday afternoon, "Tristan und Isolde," MM. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Mme. Litvinne, Mlle. Olitzka, and Mr. Bispham; Saturday night, "Rigoletto," Mlle. de Vere, Mme. Mantelli, Signor Cremonini, M. Castelmary, and Signor Campanari. "Les Huguenots" will be given in Brooklyn on Thursday evening. At the concert to-night the soloists will be Mme. Calvé, Mme. Mantelli, Signor Cremonini, Mr. Bispham, and M. Plançon.

—The fourth concert of the Symphony Society of New York will take place next Friday afternoon, Jan. 29, and Saturday evening, Jan. 30, at Carnegie Hall, when a programme composed entirely of Schubert compositions will be given in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of this great composer. The soloists are Mme. Johanna Gadski of the Damrosch Opera Company, and Mr. David Bispham, and a chorus from the Musurgia, Arion, and Liederkranz Societies has kindly consented to assist. Schubert's "Die Allmacht" will be given with a chorus of 500 voices, Mme. Gadski singing the solo parts. The rest of the programme will consist of Symphony No. 9, in C; "March Militaire," (arranged for orchestra by Dr. Leopold Damrosch,) and the following group of six songs, which will be sung by Mr. David Bispham: "An Schwager Chronos," "Litanei," "Der Wanderer," "Waldesnacht," and "Die Post."

CONCERT TO AID A CHARITY.

It Will Be Given Also in Celebration of Schubert's Birthday.

A charity concert, celebrating the centennial birthday of the composer, Franz Schubert, will be given next Sunday evening, at 144 Madison Avenue by the soloists, Eduard Herrmann, violinist, and Emil Schenck, 'cellist, assisted by able artists.

The proceeds will be applied to relieving the wants of the deserving poor, whose condition has been reported by unsalaried visitors, who personally investigate all cases coming to their notice.

The entertainment will be of high character. Mr. Herrmann has long been known as a musician of the highest rank, and Mr. Schenck is solo 'cellist of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. Tickets may be had of G. Schirmer, 35 Union Square; William A. Pond & Co., 124 Fifth Avenue, and at 144 Madison Avenue.

The following persons are interested in the charity which is to be aided: H. T. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Neresheimer, Mrs. Emil Schenck, Mrs. Sarah Cape, Mrs. William Q. Judge, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Griscom, Jr., Miss Katharine Hillard, Miss Lizzie Chapin, and Mrs. H. Maschmedt.

Richard Mansfield Sued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Suit was begun here to-day against Richard Mansfield, the actor, by Miss Ethel Douglass, said to be Ethel Sprague, to recover eleven weeks' salary due her by Mr. Mansfield. Miss Douglass claims a contract with Mansfield to pay her $50 per week salary as a member of his company, and that Mansfield refused her services and also refused payment therefor from April 18 to June 20, 1896, a period of nine weeks, and that an additional two weeks' salary for a prior date is due and unpaid.

PECULIARITIES OF SINGERS.

Operatic Performers Are Often Freakish—Maurel's Solitary Rehearsal.

"Opera singers, particularly those of the first rank, are often freakish," said the old prompter, "though managers and stage hands seldom take any notice of the antics of popular singers, so long as there is no infraction of the rules. So completely absorbed are most of them in their profession that they are serenely oblivious to all else that is going on around them. Ordinarily if you attempt to converse with a successful tenor or prima donna on any subject other than his or her triumphs or the triumphs of rival singers, you will receive a stare of blank indifference for your trouble.

"Campanini was a conspicuous exception to this rule. Although exceedingly self-appreciative and fond of praise, he had a good deal of tact and added largely to the list of his friends by taking an interest—or at least seeming to take an interest—in their affairs. He read the newspapers and kept himself fairly well posted on current matters, which is an unusual thing for opera singers. Adelina Patti also has much tact, and frequently manifests an interest in other persons in a benevolent or charitable way.

"But my opening remark about singers being freakish was suggested by a recollection of Maurel. He was singing at the Metropolitan Opera House and had been billed to appear as Falstaff. Two or three nights before he was to sing the rôle in public he went to his dressing room with his valet and spent between two and three hours 'making up.' He did not omit even the minutest detail, and when fully dressed for the part, he descended to the stage and in the wings, first on one side and then on the other, and had a rehearsal all by himself. Another opera was being sung that night, but Maurel paid no attention to any of the singers, except to keep out of their way. When addressed he made no replies unless somebody would give him one of his cues, to which he responded instantly. He, in fact, immersed himself thoroughly in the character of Falstaff, and remained in the wings until the final fall of the curtain. Subsequently, when spoken to about his novel rehearsal, he said that he felt an irresistible desire to be Falstaff that night, and while in the opera house he neither saw nor heard anything apart from that rôle.

"Calvé once did practically the same thing with Carmen, except that after dressing for the part she remained in her room the greater portion of the time. It was a night or two before her first appearance in the rôle for that particular season, and she was seized with the same uncontrollable impulse that prompted Maurel. Singers, like actors, have a great many peculiar superstitions, as you know. Probably nothing will unnerve opera singers more quickly than to see a pin on the stage pointing toward them. That is a sign of ill luck."

GRACE VAUGHN GETS A DIVORCE

Her Husband Sent the Actress to an Insane Asylum.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Grace Jennings, who is known on the stage as Grace Vaughn, was granted a decree of divorce in Judge Tuthill's court to-day on the ground of desertion. Her husband was Andrew R. Jennings, son of A. R. Jennings, a Cleveland dentist.

The complainant told a story concerning her incarceration in a State insane asylum in Cleveland, which greatly impressed Judge Tuthill. She said she was married in 1892. During the Summer of 1894 she became ill with nervous prostration, and was taken by her husband to the home of her father at Cleveland. On Aug. 9 her husband informed her that he was going to take her to a hospital, and he placed her in a carriage and drove up to a large building a few miles from the city. She said she knew it was an insane asylum for there was a sign over the entrance. Her husband told her he would return for her in two weeks, but she did not see him again.

"I remained in the asylum," said the complainant, "until the 28th of February, the next year, when I escaped. I wrote to friends and the family of my husband, but my letters were destroyed, and the letters I sent to the family of my husband received no attention at all. I was perfectly sane all the time, although when taken there I was sick and nervous. I appealed to Dr. Eyman, the Superintendent of the asylum, but without result."

Judge Wing of Cleveland testified that he searched the records of the Probate Court of that city and found that on March 7, 1895, an entry had been made showing the commitment of Grace Jennings to the asylum. The order was dated back, as of the year before, showing that when the complainant was incarcerated there had been no court proceedings.

Mrs. Jennings's attorney stated that a damage suit would be begun against the husband, his father, and Superintendent Eyman, and in that way the matter would be investigated in Ohio. Judge Tuthill said that if the attorney would not take action he would communicate with the Ohio authorities himself.

POSSIBILITIES OF GAS.

The Tiffany Tower at the Coming Exposition.

What can possibly be done with gas will be done at the coming Gas Exposition, which will open on Wednesday, at Madison Square Garden, and the exhibition promises to surprise visitors by its brilliancy and extent.

Electricity will not be used in any form, not even to illuminate the Tiffany tower. This tower will be constructed by Louis Tiffany, and will reach to an elevation of sixty feet, and will be composed of eight sections, representing as many periods in the development of gas as an illuminant. Colored lights will be worked here and there throughout the entire structure. On the exterior there will be 2,251 lights, while the interior is supplied with 688 lights, all arranged so as to form part of the ornamentation. Fountains and showers of water will flow through the tower, the water finally escaping as steam. The tower is to be sent to the Paris Exposition of 1900.

At the exhibition, all the latest improvements in gas blowers, scrubbers, exhausters, holders, stoves, motors, grates, and torches will be seen. Candy will be made by gas, and buckwheat cakes browned before the eyes of the visitors. Mrs. Rorer, Miss Andrews, and Mrs. Lemcke will demonstrate cooking problems both day and night. Realistic scenes have been provided for the vitascope displays, showing the old way of cooking and heating with coal, and the difficulties attending that operation in contrast with the modern gas cooking ranges and heaters. The Old Guard Band will give concerts in the afternoons and evenings of the exhibition.

The exhibition will be under the direction of the Gas Industries Company, and among the Board of Directors are Senator Calvin S. Brice, Gov. A. S. Bushnell of Ohio, H. E. Cawtry, Thomas Dolan of Philadelphia, Emerson McMillin, Frank Tilford, Eugene Vanderpoel of Newark, and Thomas Rowland of Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.
Greatest Success Ever Known,
LA BELLE OTERO
"A POEM A DREAM, A SYMPHONY."
Other Great Acts—First Time, TACAINU. Return Williams & Walker, the Horn Bros., Marco Bros., Dockstader, Marzelo & Millay, Jessie Millar, Signor Aragon, Kronemann Bros. Adm., 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. LEX. AV. AND 42D ST.
POP. PRICES. $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c.
THE WAR OF WEALTH.
Mats. Wed. and Sat.

CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL.
Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 26, and Thursday evg., Jan. 28, first appearance in America of
Signor Arturo Nutini.
Italy's Renowned Blind Pianist.
Tickets $1.50, on sale at Schuberth's & Bob Office.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Near 6th Av.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
in his new play, with all new songs,
SWEET INNISCARRA.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
2d Crowded Month.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Wed. & Sat.
UNDER THE RED ROBE.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, 30th St. and Broadway.
Monday Evening, January 25,
MARGARET
MATHER
In a Sumptuous Production of Shakespeare's Masterpiece,
"CYMBELINE"
THE CAST INCLUDES:
William McVay, W. H. Thompson, William Courtleigh, H. A. Weaver, J. H. Kolker, William Redmund, Mrs. Thos. Barry, Florence Wallack, E. J. Henley, Lynn Pratt, Joseph Kilgour.
NEW SCENERY. GORGEOUS COSTUMES.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
PHENOMENAL SUCCESS
OF THE
AMERICAN BIOGRAPH
ALL AMERICAN VIEWS.
Frederic Bryton & Grace Filkins, Sig. Alberti, Ezra Kendall, American Liliputians, 40 others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins..Proprs. & Mgrs.
TO-MORROW MONDAY EVENING.
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA OF THE NEW SPECTACULAR MELODRAMA
Straight FROM THE HEART
Management Edminster & Gerber.
THE LARGEST PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON.
20 Horses & 200 People
—MATINEES—
WED. & SAT. at 2. EVE. at 8:15.

LYCEUM THEATRE.....4th Av. and 23d St.
.....Begins 8:10
.....DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager
THE CURTAIN WILL RISE MONDAY EVENING AT 8:10 ON A NEW COMEDIETTA ENTITLED
WHEN A MAN'S MARRIED!
Characters by Joseph Wheelock, Jr., Ferd. Gottschalk, D. Elmer, Misses Florence and Tyree, after which at 8:40 will be presented for the first time the new play by Frances Hodgson Burnett and George Fleming entitled
The First Gentleman of Europe.
Characters by James K. Hackett, Mary Mannering, Charles Walcot, Mrs. Whiffen, Felix Morris, Marie Shotwell, Frank Mills, Edward Morgan, Grace Root, and others.
MATINEES THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

HOYT'S THEATRE.
HOYT & McKEE.....Proprietors
EVENINGS, 8:30. MATINEE, 2:15 P. M.
3RD BIG WEEK.
HOYT'S
A CONTENTED WOMAN,
with Caroline Miskel Hoyt.
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
50TH SOUVENIR NIGHT, FEB. 19.

AMERICAN. 42d St. and 8th Av.
Matinée Saturday.
Manager.....Mr. T. H. FRENCH
4th and last week of
Edwin Milton Royle's comedy drama,
CAPT. IMPUDENCE
a romance of the Mexican war,
under the direction of Mr. W. M. Wilkison.
Commencing Monday, Feb. 1, Mr. W. A. Brady will produce a new local melodrama,
NEW YORK,
a living picture of life in this city as it is to-day,
by A. C. Wheeler and Edward M. Affriend.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway & 30th. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. PRICES 50c., $1, $1.50, & $2.
THIS WEEK—Monday and Wednesday and Friday Evenings and Saturday Matinée.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
MISS REHAN as BEATRICE.
THIS WEEK—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings and Wednesday Matinée.
THE GEISHA.
NEXT WEEK—THE GEISHA will be given Tues., Thurs., and Sat. Ev.
NEXT WEEK (beginning Monday, Feb. 1,) MISS REHAN will appear for the first time in 10 years as AGATHA POSKET in Pinero's best comedy, THE MAGISTRATE.

Metropolitan Opera House. Grand Opera.
LAST WEEK (but 3) OF THE SEASON.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 25, ROMEO ET JULIETTE.

WHAT A WOMAN SHOULD BE

HER PROPER DIMENSIONS, AS GIVEN BY VARIOUS PERSONS.

Defects of the American Woman—Lacking in Proper Waist Development—Caused Largely by Undue Compression.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—In a recent lecture at the Academy of National Sciences, Prof. A. B. Brubaker, discussing the subject "Physical Development," said:

"Prof. Gottfried Schadow of the Royal Academy of Arts, in Berlin, has given to the world, in his figure of an artistically-formed woman, the following measurements: Height, 63½ inches; breadth of neck, 3¾ inches; shoulders, 15 inches; waist, 9 inches; hips, 13½ inches.

"Long before Prof. Schadow's time an unknown artist created the statue, the Venus de Medici, the world's ideal of perfection in the female figure, on these measurements: Height, 63 inches; breadth of neck, 4 inches; shoulders, 16 inches; waist, 9½ inches; hips, 13 inches.

"Prof. Sargeant, with several thousand tabulated life measurements in hand, produced a composite figure of the young American girl with these measurements: Height, 63½ inches; breadth of neck, 3.8 inches; girth of neck, 12.1 inches; breadth of shoulders, 14.7 inches; breadth of waist, 8.6 inches; girth of waist, 24.6 inches; breadth of hips, 13.1 inches; girth of hips, 35.4 inches; girth of calf, 13.3 inches; girth of upper arm, 10.1 inches; girth of thigh, 21.4 inches, and forearm, 9.2 inches.

Measurements at Wellesley.

"Miss Anna Wood has given measurements closely similar to those of Prof. Sargeant, in her composite figure of the Wellesley College, being averaged from the measurements of over 2,000 young women.

"Given the height, proportion, and weight of an average physique for the man and woman, what should be the attitude or posture of such an individual, especially when standing? By posture is meant a position of equilibrium of the body which can be maintained for some time, such as standing, sitting, or lying.

"For the maintenance of the erect posture, the following conditions must be realized: First—The corresponding halves of the body must be in the same anatomical relation. Second—The centre of gravity of the whole body must fall just in front of the last lumbar vertebra. That the first of these two conditions may be realized, there must be a well-developed and symmetrical skeleton and a corresponding symmetrical development of the muscles on the two sides of the body. That the second condition may be realized, there must be such a development of the extensor muscles on the back of the body as will be sufficient to antagonize the flexor muscles on the front of the body.

"These conditions are not always realized, and hence certain physical defects are observable, such as obliquity of the head, elevation or depression of the shoulder, curvature of the spine, and so forth.

Knock Knees, Bow Legs, Pigeon Toes.

"Among the defects which interfere with proper stature and proportions may be mentioned also knock knees, bow legs, and pigeon toes.

"Knock knees occurs in childhood or at puberty, and is generally associated with rickets and due to a want of muscular or bony strength. Owing to the width of the pelvis the thigh bones are inclined inward. This determines the direction of the deformity. There is a disproportion between the weight of the body and the strength of the muscles. In consequence, the inner condyle of the thigh bone grows downward and inward and throws the lower leg outward.

"Bow legs is also associated with rickets and want of strength in muscles and bones. In this condition the natural curve of the bones is exaggerated and the leg bends outward.

"Pigeon toes is a term applied to the inward direction of the foot dependent on insufficient development of the muscles which should turn the foot outward. This is a condition observed in monkeys and very young children.

"In addition to the above-mentioned deformities relating to the trunk and limbs, there are others found in both men and women, especially in the latter, however, which relate to changes in the shape of the thorax, caused by undue compression or constriction.

"It is difficult to understand why this constriction should have been indulged in through the ages. There is an idea, however, that it confers on the individual an artistic effect. The Greek woman of the decadent period suggested the methods and objects. It was adopted by the Romans at the beginning of the Empire. During the Middle Ages it died out, to be revived in the twelfth century.

Ratio of Girth and Height.

"Assuming that the artistic breadth and girth of the waist as given above are also the natural conditions, it at once becomes apparent that there should be a certain ratio between the girth of the waist and the height.

"The following table shows this ratio:

	Height. Inches.	Girth. Inches.	Per Cent.
Venus de Milo	.....	.....	0.47
Greek Slave (Powers)	.....	.....	0.45
Venus de Medici	63.0	27.2	0.43
Schadow's artistic figure.	63.5	25.5	0.41
Wellesley College figure...	63.2	24.8	0.39
Sargeant's figure	63.4	24.6	0.38
American girls (25)	62.5	23.3	0.37
American girls (25)	62.5	27.2	0.43

"A comparison of the proportions of the composite female figures deduced by Prof. Sargeant and by Miss Wood at Wellesley College, with the proportions of the artistic forms, shows that the American woman is lacking in proper waist development. This change in the natural curve, breadth, and girth has been brought about by undue compression, and is frequently the cause of physical defects and disease.

Constriction of the Waist.

"Referring to the above table, attention is called to the fact that in twenty-five girls with deficient waist development, the disuse of constrictions was followed by a return of the thoracic walls to their natural positions, with a consequent increase in girth of nearly four inches.

"This constriction of the waist is the cause of displacement of the abdominal organs, with the production of organic diseases; lack of development and want of elasticity of the abdominal and back muscles, an abnormal mode of breathing. With reference to the latter it is generally assumed that men breathe with the lower, women with the upper, part of the chest, and that this division of respiratory movements is natural.

"The upper thoracic mode of breathing, observed in women, is due to waist constriction. In women who have never indulged in this practice there is apparently no difference in the mode of breathing. This has been shown by an examination of the respiratory movements with various forms of recording apparatus."

LINENS AT THE SHOPS.

Season of the Year When Housekeepers Look for Bargains—Some of the Prices Noted.

January is the season of bargains at the shops. The last of the month brings the annual taking of stock, and the discounts given on many of the goods make it a satisfactory season of the year to buy.

The good housekeeper expends the money she has put aside for household linens at this season of the year, and if she has the true housekeeperly instincts there is no part of her shopping which she enjoys more.

A large proportion of goods in this line are imported. Many varieties of towels and crashes come from Scotland, fine table linen from Belfast, Ireland, and a medium grade from Scotland. Germany sends the general run of damask table linen and fine damask towels, and Austria sends quantities of hemstitched goods, including many of the smaller articles for table service, tray cloths, doilies, &c. The hemstitched sheets are from Germany. The greater part of the hemstitching on linen goods is done by hand, particularly where there is a double row of the stitching. It is work usually done by the people employed by the manufacturer. Some of the prices of linen goods taken at random from an old and representative Broadway firm will be illustrative:

Sheets and Tablecloths.

In linen sheets, hemstitched, full size, the prices range from $4.50 to $15 a pair. There are sheets with a row of drawnwork above the hem, but they are not so popular and not in as good taste. The best quality of linen pillow cases, the seams hand-sewed, range in price from $2 to $4 a pair. Handsome embroidery in solid work is to be found on both sheets and shams, corner pieces on the latter forming an almost solid border, and elaborate patterns on one end of the sheet form a pattern nearly or quite across the end. The shams are of the standard size, 30 to 32 inches square, and, with the embroidery, range in price from $2.25 to $4.50 and $5. There are hemstitched shams of the plain linen, but they are not so much in demand. When desired, sheets, pillow cases, or shams are embroidered with an initial or monogram at the shop in letters of the regular form or in an original design.

Tablecloths that are bought by the length range in price from 50 cents to $2 a yard. There is a tendency now to patterns in small distinct designs. In goods at popular prices there are, besides the geometrical designs in various patterns, flowers of different kinds—the chrysanthemum, always a pretty design; the daisy, carnation—innumerable designs, and always the tablecloth with the plain dot, in different sizes, which always looks well and always has many admirers.

People with a desire to economize have usually looked askance at the tablecloth with a border on four sides. Actually, there is not the difference in price between the bordered cloth and that sold by the yard that people suppose. A handsome cloth, with the carnation pattern on the body and in the border size, 2 yards by 2½, sells for $2.25, and the quality is exceedingly good. A two-and-one-half-yard square is $3, and twenty-five-inch square napkins to match are $2.75 a dozen.

Hand-Loom Goods.

There is always a certain class of persons that is satisfied with nothing but the work of the hand looms in table linens. Manufacturers have rooms with hand, as well as power looms, in their establishments.

The work of the hand machine is generally conceded to be more carefully done and the goods more serviceable. They are necessarily somewhat more expensive. They range in size from the two-and-a-half-yard square to the five-yard cloth, and in price go as high as $70 for a single large cloth.

There are some beautiful designs in the hand loom goods. There are many varieties of scroll designs which are effective. There are the Persian, Roman, Pompeian, French Renaissance, and Flemish scrolls. The last has a second inside border, or border on the table. There is the Henri Quatre, a lace effect; the ever-present and ever-charming fleur de lis; the iris, passion flower, the chrysanthemum, and orchid, which is particularly pretty, and ranges in price from $11.25 up.

Towels.

In towels there is everything from a good huckabuck towel at $1.50 up to better grade towels at $15. These are fringed, hemmed, and hemstitched. The fringed towel is comparatively little in demand, the hemmed towels are used for many purposes, and the handsomer towels are most of them hemstitched. The damask towels are but little used. A damask towel beautiful in quality and design, with knotted fringe, can be bought for 50 cents.

The old bleach towels take the place in towels that the work of the hand loom does in sheets. They also are more serviceable, from the manner of their preparation. There are no chemicals in the bleaching process; it is all the work of the sun and dew. There are soft towels in the diaper designs ranging in price from $4.25 to $7.50 a dozen, cheaper towels in the huckabuck and the various fancy weaves in which towels 20 by 40 cost from $7 to $9 a dozen. All in the old bleach.

Doilies.

There is everything in doilies in simple and elaborate designs, hemstitched, with drawn work, or with embroidery. Simple, pretty little square hemstitched doilies cost 75 cents a dozen. A serviceable round doily has a small embroidered scallop for an edge, and costs $2.50 a dozen. New doilies are for the water glass—pretty little things with an embroidered scalloped edge and an embroidered vine in the centre. These are 35 cents a piece, and the more elaborate ones with the plain centre and outer edge of Renaissance lace are 45 cents. Elaborate tablecloths come in the same style with the Renaissance lace. The little glass doilies have been very popular.

For the January sales there is frequently a difference of $2 or $3 a dozen in the price of goods, and the linen counters, which are crowded at an early hour each day, show the general appreciation of the fact.

MISS CAYVAN'S TASTES.

Apples and Celery—A Real Plum Pudding in "Squire Kate."

A new and charming little magazine, What to Eat, is serving some very pleasant literary dishes to its patrons. One of these, which is coming out in chapters, is by Mrs. Genie Rosenfeld, upon the "Favorite Dishes of Favorite Actors." She tells in the February number of the magazine of some of the viands whose various good qualities go toward the mental, moral, and physical make-up of that charming actress Miss Georgia Cayvan.

In the first place, Miss Cayvan is fond of apples, and believes they have sufficient virtue to have warranted the first lady of the world in desiring one, if only for its own sake. Miss Cayvan eats an apple in the morning when she arises, she eats another when she retires, and she has apples of all kinds and descriptions around her when she is at home. She is also a connoisseur of celery, and she cooks it most deliciously in the chafing dish at her Sunday evening high teas.

These teas upon Miss Cayvan's one day of rest are her own and her friends' greatest delight. They are always preceded—the chafing-dish part—by a pièce de resistance in the shape of Boston baked beans, of which Miss Cayvan, being a New England girl, is very fond. Her sister makes the delicious brown bread that is served with the beans. It is later that Miss Cayvan puts her chafing dish into practice.

This is the way she prepares her celery: A little onion is browned in butter and two cups of soup stock, seasoned to taste with salt and pepper, are added, with a "dust" of allspice. The celery is cut into strips and stewed in the gravy until tender.

For mushroom sauté, Miss Cayvan puts three little pats of butter in her chafing dish. When the butter has melted, the mushrooms, which have been carefully prepared, are laid in, top down, and seasoned with salt and pepper. When they have stewed fifteen minutes, they are dished up, strewed with parsley, doused in the juice in which they were cooked, and served hot.

Miss Cayvan believes in the realities, even on the stage, and the English plum pudding which she prepares in "Squire Kate" is the genuine article. It is made of two and a half cups of flour, one cup of chopped suet, one cup each of currants and raisins, half a cup of citron peel, one cup of sugar, a "dust" of spice, and a pinch of salt, which are mixed with five eggs and half a glass of brandy, and boiled for four or five hours.

AN EARLY TIMES READER.

Mrs. Perkins Began with the First Penny Sheet—Her Ancestors.

With the year 1896 there passed away an interesting woman, almost a centenarian, and one of the oldest readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mrs. Betsey Otis Perkins of "Stoughton," Sharon, Conn., died on Dec. 26, 1896, ninety-nine years of age.

Women form a large proportion of the newspaper-reading public of the present day, it is generally conceded, but it is not a practice which would agree with the traditions which have come to them of their grandmothers of the Revolutionary days, if there had been newspapers for those housewifely dames. That a woman whose life began in those early days should have been interested enough to take up one of the first New York papers and remain one of its interested readers the remainder of her life is interesting.

Mrs. Perkins, her daughter says, "was a constant reader of THE TIMES from the first day's issue, as a half sheet, at 1 penny—I think it was in 1850—till her death, Dec. 26 last. And it was with pride she felt that perhaps she might live long enough to see it complete its half century."

Through the civil war this genuine Daughter of the Revolution was intensely interested in the struggle and intensely patriotic. This latter feeling she showed in a practical manner, and her war record is 200 pairs of stockings knitted and sent to the soldiers of the Union Army.

Mrs. Perkins, who was the widow of Luke Perkins, fifth, of New London, was descended from patriotic ancestors. She was the fourth great-granddaughter of John Otic, the Puritan who, with the Rev. Peter Hobart, joined the Pilgrims at Plymouth in the Autumn of 1635. Not being in harmony with the religion of the Pilgrims, they settled the town of Hingham. She was the daughter of James Otis, third, of New London, the gallant midshipman of the frigate Alliance, and bearer of dispatches from Commodore Barry to Gen. Washington in 1782. She was the granddaughter of Richard Otis, fourth, of New London, whose house was burned by the British, Sept. 6, 1781, at the time of Arnold's invasion. On the maternal side she was ninth great-granddaugher of Thomas Stoughton, founder of Stoughton, in Surrey, England, and third great-niece to Sir Nicholas Stoughton, Bart., and cousin to Sir Lawrence Stoughton. She was related to many families of colonial Boston of social and historic prominence.

AT THE LADIES' CLUB.

The Ladies' Club at 28 East Twenty-second Street, to which belong so many charming New York and out-of-town women, has made a slight change recently in its luncheon service. Luncheon, which hitherto has been served only à la carte, will be served table d'hôte for fifty cents to its members.

The 1st of February a large afternoon reception is to be given in the club parlors, and it will be followed by several "mornings," at which different artists will furnish the entertainment. Mrs. Leila Ellis and Miss Ellis, two charming New Orleans women, are expected for the afternoon reception, and Mrs. Stockwell of Boston will give Delsarte illustrations at one of the "mornings."

Afternoon tea is served at the club this Winter in the pretty, cozy front room on the lower floor of the clubhouse, which the open fire always makes particularly attractive. Tea is always served free to members and their friends. There is only a charge for the toasted muffins, crumpets, cake, bread and butter, sandwiches, and other afternoon tea delicacies.

AMATEUR COOKS WANTED.

Amateur cooks are wanted. That is, there is room for them at the New York Cooking School, in the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. There many charming young women have been preparing for future homes of their own, and pretty girls have been learning to do the latest things on the chafing dish for after skating party suppers this Winter. Its managers are anxious to have the classes continue and increase in size and numbers. For one thing, they like to have the pretty girls with soft voices and cultivated manners around, and, for another, they like to have the money which these pay classes bring in to help support the mission classes, which are either free or for which a nominal sum is charged. So they are notifying the possible members of future classes not to put off the day of beginning. Lent may not be satisfactory for cooking classes this year, for it comes unusually late in the season. Ash Wednesday is March 3, and Easter not until April 18. Classes can be formed now at any time.

Miss Russell as a Milliner.

Lillian Russell is thinking of going into the millinery business. She has not made any arrangements to that effect as yet, but if she should tire of the cares of a prima donna she has the millinery business to fall back upon. She not only knows what she likes in hats, but she makes them—sometimes. The little blue bonnet which she wears with her second costume in the "American Beauty" she made herself. It is becoming.

A Course of Lectures for Lent.

Miss Annie Beaston, the clever Shakespearean scholar, is to give a course of lectures in Lent upon the "Literature of Chivalry," at the house of Mrs. Jacob Hess, 82 West Sixty-eighth Street.

Large Sum for Charity.

The Woman's Charity Club of Boston at a recent unique entertainment, "Noah's Ark," netted the large sum of $8,300. The club now starts out in the new year free from debt and in sound financial condition.

SPELLBOUND BY A GIRL.

An Ohio Farmer Says He Cannot Refuse to Do Her Bidding.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Jan. 22.—In the Probate Court to-day a man named Abram, a farmer, who was accompanied by his son, who was under age, applied to the license clerk for a marriage license for the boy. The father explained that as his son was not yet twenty-one, and as the written consent of a parent or guardian was required in such cases before a license could be obtained, he had come prepared to comply with the requirements of the law, and he thereupon produced the requisite document.

The law of Ohio forbids the marriage of a male under eighteen years of age, and as the lad did not appear to be that old, the license clerk asked his age, and the boy replied that he was sixteen. A license was therefore refused.

The father thereupon explained to the license clerk that unless the boy was permitted to marry the girl, he should appeal to the authorities to take charge of the young woman, who, he claimed, exercised over him and his son an extraordinary influence. He said that he was impelled by some mysterious power, from which he could not free himself, to apply for a license for his son, and that the boy was under the same peculiar spell.

The young woman, who is nineteen years old, he said, had bidden the son to marry her and the father to give his written consent to the union.

The old gentleman said there was no escape for them except in the removal of the woman from the neighborhood, or a mandate from the court prohibiting her from exercising her strange power. They were, he said, completely and absolutely under her control, and were compelled to do as she dictated, and he feared failure to procure a license would subject them to great annoyance and distress.

The old man and his son started for home, the former stating that if, after explaining the matter to the young woman, she still persisted in marrying the boy, he would appeal to the law to extricate him from his dilemma.

JEWISH HISTORICAL STUDY.

The Annual Meeting of the American Society at Baltimore.

The fifth annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society will take place at Baltimore Jan. 27 and 28, at Rennert's Hotel, Saratoga and Liberty Streets. In the absence of the President, Oscar S. Straus, who is now in Europe, the Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Cyrus Adler of the Smithsonian Institution, will deliver an address at the session on Wednesday. An election of officers will take place on Thursday. There will be papers read by Dr. Cyrus Adler, the Rev. Henry Cohen, Ephraim Deinhard, Dr. B. Felsenthal, Dr. H. Friedenwald, Dr. J. H. Hollander, G. A. Kohut, Max Kohler, Gratz Mordecai, David Sulzberger, and Simon Wolf.

The officers are: President—Oscar S. Straus; Vice Presidents—Dr. Charles Gross, Simon W. Rosendale, Paul Leicester Ford; Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Cyrus Adler; Recording Secretary—Dr. Herbert Friedenwald; Treasurer—Prof. Richard Gotthelf; additional members of the Executive Council—Mendes Cohen, Dr. B. Felsenthal, Prof. Morris Jastrow, Jr., Mayer Sulzberger, N. Taylor Phillips, Simon Wolf, Dr. J. H. Hollander, Max J. Kohler, and John Samuel.

BABY'S FIRST WARDROBE

EXQUISITE LITTLE GARMENTS ALL MADE BY HAND.

Embroidery and Real Lace—Hamper and Beaucinette Silk and Lace Trimmed—An Elaborate Christening Robe.

"This is a baby year. There are baby years; don't you think so? Just now orders for layettes are pouring in upon us."

The motherly woman who revels in baby clothes and babies was talking. She was surrounded by all sorts of baby belongings from the time the baby first makes an appearance in the world to the doll age, when the baby in turn begins to take an interest in clothes and what its own curly-haired artificial baby is to wear.

It was at the New York Exchange for Woman's Work, 12 East Thirtieth Street. Among the most beautiful things sent there by the gentlewomen contributors are the baby clothes. Everything is made by hand, and the work is so exquisitely done that in some of the little garments it would take a microscope to discover a stitch, and it is almost impossible to believe that human hands could have accomplished anything so delicate. But that is the kind of work the mother of good taste likes to put on her baby for its first garments.

"I don't think there is one mother in a hundred who would put machine-made clothes on her baby," the lover of baby clothes who presides over that department of the exchange continued. "That is, among our customers here. Of course, I do not know about the women outside. There is not a single article in the layettes we prepare here that is not made by hand of the finest and softest material.

An Elaborate Layette.

"Our most elaborate layettes range in price from $300 to $500. A description of one of the finest will give an idea of what is required for such an outfit.

"There are, in the first place, six knitted shirts, made of the finest saxony; six knitted bands, and a dozen socks, assorted sizes. These are of fine, soft wool, and may be either all white or varied with pink and blue—no other colors for a little baby. The pink is usually considered the color for a boy and the blue for a girl, but mothers use their own taste in such matters. The woolen socks are the best for use, but we sometimes put in two or three pairs of silk socks, really more for show than anything else.

"Next there are from eight to ten little nightgowns, trimmed with real Valenciennes lace, a tiny edging, and made of English nainsook; there are six all-wool flannel nightgowns, the collar, cuffs, two sides to the front, and the skirt, feather stitched with silk. The hem to these little garments is an inch deep. There are six pinning blankets, or barrow coats, as some people call them, simply made and with a silk binding on the edge.

"The flannel petticoats, of which there are six, are finished around the bottom, some of them with a simple embroidered scallop and others with a little more elaborate vine pattern above the scallop; the five-inch band, pinned around the body, is of the soft nainsook. The regular white petticoats are of the same material, and there are six of them. They are tucked in clusters or in single groups of five or seven tucks. Some of them have hemstitched ruffles with lace, though we do not use the real lace for this purpose.

"The four little flannel or cashmere wrappers are handsomely embroidered down the front and around the collar and cuffs. The newest collars for the wrappers are double. The little garments are usually of white, though occasionally blue or pink will be used. Frequently the yoke of the wrapper is made of solid embroidery.

Slips and Dresses.

"The eight little hand-made slips are of the finest English nainsook, the yoke made of tiny tucks as fine as can be made, with rows of featherstitching between, the tucks forming the fullness of the skirt. A tiny ruffle of the material edged with very narrow Valenciennes lace finishes the neck. At the waist-line there is a little sash of the material with a ruffle at each end, like that in the neck, and there are similar ruffles on the little turned-back cuffs.

"There are six handsome white dresses. These are distinguished from the slips by being trimmed back and front. You cannot see the stitches in the tucks on these little dresses, and it is hard to understand how any woman could hold such a tiny tuck straight to put her needle in and out. There is a thread drawn for each tuck to make it straight. You cannot see a stitch in the fine shirring at the waist-line, and the work on the edges of the little sash-ends that tie in the back is so fine that it looks to the naked eye like a round selvage.

"The little dresses vary in the method of arranging the tucks and in the manner of placing the lace insertion in the yoke. In some of the little gowns there is a band of lace insertion and matching at the shirring at the waist. There is a line of hemstitching between the tucks in some of the yokes. There are several styles of featherstitching that are used to vary the gowns and slips. The skirts to the dresses are also trimmed with groups of tucks and lace insertion.

"The last garments in the little outfit are sacks of cashmere. They are intended for service and must be made to wash. There are only three of them to begin with, and they are embroidered around the edge and collar and cuffs with a pretty running design. The diapers, of which there are four dozen, are always of fine cotton—never of linen.

Hamper and Beaucinette.

"The hamper and beaucinette both are furnished with the layette. The former is of one general style, a trunk-shaped wicker basket. There is a tray for keeping the articles for baby's toilet, and beneath the tray there is room for two or three changes of clothes. Covered with canvas, the hamper can be used for baby's traveling trunk when he travels, and can go as a piece of baggage by itself.

"The beaucinette may be of brass, iron, wicker, or bentwood. The iron is painted in white or delicate colors. The brass beaucinette is the most expensive, and we could not supply it in such a layette as this. We prefer to have people make the selection for themselves and send us the little beds to be prepared. There are different styles, and the tastes of no two people agree. From the head of the beaucinette a rod passes up to a good height and from this we hang the draperies, pink, white, or blue. They are made of the softest India silk and point d'esprit lace, and fall to the floor. Lace in the piece covers the silk, and ruffles are of the lace edging. Swiss and dotted muslin are sometimes used in place of the lace. There are big rich bows of satin ribbon to match the color of the silk. The majority of the beaucinettes are made to rock or swing, and two bands of ribbon, with large bows, fasten it securely in place. The majority of babies now are put to sleep in a stationary bed. Rocking to sleep in a cradle is not considered a part of the hygienic treatment of a baby.

"For the bedding of the beaucinette there is a little hair mattress, made to order, a tiny pillow of down or fine hair—more often of the latter; a pair of soft rose blankets, with pink or blue stripes at the ends and ribbon-bound; sheets, and pillow cases. The sheets are of cambric, hemstitched at the top and hemmed at the bottom, and there are six of them and six linen double-hemstitched pillow cases.

"The hamper is lined with pink or blue silk, to match the beaucinette, and trimmed with point d'esprit lace and satin ribbon. It has a pincushion and two pockets. The furnishings are extra, and each person uses individual taste in selecting them. They are often gifts. That completes a full layette of the finest kind. Many people select the little garments they need from the stock we have on hand, buying certain things that they like and need. Sometimes they buy little dresses and slips for patterns, and take them home and have their maids or seamstresses make the greater part of the outfit.

Christening Robes.

"We make a great many christening robes for babies, but those are never included in the layette. An elaborate robe will cost about $30 with the lace furnished. With the lace one would cost perhaps $70. The lace is Valenciennes, bought for the purpose, or some that has been in the family. Lace that has been used on a gown for a flounce is sometimes taken for the baby, and, if it is not so entirely appropriate, it is very rich and handsome.

"The christening robe is made of the finest French organdie or nainsook, with puffs or tucks and insertion and lace edging on the skirt. The puffs are perhaps full as much work as the tucks. The yoke of the christening robe will be made of solid lace—narrow insertion put together with the finest, narrowest bands of featherstitching, and the little lace ruffle at the neck is put on with another of these tiny bands. The lace ruffle on the skirt will be about a finger deep. Above it will be a group of five tucks, above that the lace insertion, two inches deep, and more tucks are above that. The sleeves are trimmed around the wrist to match the skirt, and a cap, of the wider lace which forms the ruffle on the skirt, is at the top of the sleeve. There is no sash, but at either side of the yoke in front and back there is a rosette of white baby ribbon, and from each of the two back rosettes fall two long streamers of inch-wide white satin ribbon. That makes as pretty a christening robe as one can wish."

THE BABY.

Charles J. Colton in N. O. Times-Democrat.

We've got the fines' babby
W'at ye ever seen in life,
An' ef ye don't b'leeve it,
W'y, jes' go ax my wife;
An' ef ye want er further proof
Thet thet air babby are
Th' fines' in th' hull, hull worl',
W'y, jes' ax my wife's mar!
An' ef her word hain't good ernough
Ter prove thet them's th' fac's,
My own mar, babby's gran'mar, too,
Is ernother ye kin ax;
An' ef ye still hain't satisfied
Erbout thet kid, thet he
Is th' fines' babby in th' lan',
W'y, dern it all, ax me.

MOTHERHOOD.

Isabel Richey in Omaha World-Herald.

Good-bye, little boy, good-bye,
I never had thought of this,
That some day I'd vainly sigh
For the baby I used to kiss.
That into his corner a man would grow,
And I should not miss him nor see him go,
Till all of a sudden the scales would fall,
And one be revealed to me straight and tall.
Then I should be startled and sadly cry:
"Good-bye, little boy, good-bye!"

Good-bye, little boy, good-bye,
You are going despite my tears.
You cannot, and neither can I,
Successfully cope with the years.
They fit for the burden that all must bear,
And then, at their pleasure, they place it there.
I love you, too, but my heart is sore
For the child who has gone to return no more,
And deep in my bosom I sadly cry:
"Good-bye, little boy, good-bye!"

"UNCLE NAT" STRAUGHAN.

Until His Death Last Monday, Oldest Person in Indiana.

ENGLISH, Ind., Jan. 23.—Death last Monday claimed Indiana's oldest inhabitant. He was Nathaniel Straughan, better known to people hereabout as "Uncle Nat." He was born near Frankfort, Ky., May 8, 1792.

On the night of his birth, Indians raided his father's place and took from the stable two fine horses. The father, accompanied by a neighbor, pursued the Indians to the banks of the Ohio River, where the two thieves were overtaken, and, after a battle, one was killed and the other severely wounded. Regaining his horses, Straughan returned to Frankfort, only to find that other Indians had raided the settlement, driven the sick mother from home, burned the cabin, and left the baby to die upon the ground. The mother was found tied to a tree on the banks of the Kentucky River, a short distance away.

Thus began a remarkable longevity. The pioneer soon had another home erected for the shelter of his wife and baby, and "Nat" grew to be twenty-four years of age in a cabin near a steep bluff overlooking the narrow valley of the winding Kentucky River. Straughan at that age married Sarah Ballard, daughter of another pioneer, by whom he had four children, one a daughter, who died in Indiana about three years ago, at the age of seventy-eight.

In 1817, Straughan and his wife removed to Indiana, at that time being settled rapidly after the successful war waged against the Indians by George Rogers Clark. Straughan and his wife settled upon a farm in this county near the present site of Grantsburg. On this farm Straughan spent the remaining eighty years of his life. Left a widower in 1828, he married again in 1830. The second wife preceded him to the grave fifteen years ago.

Straughan did not know the taste of liquor or tobacco. He was a God-fearing man, as were all the pioneers and their descendants. He was an uncompromising Whig until the death of that party, when he became a Republican. Much of his life was devoted to Church and Sunday school work, when, with the advance of civilization, churches began to spring up at prominent crossroads.

Five years ago, when Straughan reached his one hundredth year, a family reunion was held on the farm near Grantsburg. There were present 426 persons, including great-great-grandchildren and all the intervening descendants.

Straughan retained his mental faculties apparently intact until the last, and had especially vivid recollections of his early adventures while a resident of Kentucky. Within a year of his death he lost his eyesight, which had weakened only a year before.

The body was buried Wednesday on the old farm, beside the body of his second wife. The funeral was attended by a large percentage of the population of Crawford County.

GYPSY WEDDING IN OHIO.

Interesting Scene in St. Raphael's Big Church at Springfield, Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 23.—St. Raphael's big church was the scene yesterday of a most unusual event, the picturesque wedding, according to the rites of the Catholic Church, of two gypsies, Casto Lawogastich and Melia Georgievitch. They are members of a well-to-do band temporarily encamped on Snider's Hill, northwest of the city. They are from Roumania, and are devout members of the Greek Church. A special dispensation was secured from Archbishop Elder, at Cincinnati, for the wedding by Father Sidley.

Long before the time fixed for the wedding the large auditorium was packed. The young couple came in accompanied by the remainder of the band, all attired in picturesque costumes. Nuptial mass was celebrated, and as the swarthy groom reverently placed the ring on the bride's finger the hundreds of necks were craned more than ever.

The bride, who ranks as a queen, was attired in a dress of flaming red silk, which reached only to her ankles. She wore an old-gold apron and a pretty lace shawl. After the ceremony about 1,200 people followed the bride and groom and gave them their best wishes. When the strange couple had seated themselves in the wagon to return to camp, hundreds of women and men blockaded the street to see them.

It is estimated that 3,000 people were in and around the church at 2 P. M.

There was a big dinner at the camp, with wine galore. It is said the bridegroom, following a Roumanian custom, gave the bride's father $500 in gold for her.

Vital Statistics of a Week.

Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Register of Vital Statistics, reports that for the week ending at noon Saturday there were 703 deaths in the city, of which 236 were in cases of children under five years old. Among the causes of death were: Influenza, 3; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 13; diphtheria, 28; whooping cough, 4; typhoid fever, 6; malarial fever, 3; meningitis, 7; diarrhœa, 10; heart disease, 51; croup, 3; bronchitis, 18; pneumonia, 83; phthisis, 77; Bright's disease, 47; violence, 45; other causes not given.

GOV. ELLERBEE'S ADDRESS.

Declarations in Favor of Encouraging Immigration and Investment of Northern Capital.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 22.—Not in a great many years has a South Carolina State paper given rise to more favorable comment than the inaugural address of Gov. Ellerbee, delivered Monday. At first it attracted little attention, those who heard it being inclined to regard it as a sophomoric effort, but upon its appearance in next morning's papers it was noticed that there was decidedly more in it than had appeared at the time of its delivery. This was due to the fact that Gov. Ellerbee has what must be called a poor delivery.

Mr. Ellerbee received the support of all the factions of the Democratic Party at the primaries last Summer, mainly because he was regarded as a clean, honest young man, against whom nothing could be said, but nothing radical was expected of him. It was known that he owed his political life in a manner to Senator Tillman, in whose Cabinet he had served as Controller General during Tillman's Governorship, and in the minds of the anti-Tillman element there lurked a fear that he would turn out a tool of Tillman, who has had things his own way in this State for six years. The Governor's address indicates he has broken from the Tillman leading strings and intends to go it alone.

Neither Gov. Tillman nor his successor, Gov. Evans, took any stand designed to encourage immigration. In fact, their attitudes were unfriendly to it. Neither in his official papers nor official course gave the slightest encouragement to foreign capital; the tendency of legislation during their terms of office was markedly unfriendly to it.

Gov. Ellerbee in his address took occasion to comment upon the resources of the State in referring to the tendency of immigration to the South, and extended a cordial invitation to the New England mill people, who are alleged to be looking about for investments in the cotton States. This was a decided rebuke to the policy of his predecessors, and the inauguration of a new policy.

Then, upon the all-absorbing question of the dispensary, Tillman's baby and South Carolina's "Old Man of the Sea," Gov. Ellerbee touched with no friendly hand. Since the establishment of that institution, loyalty to it has been made the test that office seekers have had to stand. A word spoken against it has been considered heresy sufficient to wreck one's political ambitions. But, after promising, as a matter of form, to uphold the law so long as it is a law, Gov. Ellerbee intimated plainly that he would welcome an opportunity to drop the whole thing.

There already has been a great deal of talk of his relieving Charleston of the metropolitan police placed over it by Gov. Evans to enforce the law, and it is probable he may do this. His next step may be the practical abolishment of the constabulary force now maintained at great expense. The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court on the dispensary case has been a severe blow to the dispensary, opening the doors, as it does, to the wholesale importation of liquors, and with the doing away with the constables the death knell of the experiment may be sounded.

WAS NOT HIMSELF FOR A YEAR.

Strange Story of the Wanderings of a Newly Married Man.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Jan. 22.—A little over a year ago Lewis Herbert Wyckoff, Assistant Superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and Miss Mabel Jackson, daughter of Charles P. Jackson, a well-known artist of this city, were united in marriage. Mr. Wyckoff located here about three years prior to that time, coming from Norwalk, this State, where his parents reside. He was a young man of good family connections, being related to some of the best people in this section of the State.

Three months after the marriage, Mr. Wyckoff left his office one day, presumably to go to his residence, and from that time until to-day no trace of him could be obtained. He dropped out of sight as completely as though the earth had opened and engulfed him. He was apparently in his usual excellent health; his accounts with the insurance company were found correct; his domestic relations were exceptionally happy, and there could consequently be no cause assigned for his mysterious disappearance except the theory that he had been foully dealt with. He was known to have had about $1,000 on his person when he left the office. The money was his own, however, and even had it not been, no suspicion would have arisen that he would have run away for the purpose of possessing himself of so insignificant a sum of any one else's money.

Mrs. Wyckoff was, of course, heartbroken over the affair. She remarked at the time that one of two things had happened to her husband—he had either been murdered, or had suddenly and unaccountably lost his mental equilibrium and wandered away. The latter conjecture proved to be the true one. Mr. Wyckoff, while suffering from a sudden attack of what is known to medical science as mental asphasia, left the city and started for the West, without, of course, any definite purpose. His memory was a complete blank from the moment he left his office. He went to a railway station, bought a ticket for Chicago, and boarded an outgoing train. He thinks he must have been in Chicago about a month, but he does not know definitely. He was unable to recall his own name or the name of any of his relatives or friends, and could not, of course, remember where he came from. From Chicago he went to Florence, Col. He seemed to be possessed of the idea that he could find a gold mine, and he started prospecting. As he did not know his own name, and as he found it necessary to have some sort of a name, he assumed that of Maxwell Starr.

He made his headquarters at Florence, and being a man of education and refinement, and of good address, he naturally became associated with some of the better class of people of the town, among whom was the Mayor. Mr. Wyckoff at times seemed to have a hazy, indefinite idea that he wasn't what he appeared to be, and that he was out of his element as a prospector. He finally confided to the Mayor of the town his belief that he was not right mentally, and asked that official to aid him in ascertaining, if possible, such facts as would enable him to learn something of his life prior to his appearance in that section of the country. An inquiry was at once started, and the result was that the identity of the unfortunate man has been established, and he will soon return to his home and friends, and such action will be taken as will, if possible, restore him to his normal mental condition.

Mrs. Wyckoff, who went from here to Chicago to live shortly after her husband disappeared, has been notified of his discovery.

TAILORS IN CONFERENCE.

They Want to Prevent a Return to the Task System.

The leaders of the Brotherhood of Tailors are making active preparations thoroughly to reorganize the trade, and committees have been holding conferences with the officers of the United Garment Workers for this purpose.

The tailors say that the contractors have been taking advantage of the dull times and are again going back to the task system. One of the leaders said yesterday: "The

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS

A SOCIETY SQUABBLE MAKES TROUBLE AT COLUMBIA.

New York Athletic Club May Hold an Independent Series of Contests for Championships—Outlook for the Year's Racing.

"Looks to me like a rebuke to the undergraduates who are looking for places in the crew, so as to have an easy and pleasant vacation, such as the boys had at Poughkeepsie last Summer."

"And to me as if the Columbia boys had decided to go back to skirt dancing and face powdering and prinking, and other theatrical tomfooleries, at which they were so sensationally strong a few years ago, for their athletic sports."

"Considerably like a slap in the face for Eddie Gould, who gave the boys a twenty-five-thousand-dollar boathouse, and their first real chance to do something as a rowing college, is the way the thing strikes me."

It could, of course, be nothing but the practical abandonment of a crew for 1897 and of aquatics at Columbia that the clubmen were chattering about when the rest of the "sporty" set found their way to the cozy corner.

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"And you are all of you in the wrong," put in The Oracle, who was bound to know all about the inside of affairs such as none of the rest of the fellows could ever get an insight at. "I dare say that our Harvard friend, old Hasty Pudding man as he is, and The Yalensian, who still clings to that frightful-looking skull-and-bones pin, could solve the mystery if they desired to do so. College politics, that's all there is to it. Ever hear of college politics? The Purroy-Sheehan squabbles in Tammany are as mere ripples on the surface to college politics when they get hot. Eh, old Skull and Bones? Capt. Pressprich is an Alpha Delta Phi man, and the fellows of the Graduate Committee, who practically control boating affairs, are Delta Psi men, with the exception of Mr. Seligman. It was unnecessary to look any further for the reason for the abandonment of boating at Columbia. Delta Psi says she won't play if Delta Phi is to have any of the honors. It's by no means the first time that more serious matters than boat races have been upset by the quarrels between society men and the 'Anti-frats' in a college. When the Delta Psi men get things their own way, there will probably be another crew at Columbia, if she can get any one to row against her after this year's fiasco."

"Meantime, what will become of our handsome boathouse that Gould gave to the college?" asked The Alumnus.

"I hear they are going to fit it up for a grand inter-kindergarten tournament at tiddledewinks, with a competition in postage-stamp flirtation as a side issue. While this is in progress an Arbitration Committee will get to work and try and bring the Psis and the Phis together in order to prevent a further war between them for the control of a boating interest, that is sadly in need of nursing, instead of splitting."

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"That will probably be brought about at about the same time that a peace is patched up between the members of the New York Athletic Club and the Amateur Athletic Union," put in The Athlete.

"And a fine mess the latter has got into by passing rules that make the championship a lot of closed games. That was a grand sort of a scheme they sprung on the public for the benefit of the New Jersey Athletic Club, wasn't it? 'Jim' Sullivan doesn't seem to let the grass get very long under his feet when there is anything in sight that promises to bring a dollar into the pockets of his club. A fine lot of championship games they would have with all the crack athletes of the New York and Boston Athletic Clubs, as well as those actual amateurs who allow no club to pay their expenses, barred from the games. A more short-sighted policy, with the Amateur Athletic Union in the condition that it is, could hardly be imagined. Looks like they needed 'Father Bill' Curtis back among the leaders as a sort of balance wheel." This was the outbreak of The Veteran.

"But what a chance it opens up for the New York Athletic Club," remarked The Athlete. "Unless I am very much mistaken, the managers of the club will not let this golden opportunity pass to make the hit of their lives. They are shrewd enough to see what a benefit it will be to them, and the chances are 10 to 1 they will do it. I happened to be at the clubhouse when the Board of Governors was in session to act on the invitation of the committee of the Athletic Union to come back into the fold. When the news came down stairs that the Governors had refused the invitation, there was a cheer sent up that made the old house fairly ring, and that showed very conclusively how the boys felt about the matter."

"Of course, a fellow cannot know what happened at the meeting," put in The Oracle. "But if I wanted to make a bit of a bet that would be a sure thing, I should bet that the club will give a National championship meeting next Fall at Travers Island and that will be a National affair in fact as well as in name, to which they will invite all the athletes of the world, regardless of any club affiliations. They could certainly get together the crack athletes of the United States and Canada, and the leaders in the intercollegiate contests, with a rare good chance of getting a few of the best from the other side of the Atlantic. In fact, I have heard that steps have already been taken to sound some of the British athletes as to the possibility of sending over a team again. I don't myself see much chance for getting them over, but there is no doubt that the New York Athletic Club could get up a series of American championship games that would make any that the Athletic Union could hold seem very commonplace indeed."

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"While you fellows have been squabbling about boat races and athletics, we have gone on and done something for sport," remarked The Owner, who has just ordered a new set of racing colors, and made a small bid for the services of a jockey and trainer.

"That's right," chimed in The Plunger. "It the horses can only escape the catarrhal fever that knocked out so many of them last season there will be rare sport East and West. The entries to the stakes are more numerous than ever, and on paper it looks to be a good lot, but breeding is such a lottery that one cannot tell what a bad sort may come from the best of racers. Look at Salvator, for instance. He cannot get even a second-class selling-plater. Yet his old rival, Tenny, who had to run against either Salvator or Firenzi about every time he started, has proved to be a very successful sire. I sincerely wish Tenny could know how he is getting square with his old competitor. But to get back to the original proposition, it looks as if the season would be the best one we have had in years."

"How about the three-year-old class that usually furnishes so much of our sport?" asked The Punter.

"Merely a question of condition," was the reply. "I cannot and do not believe that all our two-year-olds were so outrageously bad as the racing last year would seem to prove. I hear from the tracks that the lot are doing well, so far, in spite of the atrocious weather, that is as bad for beast as it is for man. Of course, there is a big 'if' in the way. That is 'if' catarrhal fever keeps away from the training grounds. Unfortunately, there is a chance of a return of the trouble, for the variable weather is just the sort that brings catarrhal troubles. About every man one meets has more or less catarrh now, and the man who hasn't a touch of malaria is a curiosity that would make the fortune of any museum. How the horses are going to escape is a mystery, and I am very much afraid they will not. If I owned a string of horses I think I should winter them in the hilly country of the Western Carolinas, Northern Georgia, or in the Tennessee or Kentucky hills. Cost a lot? Of course it would. But doesn't it cost a heap more to keep one's horses here all Winter, and then have them so soft and sick when the time for racing comes that they are not fit to run for their engagements? The climate is so fickle here that it is not fit for a man, much less for a high-strung, thoroughbred horse. Lakewood might do, certainly, for there is no malaria there, yet the fever reached Gideon & Daly's farm and the Brookdale Stud last Winter, and they are but a few miles away. If we had good, old-fashioned Winters hereabout again, we might have good, old-fashioned horses, but until there is a change for the better in the climate, there will hardly be a change among the horses, I fear."

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"All the colts in the South and West are doing well, I hear," remarked The Traveler, "and the owners of Typhoon, Ornament, Meadowthorpe, Dr. Catlett, F. F. V., and Algol are so well satisfied with their horses that they expect to sweep everything before them when they come East for their campaign. A friend of mine, who was in Memphis last week, says the stories about the lameness of Typhoon and the temper of Ornament are all bosh, and that when the time comes for racing them they will turn up all right. Reports as to troubles this lot are having will be rife until after their early Spring engagements in the West begin, so that the owners can have a chance to get the best of the betting. This will be especially so if they open future books in the West."

"Well, all I've got to say," quietly remarked The Plunger, "assuming that your information is all right, is that with those horses fit and ready to race this Summer we will have all the high-class three-year-old racing one can wish for." TRACY.

AIM OF CHICAGO GOLFERS.

Would Have the Next Amateur and Open Championships West.

The Chicago Golf Club has sent out a circular advocating the advantages of its links for the next amateur and open championships. The circular is signed by the Captain of the club, Charles B. Macdonald. He is also one of the Vice Presidents of the United States Golf Association, and held the amateur championship of the United States for 1895.

The selection of a club for the championship meeting this year will be one of the most important matters for the association to decide at its meeting at Delmonico's Feb. 17. The Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, Westchester County, is going to make a hard fight for the honor, and the tussle between the East and the West for the biggest golf event of the season promises to be interesting.

Mr. Macdonald says that the Chicago Golf Club has the only first-class eighteen-hole golf course in the United States. The course is 5,821 yards from hole to hole for the eighteen holes, the longest in the country. The links are at Wheaton, twenty-four miles from Chicago, with forty-two trains a day. The club is one of the original five associate members of the Golf Association, and as associate clubs only are eligible for the championship tournament, all the necessary requirements are present.

In discussing the claims of the Chicago Golf Club for the tournament of 1897 with leading Eastern golfers, Mr. Macdonald says that "their opinion seems to be that the only reason the East can deny the West this meeting is on account of the distance of Chicago from the East and the expense of going there, coupling this with the statement that there are ten golfers in the East where there is one in the West. It is true that Chicago is twenty-four hours from New York, twenty-two from Philadelphia and Washington, and twenty-six from Boston, but this simply consumes one whole day, whereas, going to Shinnecock and Newport from the same place kills one day. The comfort in traveling to Chicago is infinitely greater than that in going to Shinnecock or Newport. As for the expense, arrangements can be made so that the railroad fare for the round trip to Chicago shall not be more than $36.70, including sleeping car accommodations.

"As to ten golfers in the East where there is one in the West, there are probably ten men who play golf in the East where there is one in the West, but, with the association limiting the entries to players whose handicap is not more than six strokes from scratch, there are certainly not three golfers in the East where there is one in Chicago, let alone the West.

"Throughout our course there are no stones, no fences, no trees, no precipitous climbing, no terraced greens, no crossing, while the varying lengths from tee to hole compare favorably with the championship links abroad, notably that of St. Andrews in Scotland. Bunkers, mounds, four bits of low morass ground, and two water hazards are so distributed as to make nearly every hole a new problem, and require a golfer to be equally expert with every club in his bag. The putting greens are large and natural, averaging forty yards or more in diameter, varying in character, some on hills, more or less rounded; other greens are flat, while still others lie at a slight angle. The ground is high and undulating, the top soil a rich, black loam, with unexcelled turf, the sub-soil gravel. The 200 acres are completely drained, and always in good condition, even after heavy rains."

Chicago now holds both the amateur and open championships of the United States—H. J. Whigham the first, and Thomas Foulis the other.

CORNELL'S CREW TRAINING.

A Novel Set of Rowing Machines Being Used by the Oarsmen.

ITHACA, Jan. 23.—In response to the call of Capt. Spillman of the Cornell 'Varsity crew, about thirty-five men have registered as candidates. Four of these were members of last year's 'Varsity—Briggs, Savage, Ludlam, and Johnston. Besides these there are in the university Tatum, Moore, and Chiswell of last year's crew, who have not come out yet.

The following from Courtney's roll book gives the names and weights:

Capt. E. O. Spillman, '97, 164 pounds; F. A. Briggs, '98, 138; E. Johnston, '98, 165; F. C. Ludlam, '98, 163; E. J. Savage, '98, 165; W. Bentley, '98, 158; T. L. Bailey, '99, 163; W. C. Dalzell, '99, 168; A. C. King, '99, 170; C. M. Oddie, '99, 170; W. H. Stamford, '00, 155; S. W. Wakeman, '99, 165; W. C. White, '99, 153; H. H. Crum, '97, 153; C. D. Clinton, '97, 150; J. Fuller, Jr., '98, 160; L. Kinne, '97, 175; M. M. Odell, '97, 165; J. F. Barker, 1900, 167; J. A. Caldwell, 1900, 158; E. J. Collins, '98, 158; R. H. Farnham, Jr., '98, 168; H. E. Newell, G., 180; C. W. Nichols, '99, 179; J. H. Ogle, '99, 160; I. L. Park, Sp., 180; E. R. Sweetland, '98, 170; M. B. Stelle, '98, 165; J. W. Taylor, '97, 175; average weight, 165 pounds.

The crew room between 5 and 6 o'clock presents a lively appearance these days. Both sets of rowing machines are used, and everything is taxed to its utmost capacity. The new set of rowing machines, made expressly for the Cornell crews, were presented to the navy by Clarence Wyckoff of the class of '98. The cost of the outfit was about $500, and it is perfect. The new machines are of the same pattern as those which have been in use for the last few years, but they contain several improvements.

The most noticeable feature is in the broadening of the base of the machine. The advantage of this is that is prevents the loosening of the machine through usage. The seats, which are of better shape than those on the old machines, are provided with clamps, which prevent their raising off the tracks. The tracks are level instead of being inclined forward, thus requiring more strength on the recover. Another feature is in the handles, where the lever joins the resistance cup. The resistance is caused by the forcing of glycerine through small orifices in the joint-like cup. On the pull a paddle-like mechanism forces the glycerine through the orifices, and on the recovery, a valve is opened which allows the glycerine to flow back without resistance. The amount of pull desired is regulated by means of a screw which changes the size of the orifices. While these machines are not approved by many rowing experts, still from the use of his test indicator and other appliances, Coach Courtney believes that they are much more valuable in correcting faults and in testing the strength of candidates than are the appliances used in rowing tanks.

Presbyterian Church for Flatbush.

The Presbyterian Union for Church Extension is considering a project to establish a Presbyterian church in Flatbush. At present there is no church of that denomination in that section of Brooklyn, and fifty or sixty families have to travel a considerable distance to attend divine services. A committee of the union has been appointed to report on the needs of the district, and in the meantime a temporary building will be hired for the purpose.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

WIDE INTEREST SHOWN IN GOOD ROADS MEETINGS.

The Efforts of New Jersey Wheelmen to Have Bicycles Recognized as Baggage Are Expected to be Successful.

The hand of the cyclist will be seen considerably in politics this year if he follows out his declared intention of working early and late to secure needed legislation favoring an improvement in the highways. In this State and in New Jersey the bicycle rider may be expected to use all his influence toward this end. In New Jersey the wheelman has already attained a measure of success envied by other States, but this is only the result of earlier action on the part of good roads advocates.

Backed up by the Good Roads Congress in Albany on Feb. 8, the Empire State Division of the League of American Wheelmen will cause to be introduced into the Assembly a bill providing for the systematic improvement of the highways. It is confidently believed that the bill will become a law, its provisions being such that it is hard to think of anybody objecting to it. The bill was drafted by Chief Consul Potter of the State Division and a representative of the State Grange Society, and has, therefore, the united support of the farmers and the bicycle riders.

Much good is expected to be derived from the Good Roads Congress. It will be the second in the history of the league, the first having been held a year ago in February, at Baltimore, preceding the annual business meeting of the League of American Wheelmen. Prominent speakers were present from different parts of the country, and much benefit to the cause was the result. At the coming meeting, the Agricultural Department of the Government will be represented by Gen. Roy Stone, and there will be others of almost equal prominence in this important work.

A National Good Roads Congress will be held in Orlando, Fla., on Feb. 2, and in this wheelmen everywhere take a deep interest. Through the Governor of the State invitations have been extended to the Governors of all the States, and they have been requested to appoint delegates from their respective States to attend the congress. The Mayors of all cities of 5,000 population and over have also been invited. The Mayors of all towns in Florida, all the Boards of County Commissioners, Boards of Trade, and good roads organizations have been requested to have representatives present and report on road-building material found in their sections, its cost, what has been accomplished in road betterments, &c. The responses already received from these sources insure a large attendance. Distinguished good roads advocates from all sections of the country will be present and address the congress on the different phases of the subject. Orlando took the initiative in road improvement in the Peninsular State several years ago, and now has within its corporate limits twelve miles of magnificently clayed streets, which are unexcelled for both cycling and driving.

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The growth of the League of American Wheelmen during the last year has been such as to make it a powerful factor for good in any direction it may aim. A year ago, on Jan. 3, there were 88,596 members in the organization, while on Jan. 1 of this year the books of the Secretary showed a list of 73,035, a gain of about 89 1-5 per cent. A similar percentage of increase between now and next January would mean a membership of 138,582. This number is not at all improbable; in fact, it is confidently believed that the list will reach such proportions under the existing conditions. The riders are beginning to realize the importance in cycling of belonging to the league, and they are joining without any urging on the part of the enthusiasts.

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New Yorkers will have their introduction to the Eastern National Cycle Show a week from next Saturday evening, when the Grand Central Palace, at Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, will open for a brilliant spectacle. There will be nearly 800 occupied booths. All the men prominent in the cycling world will also be present during the course of the exhibition, as well as thousands of agents who come from all parts of the country as a matter of business—to inspect the new models and to arrange for the selling agency of this or that wheel during the coming season.

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Jersey wheelmen hope to secure the passage of a bicycle baggage bill at this term of the Legislature. They see no reason for failure, this State and others having adopted similar laws. Concerning this subject, Edward O. Chase, a prominent member of the New Jersey Division, residing in Newark, says:

"It seems absurd that a railroad should be willing to transport free 150 pounds of baggage per passenger, but draw the line at handling a twenty-five-pound wheel for the same person when no other baggage is presented, and the absurdity of this action is only accentuated by the fact that it is well known that the railroad fares tendered and paid by wheelmen are almost entirely caused by the wheel itself, i. e., wheelmen use the trains mainly when riding for pleasure, either to or from good wheeling grounds, and thus pay the roads for many trips which, without the wheel, would not be made at all; so that it may fairly be said that all that the roads get from the wheelmen is a clear source of profit for which the wheel alone is to be thanked."

"The wheel has positively 'come to stay.' It has been well proved to be no 'passing fad,' and common business judgment on the part of the railroad companies must soon convince them of the advisability as well as necessity of adapting themselves to the new condition of things and arranging for the safe transportation of wheels, which is by no means a difficult or expensive matter. Racks, hooks, or hangers which economically equip the ordinary baggage cars for the safe storage of wheels, in what is now waste room, and without interfering in the least with the proper handling of the regular baggage and express matter, have been devised for this purpose.

"Instead of antagonizing wheelmen, as under their present policy many of the roads seem to be trying to do, it will pay them better to cater to their friendship and influence, which is becoming a matter of greater importance every day. That this antagonism is becoming a serious matter to the roads themselves may be proved by the fact that, as a class, wheelmen are learning their strength at last, and are patronizing, both for passenger and freight traffic, only those roads which are treating them fairly. I could cite many instances of the orders of prominent manufacturers as to the rule and route of their freight shipments, which would astonish some of our transportation companies were they to be published."

DOINGS OF THE CYCLING CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

Much interest is being shown by the Jersey cycling clubs in the stag of the Iroquois Wheelmen, to be held at Prasser's Central Hall, Jersey City Heights, on Saturday evening, Jan. 30. The persons secured by the Entertainment Committee to amuse the members include such well-known performers as Miss Sadie Fox, who will render her latest composition, "Sunshine for You and Me"; Violetta, the dancing soubrette; Paul McDonald, the black-face humorist; Miss Annette Wiltsie, soubrette; Rosecita, the Spanish dancer, and Michel and Thompson, who will give a sketch entitled, "In the Training Quarters." A special attraction will be an exhibition of scientific boxing by Adolph Michel of the Iroquois Wheelmen, who claims the championship of Hudson County, and who is open to meet any amateur before the Iroquois Wheelmen.

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To the racing team of the Greenwich Wheelmen was presented a fine silk banner by the Jeffersonians at their annual ball held at Tammany Hall Jan. 18. At the last meeting of the club seven applications for membership were favorably considered.

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Progressive euchre and dancing amused a large party of Kings County Wheelmen and their friends in the Grant Square Clubhouse last Tuesday evening. Mrs. E. T. White won the first prize for women, while Miss H. Hubbard captured the second. C. Irvington Nash and J. F. Taylor took the prizes offered to the men.

Among those who attended the party were Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Harned, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. White, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Summers, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. C. Irvington Nash, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McCahill, the Misses Robbins, Miss Morton, Miss Pretz, Miss H. Hubbard, Miss Morrison, Miss N. Ritchie, Miss Rieger, Miss May Elliott, Miss Alice Louise McDermott, Miss Ella McBride, Miss Edith Tucker, Miss Etta Sharp, Miss Gertrude Kaesbier, Miss Josephine A. Considine, Miss S. Hoffman, Miss N. L. Farrington, Miss I. Johnson, Miss I. B. Farrington, Miss B. Harman, Miss V. Templeton, Miss M. Washburn, Miss L. Eadie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stephens, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Southwick, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Blauvelt, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Alder, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. S. Saville, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ten Eyck, Miss I. V. Tunstone, J. H. Schultz, P. Schultz, L. A. Macomber, P. Powell, A. R. Gardiner, S. J. Graham, W. Bonner, Charles Church, C. H. Merchant, H. B. Oakman, G. Eadie, A. Heret, L. W. Gray, Albert Nash, Irving Schwatz, Samuel J. A. Roche, Frederick W. Kaesbier, Charles A. O'Malley, Joseph O'Malley, F. E. Wadsworth, E. S. Woodland, E. T. Nargund, E. Hubbard, F. A. Pretz, S. M. La Forge, D. W. Westphal, W. E. Hautain, E. E. Smith, H. P. Burt, A. G. Relyea, Hugo Wundram, W. E. Buckley, F. W. Rebhann, W. H. Ross, Harry Peters, W. E. Miller, W. E. Benn, F. N. Place, D. B. Van Vleeck, G. A. Needham, and Col. C. C. Woodward.

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The members of the New York County Wheelmen are much pleased over the success of the club's racing team during the last four weeks. At the Thirteenth Regiment games the club got two seconds and a third, and in Madison Square Garden one first. Many of the racing men of the club have decided not to compete in the armory races during the remainder of the Winter, believing that there is not enough sport and too much danger in riding on a flat track, and that less fast riding and more gymnasium work will serve them better for next season's racing. The club will, however, be represented in some of the armory races by men who are experienced in that kind of riding, and who seldom fall or meet with accidents. The Racing Committee is turning out many fast riders, and hereafter each novice race run in this vicinity will have representatives of the orange and blue among the entries.

"Al" Smith, who won his novice race at the recent meet in the Garden, is one of the club's fastest riders. He stands 6 feet 1 inch in height and weighs 175 pounds. He trained George Reith of the Harlem Wheelmen last year, and has now decided to try to win a few prizes himself. In Richard Weir the club believes it has one of the fastest amateur riders in the country. He is now in training, and may prove a "dark horse" in the big races of next Spring. Although he did not compete in races last year, he showed remarkable speed in private, riding several miles in the neighborhood of 2:10.

A match game between the basket-ball teams of the Triumph and New York County Wheelmen is now being arranged, and will be played shortly.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President—Louis Schloss; Vice President—P. A. Hogle; Secretary—Frank Englehart; Corresponding Secretary—W. J. Heaney; Financial Secretary—E. A. Peppmiller; Treasurer—R. R. Baker; Captain—Walter J. White; First Lieutenant—W. H. Smith; Second Lieutenant—J. Zindel; Bugler—Oscar Zschoge; Color Bearer—James Grant.

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With two tickets in the field, the postponed election of officers of the New York Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen gives promise of being lively. J. W. Walters heads the ticket in opposition to J. B. Townsend and the regular nominees. The two tickets are as follows:

Regular Ticket—For Senior Consul—J. B. Townsend; Junior Consul—Dr. L. C. Leroy; Secretary—F. M. Frobisher; Treasurer—B. W. B. Brown.

Opposition Ticket—For Senior Consul—J. W. Walters; Junior Consul—W. J. McCormick; Secretary—J. Hill; Treasurer—J. Seligman.

The date of the meeting for the election, which was postponed because of the lack of a quorum last Tuesday evening, has not been announced, but it will probably be on the next regular meeting night, in February.

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The Manhattan Bicycle Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—W. J. McCormick; Vice President—R. H. Bartsch; Treasurer—A. Kimmerle; Secretary—R. L. McFarland; Trustees—C. W. Nason and C. M. Cohen; Captain—R. G. Retts; First Lieutenant—M. A. King; Second Lieutenant—William Richter; League of American Wheelmen Representative—R. G. Retts.

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The annual ball of the Century Wheelmen, which takes place at Lenox Lyceum, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, on next Tuesday evening, will undoubtedly be one of the social successes of the season.

The competitions and tournaments now under way among the members of the club are progressing in fine shape; they are becoming quite interesting and exciting.

One hundred and eighty-six dollars was the sum realized from the "stag" given by the Century Wheelmen for the benefit of the widow of R. W. Bier, the member who was killed by a cable car on Lexington Avenue.

At the last meeting of the Centurys, the following gentlemen were appointed as a committee to make arrangements for the second anniversary dinner of the club, Tuesday, March 2: Robert G. McGrath, W. A. Coulter, E. W. Tanner, S. H. McConnell, Dr. William A. Walker, William H. Klinker, John J. McGrane, W. D. Chandler, and W. A. Sweetser.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

—Samuel Hall's Sons of this city has placed on the market a wrench weighing 6½ ounces that is particularly well adapted for use on bicycles. It will grip a nut of any conceivable shape.

—New racks for holding bicycles are being fitted in all the baggage cars on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. By this arrangement the wheels are held in place against the side of the car by hardwood blocks, the handle bars being clasped by steel springs.

—The cycle trade has been stirred up by the publication of a story that R. L. Coleman, the President of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers, was a candidate for re-election. Mr. Coleman declares there is not a word of truth in the story. "I shall not be a candidate for the Presidency another year under any conditions," he said. "My private business matters for the future will take up all my time. I will not accept a renomination under any circumstances. I will not act even as a Director of the board hereafter. My opinion of the matter is that a Presidency of the board should be a salaried position, and that the man should not be connected in any way with the trade. I have no one in view for the position, but think this plan the better for all concerned."

New York Yacht Club Meeting.

A special meeting of the New York Yacht Club will be held at the clubhouse next Tuesday, at 9 P. M., to receive the report of the committee appointed in accordance with the following resolution: "That a committee of seven, one of whom shall be the Commodore, be appointed by the Chair, for the purpose of considering the advisability of action by this club for organizing a yacht racing league, the object of which league shall be to establish uniform co-operation of measurement, classification, and racing rules, the promotion of yacht building, the encouragement and development of the sport, and the preservation of yachting history and racing records. And that said committee report back to the club at a special meeting to be called for that purpose."

New Big Game Preserve.

An association is being organized by sportsmen of this city, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other Pennsylvania cities to purchase a great preserve in the Nittany Valley, Pennsylvania, including part of Nittany Mountain. Frank Warfield of Bellefonte is one of the most active in the movement. It is proposed to lease 20,000 acres and stock the preserve with woodcock, quail, grouse, and fancy pheasants. On Nittany Run dams will be built, and the run stocked with trout. There will be a lodge erected, and among the features of the clubhouse will be a rifle range. The preserve will be only ten miles from Bellefonte, and can be readily reached by railroad.

MAY BE A CUP CHALLENGER

CHARLES D. ROSE HAS ORDERED A NEW FIRST-CLASS CUTTER.

If Fast Enough, He May Try to Arrange a Race for America's Cup —Yachts Fitting Out for the Mediterranean Races.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Jan. 13.—The cutter for C. D. Rose, to be built by Fay & Co., Northam, Southampton, is from the design of I. M. Soper, the manager of the firm. The new cutter, unlike Soper's cutter Satanita, it is now stated will have a shorter load water line than either Britannia or Ailsa. While Satanita was 95 feet on the load water line, the new cutter is to be only 80 feet. If this is correct it means the designer means to take every advantage of our new rule by getting a heavy time allowance from the longer Ailsa and Britannia, and with untaxed overhanging bow and counter of excessive length and excessive area of lightly taxed canvas, be a certain prize winner. Since beam above the water line is untaxed it will not be a surprise if the cutter spreads from the water line to the rail and obtains the power to carry her canvas by a form at one time very much in vogue with the builders of our fishing boats.

Of course extra lead will be wanted for the extra canvas to keep the cutter on her feet. But it remains to be seen whether or not Mr. Soper's interpretation of the rule means success.

May Be a Cup Challenger.

If the cutter should show phenomenal speed Mr. Rose will undoubtedly challenge for the America's Cup, but whether he can claim that the defender must have the same length of load water line, or accept your longer Defender as a rival, the challenge can only show. Time allowances have been recognized in the international matches, but the extra short load water line of the challenger in Mr. Rose's case might lead to such advantages as would oblige a defender to be purposely built. As proved by his previous challenge, Mr. Rose expects considerations from the New York Yacht Club that no previous challenger had the assurance to entertain.

Since this new cutter is to be designed and built at Southampton, her Captain and crew are also to hail from Itchen Ferry, across the Itchen from Southampton. The Captain is to be Cook Draper, who sailed the Satanita so gamely, and his crew are also to be Itchen Ferry men.

Rumored Successor to Ailsa.

There is a rumor that Mr. Barclay Walker, owner of the Ailsa, will commission Fife to design for him a new first-class cutter to replace the Ailsa. Since the Ailsa was beating the Satanita and the Britannia steadily at the end of last season, this rumor seems doubtful. The most likely reason for the new cutter is the increase of time allowance the Ailsa has to give under our new and amended rule, which in some weathers and over certain courses would make winning from the Britannia almost impossible. Of course, the new cutter for Mr. Rose ought to be more dangerous from the time she will have than any of the Ailsa's present rivals. Mr. Rose, with the Satanita on his hands, as well as the twenty-rater Penitent and the five-raters Emerald and Dusky Queen, will have with the new cutter quite a squadron of his own.

Still another first-class cutter is promised, but since neither owner, designer, nor builder has been mentioned, the information seems rather mythical. The building of even one first-class yacht has suddenly brightened our yacht-racing atmosphere, and the performance of any first-class cutter built under our amended rule will give a timely zest to our Summer regattas. Any regatta without a first-class cutter match is a recognized failure as far as the sight-seeing public are concerned. A few weeks since, this was an impending prospect, happily now averted.

No Forty-Raters Ordered.

No new forty-rater has yet been spoken of, and with this class limited to Fife's Isolde and Payne's Corsair, the sport looks meagre. But since Watson's Caress has, by the amended rules, been ousted out of the first class, she will have to go back to the forty-raters she was built for. Watson's Carina will, of course, be in the forty-rater races in the Clyde, and since she did well last season she may extend her racing to the Thames and English Channel.

The twenty-rater class is to be strengthened by two new cutters, designed and built by W. Fife, Jr., of Fairile. Fife's twenty-rater Saint, built last season, finished up the champion of her class. The two twenties he has started to build are the result of his success. The Saint was a light-weather cutter, and beat Niagara till the breeze freshened, when the Herreshoff at once weathered her. By our new girth rule, the Saint had not the draught needed in a seaway with a breeze. No doubt Fife will find a remedy, which will probably be by not cutting the keel away so much forward and by giving weight with extra ballast and speed, with extra canvas.

The Mediterranean Squadron.

The British squadron of steam yachts in the Mediterranean is being steadily reinforced from the English Channel. The Feodora, the Duke of Montrose, is leaving for the Riviera, as are the Boadicea, Mrs. Morgan; Grace Darling, M. Clerc; Catania, Duke of Sutherland; Monsoon, Mr. Diggle; Arcturus, Rutherford Stuyvesant of New York, and Aries, E. Hore. A few sailing cruisers, and all present the Foam schooner, Sir Edwin Arnold, has left, preceded by the schooner Madora, Mr. Gosling. Lord Dunraven's Ketch Carlad will also leave for the south when her canvas and spars have been reduced. Sibbick of Cowes is sending out his new racing-raters, including the Asphodel, (10,) Mr. Lambert, and Siris, (3,) Col. Arthur Paget.

The Queen's New Yacht.

Queen Victoria's new yacht is to be a twin screw which means a high rate of speed, but this is about all that is known of her in the meantime. The dimensions of her old Victoria and Albert were 333 feet over all, with 67 feet beam, which gave her the privilege of driving a tidal wave before her and creating a sufficient commotion among the small boats around to let them know a royal yacht was passing. The Victoria and Albert was built of wood, and her timbers are said to be rather shaky. She has cost in repairs her first price over and over again, but the new yacht, built of steel, is not likely to be so costly in this way. Since the old yacht was 4,000 tons, the new one must be larger, and cannot cost less than a million dollars.

Revival in Shipping Industry.

The returns of shipping being built in the United Kingdom during the past year have been published, and show a considerable revival of the industry. At the present date the tonnage under construction in this country is 784,711, (755,995 steam, 28,736 sailing.) This total is 73,000 tons more than the total at December, 1895. During 1896, 620 steamers, of 1,113,831 tons and 68 sailing vessels of 45,920 tons have been launched in the United Kingdom. In addition to this tonnage, the warships launched during 1896 were 55, of 163,958 tons displacement. The total output for 1896 of the United Kingdom exceeds that of 1895 by 208,000 tons. The sailing tonnage in 1892 was 24 per cent. of the output; in 1896 the sailing tonnage was only 4 per cent. of the output, suggesting the steady extinction of sailing merchantmen. Curiously, in France there is a reaction toward the building of sailing vessels, where 13 sailing ships, of from 1,900 to 3,338 tons are under construction. The Clyde still retains the lead in the building of sailing ships, furnishing 77 per cent. of the sailing output of this country for 1896.

With the close of 1896 Japan takes the lead among the foreign customers of the shipbuilders of the United Kingdom. At the end of 1896 two first-class battleships were building here for Japan, besides 62,000 tons of steam shipping. But since the Japanese are building in Japan three steel steamers from 1,492 to 5,700 tons orders from Japan may be limited. Some ten years ago the Japanese started building three-masted schooners for coasting, recognizing in the American rig advantages over other rigs. Germany comes next to Japan as a customer, over 10 per cent. of our total output for 1896 being for German owners.

CHANGES IN THE UNION RULES.

Slight Changes Made to Suit the Thirty-Foot Class.

The Council of the Yacht Racing Union has proposed some slight changes in the rules to govern the thirty-foot class. These changes were made at the request of Ralph N. Ellis, who owns the Hera. In a circular sent to the members, Secretary Jones says:

"The council find that it will be expedient to place yachts in the thirty-foot class of sloops, cutters, and yawls under the same regulations that govern classes above thirty feet. This will make it practicable and desirable to eliminate the provision allowing five-tenths of a foot excess in this and lower classes. To dispense with the necessity of calling a special meeting of the union to act upon these changes, the council asks for a mail vote of the representatives. You are therefore requested to notify the undersigned on or before Monday, Jan. 25, whether you are in favor of their adoption or not.

"The council report that the Corinthian definition has been amended to read as follows: 'Corinthianism in yachting is that attribute which represents participation for sport as distinct from gain, and which also involves the acquirement of nautical experience through the love of sport rather than through necessity or the hope of gain. In this respect the following general definition is given: No person who follows the sea as a means of livelihood or who has accepted remuneration for his services rendered in handling or serving on a yacht shall be considered a Corinthian yachtsman.'

"Applications for dates for special races for the season of 1897 should be submitted to the council before April 1.

"The council should also be furnished before that time with a list of the sailing yachts in your club that will require racing numbers for the coming season. It is intended to issue a list before the commencement of the racing season of all yachts to whom racing numbers have been allotted. On account of changes in the lettering of the classes, new numbers will have to be allotted for this season. The list of yachts should comprise the following information: Name, owner, address, rig, 1896 racing length, cabin or open."

A YARN OF A YACHTSMAN.

Capt. Gardner's Experience with an East India Ship.

The experiences of a well-known Boston yachtsman while cruising on his sloop are being related by yachtsmen who tell yarns around the log fire in the clubhouses during the Winter. This yachtsman, when cruising, always has everything on his yacht, the sloop Edith, run in man-of-war style, and he rather prides himself on his nautical knowledge and his daring as a navigator.

The Edith was cruising off Nahant almost within sight of land. It was in the morning watch, and Capt. "Jack" Gardner, the owner, was on deck. Capt. Jack is slight of build and has a thin, piping voice. A big four-masted ship hove in sight, and after a while drew up within hailing distance. This was Capt. Gardner's opportunity to show his guests the proper way to salute a stranger on the high seas. Putting his hand to his mouth, he shouted:

"On board the ship."

The voice was so thin that it seemed doubtful if it could be heard more than fifty feet from the sloop, but, after waiting a moment, the head of a regular old seadog appeared at the rail of the ship, and a hearty "Aye, aye!" uttered by a deep-bass voice, sounded over the water.

"What ship is that?" piped Capt. Gardner.

"The ship Reindeer, 144 days out from Calcutta, all well," rang out from the bass voice.

Then there was silence, and Capt. Gardner picked up his log to make the entry. The silence was broken, however, by the seadog growling out:

"On board the sloop."

"Aye, aye!" piped Gardner.

"What sloop is that?" was shouted from the ship.

"The sloop Edith."

"Where from?"

"From Boston."

"How long out?"

"All night," piped Gardner.

The laughter that greeted the reply was drowned by the creaking of the sheets as the ship was put on her course, heading for East Boston.

NO YACHT RACING LEAGUE.

New York Yacht Club Will Not Help Form One.

The committee appointed at the special meeting of the New York Yacht Club to consider the advisability of the club's taking the initiative in the formation of a yacht-racing league will report to the club at a meeting called for Tuesday evening. It is generally understood that the committee's report will not be a favorable one. The members of the club, while realizing that uniform racing rules in all yacht clubs would be a great benefit to racing yachtsmen, fail to see why the New York Yacht Club should organize the league. According to the plan suggested for the new league, each club

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TWENTY PAGES

AND MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 24, 1897.

HOW THE WORLD GETS ON.

The world is growing better and brighter, undoubtedly. Religion and learning work together to that end. They civilize and humanize. They subdue the roughness of man to man, they conquer selfishness. They tend to assimilate all mankind upon one level of joyful equality by bringing to the comprehension of each individual mind the teaching of all human experience and the blessing of divine charity. When all men, without any exception whatever, accept this teaching and practice this charity this will be a wonderfully happy world.

But the exceptions are still pretty numerous and the assimilative tendency is snail-paced. To our religious contemporary, Zion's Herald, however, the signs of advancement are visible. It declares that the tone of public thought and feeling as heard in the pulpit, the press, and in general literature is "healthily confident and hopeful":

> "There never was a time when society, taken as a whole, was dominated by loftier ideals, when science was more reverent in its attitude and more conciliatory in its tone, when religion had a kindlier spirit, a nobler aim, a fairer opportunity, or a brighter outlook, than now."

This cheering optimism is not universal. If the arbitration treaty sets us to dreaming of the brotherhood of man, Armenia and Cuba immediately remind us that man is still half a brute. The primeval ugliness has not been anywhere near preached out of him. And throughout more than half the world he is just about as savage and ignorant as he was two thousand years ago. Centuries must elapse before Africa and Asia become capable of being stirred by "lofty ideals," even if there be not some terrible setback, like the extinction of learning that held back progress and blotted out history for a thousand years of our era.

In one matter upon which Zion's Herald touches there has been progress so swift that men still young have been able to remark and measure it in their own time—we mean the conciliation and "kindlier spirit" between science and religion. But we think our contemporary has inverted the process of approach. Science, at least as its great and representative workers have spoken for it, was never irreverent. It is among its religious critics that conciliation and the more reverent, kindlier spirit have become manifest. In the attitude of theology toward learned research and discussion there has been a marvelous advance toward tolerance, even to participation in the labors and fruits.

Thirty-six years ago, in his "First Principles," HERBERT SPENCER wrote these passages:

> "We must conclude that the religious sentiment is either directly created or is created by the slow action of natural causes; and whichever of these conclusions we adopt requires us to treat the religious sentiment with respect." * * *
>
> "He who contemplates the universe from the religious point of view must learn to see that this which we call Science is one constituent of the great whole; and as such ought to be regarded with a sentiment like that which the remainder excites. While he who contemplates the universe from the scientific point of view must learn to see that this which we call Religion is similarly a constituent of the great whole; and being such, must be treated as a subject of science with no more prejudice than any other reality." * * *
>
> "Men who have not risen above that vulgar conception which unites with matter the contemptuous epithets 'gross' and 'brute' may naturally feel dismay at the proposal to reduce the phenomena of Life, of Mind, and of Society to a level with those which they think so degraded. * * * But being fully convinced that whatever nomenclature is used the ultimate mystery must remain the same, he will be as ready to formulate all phenomena in terms of Matter, Motion, and Force as in any other terms; and will rather, indeed, anticipate that only in a doctrine which recognizes the Unknown Cause as co-extensive with all orders of phenomena can there be a consistent Religion or a consistent Philosophy."

These words were not irreverent, but they were prophetic. DARWIN "fully subscribed to the judgment of those writers who maintain that of all the differences between man and the lower animals, the moral sense or conscience is by far the most important." While not assenting to the dogmas of the Churches, he did not close his mind to the possibility of their being true. He was simply unconvinced. In the "Descent of Man," published in 1871, he wrote:

> "I am aware that the conclusions arrived at in this work will be denounced as highly irreligious; but he who denounces them is bound to show why it is more irreligious to explain the origin of man as a distinct species by descent from some lower form through the laws of variation and natural selection, than to explain the birth of the individual through the laws of ordinary reproduction. The births both of the species and the individual is equally part of that grand sequence of events which our minds refuse to accept as the results of blind chance. The understanding revolts at such a conclusion, whether or not we are able to believe that every slight variation of structure—the union of each pair in marriage—the dissemination of each seed—and other such events have all been ordained for some special purpose."

TYNDALL was a stout contender. "We claim," he said in his famous Belfast address, delivered in August, 1874, "and we shall wrest from theology the entire domain of cosmological theory. All schemes and systems which thus infringe upon the domain of science must, in so far as they do this, submit to its control and relinquish all thought of controlling it." And upon the same occasion he declared that he discerned in matter "the power and potency of every form and quality of life." But in replying to his critics he asserted that he was "not anxious to shut out the idea that the life here spoken of may be but a subordinate part and function of a higher life."

Contrast these tolerant expressions with the words of the Bishop of Montpellier, in France, to the Deans and Professors of the Faculty there:

> "Natural science—It is at present the instrument of combat against the Church, and against all religious faith. * * * Without entering into any scientific research as to this or that question of physiology, by the very certitude of our dogmas we can judge of the truth of this or that hypothesis. * * * It is a dogma that man has been formed and fashioned by the hands of GOD. It is, therefore, false, heretical, contrary to the dignity of the Creator and an insult to His masterpiece to say that man constitutes the seventh species of monkeys. * * * It is heresy to say that the human race did not spring from one couple, and that it can be separated into twelve distinct races."

Contrast the struggle, twenty years ago, to prevent the ordination in the Congregational ministry of young men who declined to abandon their conscientious beliefs when they clashed with some tenet of the Church with the unrebuked public declarations of the Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, in Plymouth Church, that certain books of the Old Testament are "fiction." Contrast the ferocity of the assault upon ROBERTSON SMITH and the whole troop of higher critics of the Tübingen school with the baffled pursuit of Dr. BRIGGS, who still holds his chair in Union Theological Seminary. Take the great fact—the greatest of all in its demonstration of how theology has opened its high gates before the progress of science—of the revision of the King James Version of the Scriptures, long held to be inerrant against the abundant proofs of error adduced by linguistic science. Finally, contrast the words of the Bishop of Montpellier, above quoted, and the assertion, not so very long ago, from the Papal Chair itself of the sufficiency of the philosophy of St. THOMAS AQUINAS with these expressions of liberal promise uttered last week by the Rev. Dr. CONATY on the occasion of his installation as Rector of the Catholic University of America, at Washington:

> "There is no secret in nature that can offer danger to truth. There is no investigation which cannot be made to lead to the strengthening of faith. * * *
>
> "In such work stands our university as the greatest teacher of teachers, to open the ways that lead to the highest knowledge and to shape the minds and lives of the leaders of the people, to study the history of men in all ages, to compare the results of all science, to sift all investigations, to find the facts of human endeavor in every field of knowledge, to show to the world the beauty and magnificence of the great truth of GOD."

There is conciliation, there is a kindlier spirit, between science and religion. It is because religion has wisely accepted science as her instrument, with which she is purifying her faiths and sifting matters of belief.

> "Yet I doubt not thro' the ages one increasing purpose runs,
> And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

But it was "Sixty Years After" before the vision came to the poet of

> "Earth at last a warless world, a single race, a single tongue;
> I have seen her far away—for is not Earth as yet so young?"

THE FUTURE NEW YORK CITY.

The remarks of President SETH LOW at the dinner of the Princeton alumni the other evening indicated that his experience on the Greater New York Commission had dispelled the doubts and fears which he entertained last Spring regarding the Government of the enlarged city. He then opposed before the Mayor of New York the bill creating the commission of which he is now a member, and deprecated the haste then displayed in providing for the government of the future metropolis. His argument in favor of delay and of reference to the people has lately been echoed by those who think the commission's work hasty and ill considered and contend that after more protracted consideration it should be submitted to popular approval.

Now Mr. Low seems to be quite satisfied with the work of the commission and assures us that the charter that has been prepared "will give to the City of New York, under conditions as safe as men of great experience have been able to make them, all the powers necessary to its own grand life, and that it is the first step toward the procurement of such home rule as is worth considering for a moment." Whereupon he considers it for a moment, and expresses the conviction, "as clear as a bell," that "the interest of every part of the great city, whatever may be the immediate incidents that follow consolidation, will be advanced, developed, and ennobled by bringing this about."

We think that President Low has become somewhat optimistic on this subject and is a little blind to the faults of the charter, of which some are rather serious, but his enthusiasm about the future of the city is that of a sagacious citizen. Others have undergone a change of mind in the same direction during the months of preparing the Greater New York charter, and the Brooklyn opposition of a year ago has disappeared. Even judicious objections to certain features of the charter get too little attention from the public in the general desire to see its purpose attained, and appeals for delay evoke but slight response. It is evident that the people of New York believe in consolidation and have faith in the future of the great metropolis thus to be established in this "new world."

And why should they not believe in it? Here, at the gateway of a continent, to which tend the lines of communication from all the East and from which expands a network of communication over all the vast domain to the western ocean, has grown up one bustling community. On a territory divided by the waters of the bay and the strait that connects it with the Sound, it has gradually developed from several communities until the currents of their life have blended and now throb in one vital system, seeking a fuller and more equable flow.

What is needed now to set the development of the metropolis on proper lines and give it a new impulse is to establish over its whole area a single system of administration. That will promote the building up of waste places, the extension of means of communication over and under the river and throughout the limits of the city, and the healthy expansion of civic life. It is objected that the process of consolidation and of consequent development will be costly to that part of the enlarged city now most advanced in wealth and public improvement. It will equalize advantages between the now separate parts of the one great community. It will do this, but the resulting benefits in which all will share will more than repay the sacrifice that one part makes for the benefit of another, or rather for the benefit of the whole.

It is feared that the government of the great city will be worse than that of the smaller cities that are to be united in it. Why should it be? It will be made up of the same people, but with a common share in a much larger destiny. Civic pride will be stimulated and the incentive to interest and effort in public affairs will be increased. The benefits of good government and the injury of bad government will be more palpable and it will surely be harder for "rings" of corrupt and self-seeking men to rule. There has never been a time when the business men and taxpayers and the intelligent workers of the city could not control its government whenever they felt sufficient interest in it. Awaken a higher interest, render it harder for corrupt rings to control, and make the people feel that the well-being of the American metropolis is in their keeping, and we shall see whether they are capable of self-government. There could be no better test, and if they fail it will prove that popular government in cities is a failure, be the same great or small, and that some other way of ruling them must be found.

LUXURY AND DISCONTENT.

The rector of St. George's Church is probably considerably astonished at the excitement which has been stirred up by his deprecation of any lavish display of wealth or fashion at this time. His observations have been supposed to be occasioned by the announcement of a private masquerade on a scale of expense which has not been equaled for thirteen or fourteen years. Dr. RAINSFORD declines to say whether or not this particular "fashionable event" furnished the text of his protest, but he reiterates his belief that "lavish entertainments at this time by the rich are politically, socially, and ethically unwise."

The question thus raised has a variety of aspects, and will provoke a great deal of discussion. Economically, the effect of a great entertainment or of "a brilliant social season" is to enliven business by putting money in circulation which would otherwise remain idle. The money spent in luxury is necessarily spent upon labor. The ball which at present holds the "record" for expensiveness, and which was given fourteen years ago, was estimated to have cost a quarter of a million. If anybody will undertake to apportion this sum, he will doubtless find that it has resulted in giving more profitable employment than would otherwise have been given to a large number of persons, and in employing another large number of persons who but for it would have been unemployed. If the coming ball is to be the occasion of a still more lavish expenditure, it will be by giving employment to a still larger number of persons. The chief "social event" of New York in which the general public is admitted to participate is the Horse Show. The ostensible object of that assemblage is to encourage the propagation of a foolish and useless variety of beast, which can lift and lower his legs in a showy and spectacular manner, and which, by reason of his being so much more a production of art than of nature, excites admiration when he is doing his turn in the show ring or in Central Park, but which no rational person who is in need of a horse, as a horse, would think of acquiring. But the competitive examination of this animal causes the expenditure in New York every year of a sum of which a million dollars is a moderate estimate.

It is easy to ascertain who is benefited by this "ostentatious display of wealth and fashion." Who is wronged by it? Would not the people who Dr. RAINSFORD fears may resent the lavish expenditure of money have more excuse for resentment if it were hoarded by its possessors or spent elsewhere? When the income tax was under consideration in Congress, it was a single citizen of great wealth who furnished the main moral for the advocates of the tax. When it was maintained that taxes upon expenditure reached taxpayers presumably according to their ability, they replied that such taxes would not reach this citizen, because he preferred to live abroad and to spend abroad the money he derived from the American investments the security of which he owed to the Government to which he rendered a minimum of support. This is the old Irish argument against absentee landlords who shut up their ancestral homes, spent in London the income of their rack-rents, and gave the community which contributed their income no chance of benefiting by their expenditure. Very likely there is a similar feeling in Chicago and other outlying capitals against the men who have made their money out of those cities respectively and prefer to spend it in New York; and there may even come to be proposals of inflicting punitive taxation upon them for their bad taste. But these considerations certainly do not apply to the coming ball. The givers of it have lived a good deal abroad and have entertained handsomely abroad upon their American income. Nobody has arraigned them for spending their American money upon the nobility and gentry of the United Kingdom. But now that they seem to have repented in some measure this expenditure of their income, and to have brought forth fruits meet for repentance in the form of an entertainment which will diffuse a large sum of money in an American city, it is proposed, to speak very metaphorically, to welcome them "with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

As a matter of fact, the proposed ball is not an "ostentatious display of wealth and fashion." It is a private entertainment in the private apartments, for the time being, of the host, and it is only the public discussion of it, such as we are now engaged in, that makes it a "display." For this publicity neither the hosts nor the guests are responsible, and it is absurd to talk about it as if it were to be what Senator MORGAN calls a "Saturnalia" in Union Square. Without doubt there are people who will be excited to resentment by the reports of it, and who are already so excited by the reports of the preparations for it. For that matter there are very likely people who gnash their teeth when a smart equipage passes them in the street, and who bitterly resent that anybody should have a superfluity while they themselves have an insufficiency. But nobody can expect to do much toward extinguishing the passion of envy by forbearing to give a swell ball. It may very well be that the hosts and the guests could make a better use of the money they will spend upon this function. But that is eminently their own business, so long as it is in truth their own money. That is really the point when the question is of allaying popular discontent, not how riches are spent, but how they are acquired. It is to that point that public jealousy and suspicion are likely to be directed. Money that is honestly come by, without fraud upon the public, may be spent in any lawful manner without much fear of public indignation.

THE FARCE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The official correspondence between England and Russia in regard to Turkish reform, just published, furnishes the key to the whole situation at Constantinople. It appears that in October Lord SALISBURY proposed reforms, to be enforced by the powers. Russia refused to agree to coercive measures, but, after further conference, yielded so far as to approve of coercion if the Sultan should refuse assent to the reforms. The assent of the other powers was secured with comparative ease, but, so far as France and Germany are concerned, with the same limitations.

The whole matter thus rests where it has always rested, with the personal assent of the Sultan. Nothing is said about superintendence, even should he assent. The result it is easy to foretell. There will be objections raised on the ground of his dignity as an independent sovereign. Then he will yield the principle, but urge the necessity of special care in the execution of the reforms. The hostility and fanaticism of the people must not be aroused. The right kind of administrators must be found, and so on in the line familiar in Turkish diplomacy for the past fifty years.

The truth unquestionably is that the Russian Government has no more idea to-day than it has had for the past twenty years of encouraging any such reform in Turkey as shall help to make the Sultan in any degree independent of itself. The Czar is willing to go so far with Lord SALISBURY as is essential in order to prevent a renewal of the massacres. He also desires so much of general order and security in the country as shall check the exodus of Armenians from Eastern Turkey into Persia and the Caucasus. He wishes to be known as enlightened, as is evident from certain changes going on in the internal administration of his empire, but he will do nothing to hinder the progress of the policy which has been followed steadily for four centuries of keeping Turkey in practical vassalage until the time comes when it can be without danger appropriated as part of the great Slavic empire.

So far as the Turk himself is concerned, he cannot reform if he would. ABD-UL-HAMID has already made one essay in that direction, and it was made apparently in good faith. It was an absolute failure, and since the dismissal of HAIRED-DIN Pasha it has been perfectly evident that the Turkish ruler has recognized the absolute incompatibility of any reform with the continuance of his reign. How long he will be able to continue the farce that is now being enacted in Constantinople it is impossible to say. The Armenians are so thoroughly subdued that he fears nothing from them. He has exiled several thousands of softas whose agitation in favor of Young Turkey he dreaded. He finds money enough to pay his palace officials and guards, and to give an occasional sop to others. Yet no one knows better than he that any moment may see an outbreak. If none comes it will be due to the skillful management of Russia in diverting from an attack on him the discontent and hatred aroused everywhere in the empire by the outrageous oppression and corruption of his Government. All this he probably understands perfectly well. He can hardly expect further aid from England, although English policy has shifted so often in the past that he may think it can shift again if he can only hold on long enough and offer inducements enough. Whatever his hopes may be, the fact remains that the whole situation is absolutely in Russia's hands, and her course will be in no way inconsistent with her policy since the Treaty of Berlin.

THE RANK OF NEW YORK.

We commented last week on the share of New York and gave tables compiled from the figures of the Bureau of Statistics showing how much of the remarkable increase of exports during the calendar year 1896 had been secured by our city. To-day we submit tables showing more particularly the rank the city takes by the total volume of its exports (1) of breadstuffs generally, (2,) of wheat, (3,) of wheat flour, and (4) of corn. In the exports of breadstuffs values alone can be given. In this table New York stands first, thanks chiefly to her exports of wheat flour, as in all the other tables she fails to reach the head.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

From.	Value.
1. New York	$47,914,253
2. Baltimore	26,787,493
3. San Francisco	22,114,443
4. Boston	16,218,510
5. New Orleans	11,729,762
6. Newport News	9,611,460
7. Philadelphia	8,421,809
8. Willamette	6,626,211
9. Norfolk	4,757,511
10. Galveston	4,290,781
11. Puget Sound	4,126,064
12. Superior	3,962,602
13. Duluth	2,770,518
Other ports	6,687,186
Total	$176,027,595

EXPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR.

From.	Barrels.	Value.
1. New York	4,817,439	$18,017,340
2. Baltimore	3,065,845	11,262,839
3. Newport News	1,611,952	4,904,807
4. Boston	1,457,526	5,923,961
5. San Francisco	1,156,442	4,173,483
6. Superior	828,570	2,856,832
7. Philadelphia	634,126	1,918,836
8. Willamette	593,378	1,815,100
9. Puget Sound	502,141	1,515,252
10. Duluth	313,655	1,280,240
11. New Orleans	268,154	992,211
Other ports	461,901	1,748,906
Total	15,731,129	$56,479,840

EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

From.	Bushels.	Value.
1. San Francisco	20,210,723	$14,368,468
2. New York	18,476,263	13,550,463
3. Boston	9,838,955	7,224,399
4. Willamette	6,776,432	4,790,634
5. Baltimore	6,589,856	4,646,165
6. Philadelphia	4,963,886	3,477,344
7. New Orleans	3,853,357	2,464,139
8. Puget Sound	3,535,203	2,573,943
9. Galveston	3,438,969	2,070,459
10. Duluth	2,183,118	1,488,078
11. Superior	1,645,884	1,111,489
Other ports	1,335,615	845,460
Total	82,748,191	$58,611,020

EXPORTS OF CORN.

From.	Bushels.	Value.
1. Baltimore	26,382,182	$8,472,374
2. New Orleans	25,292,502	8,192,986
3. New York	19,100,190	6,992,033
4. Norfolk	12,891,285	4,478,044
5. Newport News	10,376,625	3,406,918
6. Philadelphia	8,829,376	2,849,877
7. Galveston	6,222,280	2,013,080
8. Boston	5,893,200	2,068,882
Other ports	13,530,708	4,292,663
Total	128,518,437	$42,856,126

The standing of New York is thus seen to be as follows: In breadstuffs first, in wheat flour first, in wheat second, in corn third.

NEW LUNAR ESTATES.

During the last two or three years the manufacture of enormous foreign "unclaimed" or "undistributed" estates for the American market has, like other and legitimate industries, been affected by the prevailing depression. Owing to the conviction and the imprisonment in the Columbus Penitentiary of the Rev. GEORGE WILLIAM BURGOYNE HOWARD, who had for some years been the most energetic and successful manufacturer of such estates, the industry was already suffering from incipient paralysis when the "hard times" set in, and for this reason it has been unable to overcome the adverse influences which have tended to make that paralysis complete and permanent. Within the last few months a few new estates have been put on the market, and bids for two or three old ones have been invited, but it is noticeable that the new properties are comparatively small ones, and they have been offered in a feeble way.

HOWARD'S factory was accustomed to turn out an estate of $800,000,000 with ease, but the average value of those recently offered to American "heirs" is about $20,000,000, the single exception being the Whittaker estate, of $96,000,000. This one was hastily and carelessly made, and even the most gullible "heirs" must see the defects and flaws in it. The story is that one JOHN WHITTAKER of Oscaloosa, Iowa, while in England fifteen years ago became acquainted with "the Governor of the Bank of England," who told him that the bank was holding the comfortable sum of $96,000,000 for the heirs of a WHITTAKER who had died seventy-five years ago. The traveler from Iowa ascertained that he was not a descendant of the ancient WHITTAKER, but he met, ten or a dozen years later, the Rev. JOHN WHITTAKER of Pennsylvania, who really was a descendant and who has undertaken to obtain the property. The St. Louis Star says that he sailed for England in August last with his proofs, as the representative of numerous "heirs"; that the proofs were not sufficient to satisfy the bank, and that he is coming home to complete them.

The ancient WHITTAKER, we are informed by our contemporary in St. Louis, was a manufacturer of iron in Pennsylvania at the beginning of the War of the Revolution. Being a pronounced Tory, he gave his money to GEORGE III., to be used in prosecuting the war against the Colonies.

> "When war was declared on England by the oppressed colonies, WHITTAKER'S sympathies were entirely with the mother country. The greater part of his fortune was in money, but some of it was in property, which he converted as soon as possible into cash. Then he sent nearly all of his money to England, leaving it to King GEORGE III., who used it to prosecute the war against this country. WHITTAKER required security for his loan. Just what the security which his royal debtor gave consisted of is not known, but it was good. In later years this security was realized upon, and the money was deposited in the Bank of England. In all the years he lived after the war nothing was said by the old man to his children about the money he had loaned to his royal master."

But it is in the Bank of England and amounts to $96,000,000. Our contemporary goes on to say that "the Rev. Mr. WHITTAKER was confronted by many difficulties" when he undertook to obtain proofs from the "heirs," but at last he went to England with a bag full of evidence.

"He presented his proofs to the Bank of England and claimed his inheritance. That institution, however, is not in the habit of giving up $96,000,000 unless the proofs are absolute, and the signatures and powers of attorney of some of the direct and indirect heirs were missing. He is now on his way home to obtain the other documents necessary to make his claim and that of his coheirs absolute. He is positive that in a very short time the money will be turned over to the American claimants."

Throughout this prospectus of the Whittaker estate there are signs of the 'prentice hand. The work has not been well done. The story has too many improbable features. And the Bank of England is out of date as a depository for such properties. No skillful manufacturer would use it now. Its published notices that it holds no such estates have become too well known. We do not think that the Whittaker property can be marketed profitably.

The Witthe estate is set forth more attractively, although it is only a paltry $15,000,000. This is the property said to have been left in 1796 to the Dutch Government, in trust for one hundred years, by JOHANNES WITTHE, a slave trader. Certain persons in Brooklyn and others in Philadelphia have recently been informed that they are heirs to this money and that it will be "turned over" to them during the coming Spring.

All of these estates are really situated, of course, on the dark side of the moon, but those who undertake to market them in the United States carefully avoid any disclosure of this important fact.

Assuming that all hope of refunding the entire debt of the Union Pacific Railway Company to the Government and securing its future payment with interest, at even the low rate of 2 per cent., is gone, doubtless there is no more favorable way of disposing of the matter than that set forth in the statement of the Attorney General regarding a sale under foreclosure, even though the property should go to the Reorganization Committee at the proposed price of $45,754,000, including the sinking fund. Attorney General HARMON speaks of this as equivalent to the principal of the subsidy bonds, with interest at 3 1-3 per cent., from the time of issue to the average date of maturity, but it is to be remembered that the Government has had to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent.; and adding the accrued interest which the company has failed to repay to the original $33,539,512 of the subsidy bonds granted to the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific, we have a debt of $53,000,000 and more, after deducting the securities in the sinking fund. This settlement will not be financially anything like as favorable to the Government as the refunding provided for in the defeated bill, if we assume that under that the company would have fully met its obligations. An important advantage of the sale and final settlement under the plan now proposed is that it will sever all business relations between the Government and the corporation and put an end to their relation of creditor and debtor. That is worth some sacrifice.

We showed a few days ago that the work of stamping out bovine tuberculosis had been carried on with vigor in Litchfield County, Conn., by the authorities of that State, at the request of the owners of dairy herds. Of 6,304 cows inspected in the entire State last year, 4,249 were found on the farms of Litchfield County, from which considerable quantities of milk are shipped to this city and Brooklyn. The number of farmers in other parts of Connecticut who have asked for inspections is comparatively small, although the percentage of tuberculous animals appears to be higher in the other counties than in Litchfield. We now observe, as another indication of sanitary progress in that part of the State, that a dairy company which ships large quantities of milk to this city and Brooklyn from Litchfield County informs its patrons that "every ounce of milk and allied dairy product" which it sells "comes from cows" which have been subjected to the tuberculin test, their freedom from tuberculosis having been shown conclusively by the result of such inspection. This is encouraging. Eventually all sellers of milk will voluntarily purify their herds by the test or will be required by law to do it.

The statements of Señor RODRIGUEZ, the representative of Central America, in protesting in the name of his Government against the pending Nicaragua Canal bill, make it doubtful whether the Maritime Canal Company has any rights left which the Government of Nicaragua would be bound to respect and which our Government could justly enforce if it should guarantee the company's bonds. This doubt makes it all the more important that Congress should not proceed in the dark, and the importance of that was plain enough before. It now needs not only to know whether the company's surveys, plans, and estimates are trustworthy, but whether its Nicaraguan franchise is good for anything. In short, if the Government of the United States is going to concern itself with the construction of a canal across the territory of Nicaragua, with any view to incurring financial obligation or exercising control, it had better begin de novo and deal primarily with the Government of Nicaragua, or Central America, rather than with a corporation whose alleged concession may be worthless. If the interoceanic canal is to be a great Government undertaking rather than a corporate undertaking, why not have the initiative taken by the Government instead of a corporation? At all events we should know just what is involved before we become committed to it.

Mr. Sherman and the Treasury.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Awaiting further confirmation of Senator Sherman's acceptance of the trust, it is questionable whether this is the most appropriate and available selection which could be made for the post.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—When Gov. WOLCOTT of Massachusetts sent his message to the State Legislature a couple of weeks ago he dwelt at some length on the devastations of the army worm and bewailed the fact that there seemed to be no way of exterminating the pest. While the legislators were trying to digest his recommendation JAMES RANKIN was penning for The Poultry Monthly an article on the same subject. He told how he cleared his farm thoroughly and cheaply by turning his big flock of ducks into a rye field where the army worms had begun a blighting and blasting feast. The ducks gorged themselves with the worms, waited a couple of hours for their feast to digest, and then gorged themselves again. The operation was repeated thrice in one day, and the army worms were exterminated. This experience will probably serve to help Gov. WOLCOTT out of his dilemma. All he has to do now is to recommend that the State go into duck raising on a sufficiently extensive scale to cope with the trouble.

—With the closing of the "Chat Noir" Paris loses one of the most attractive of its novelties for sightseers. Every good American who went to the French capital to "do the town" dined or supped at Le Chat Noir, and after listening to the frowsy musicians who played their own commositions, and the long-haired and thread-bare coated poets who recited their own lines, came away happy. They felt that they had at last been in touch with true "Bohemianism." It was this that made the place both profitable and famous for a time. Latterly it had rather fallen off as a "fad" because the proprietor, once liberal to artists and singers, became niggardly as he became rich. Now he has a castle in the country, a fancy stock farm, and a fortune. Still he longs for the old life of bustle and excitement. But rather than compete with the host of eccentric cafés he brought into existence, by example at least, he will launch out as a theatre owner and manager. He will also, in all probability, bid good-bye to the greater part of his fortune.

—As to the method of celebrating "the longest reign on record," that of Queen VICTORIA, the Prince of WALES has made this official statement as to her desires in the matter: "In consequence of the numerous applications which have been received by the Prince of WALES for guidance as to the selection of the most fitting scheme by which the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's accession might be celebrated, his Royal Highness desires to intimate that her Majesty still adheres to the decision already announced to refrain from expressing an opinion upon any proposals for doing honor to herself. His Royal Highness is, however, confident that the Queen will readily appreciate any undertaking to celebrate this event which may be the outcome of the wish of the people, whether generally or locally expressed. He feels assured that, on considering the various suggestions, due support will be given to works of mercy among the sick and suffering, and to anything which may tend to brighten the lives and ameliorate the condition of her Majesty's poorer subjects."

PERSONAL.

—One of the prizes for virtue annually awarded in France by the Academy has been given to a Miss HOCART, in recognition of her mission work in the slums of Paris. A peculiar feature is that the lady is the daughter of a Wesleyan minister, a denomination that is not looked upon with much favor in Catholic France.

—Those interested in the College of Fine Arts of the Syracuse University are rejoicing over the possession of a richly wrought banner of silk and gold. Mrs. KATHERINE CROUSE LEDLIE of Utica was the donor, and its peculiar value lies in the fact that for eighty years it had occupied the place of honor in a Buddhist temple, from the priests of which she purchased it. The pagodas, dragons, and men with which it is decorated are so unique and grotesque in form and color as to make it worthy of a place in a collection of up-to-date poster art.

—Even with the knowledge that he had given to the world a thoroughly practical system of phonography, Sir ISAAC PITMAN, who has just died in England, passed away a thoroughly disappointed man. Dearer to him than his fame as "the father of phonography" was his plan for the reformation of the orthography of the English language. It was a hobby that he persisted in riding, even with all the conservatism of England opposed to it, and such conservatism exists nowhere else as on that tight little island. If the Englishmen had consented to spell it "fonografy" and to eliminate their superfluous u's from honour, labour, &c., and generally run riot with the old forms, he would have died happy. As it was, he insisted that his real life work had failed of accomplishment.

—Humor occasionally crops out in the most unexpected quarters, but one would hardly look for an outbreak from such a dignified person as the Czar of Russia. NICHOLAS has just had his little joke at the expense of MENELEK, that dark-skinned brother autocrat of Abyssinia. To the African the Czar has sent with his compliments a complete set of wind instruments to equip a brass band. To make the joke complete, he has sent a lot of Russian musicians along to teach the dark-skinned warriors how to play them. Under the terrifying influences of a part of his army practicing on cornets and clarinets, diplomats should find in MENELEK what the flippant call "an easy mark." Possibly, instead of a joke, this may turn out to be a shrewd bit of diplomacy on the part of the Czar for the purposes of assisting his badly routed "friend" the King of Italy in his designs against the Abyssinians.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Chicago Historical Society has been enriched by the acquisition of forty-six bound volumes of early Chicago newspapers, published between 1835 and 1862, which were the property of the Hon. John Wentworth. There is also a twenty-volume index to the collection.

* * *

Prof. Joseph Le Conte and wife of California celebrated their golden wedding in Milledgeville, Ga., where they were visiting, last week, and soon after started on their return to San Francisco, where a committee of citizens is arranging for a public reception and a gold souvenir to be given to them Feb. 3, at the Hopkins Institute.

* * *

The estate of the late Abigail Dodge, better known as Gail Hamilton, has been inventoried as valued at $31,029, of which amount $3,250 is in real estate in Beverly and Hamilton, Mass.

* * *

It is believed in Virginia that the Hon. Harry St. George Tucker, Representative in Congress, will be made President of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va. He seems to have been born to such high duty, his great-grandfather having been a professor at William and Mary University, Williamsburg, Va.; his

grandfather a professor at the University of Virginia, and his father a professor at Washington and Lee.

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The Richmond (Va.) Religious Herald (Baptist) has just completed its seventieth year, and is reveling in the abundance of words of congratulations sent to it from all the Southern section of the country. One Georgian modestly writes: "This is very old, but not as old as I am; and yet this great religious paper has done more for the world in one year than I have done in all the days of my long life."

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Niagara Falls "is the coming industrial city of the future"; at least, The Niagara Falls Gazette says that The Tonawanda News "recognizes the fact."

* * *

A candidate for Mayor in Mobile, Ala., asked if he would conduct the office on business principles, replied: "There is politics in a political office, of course; and, as for the conduct of the Mayoralty, there is this to say: In my own business I can, if I wish, let a man have money that he applies for, but when it comes to letting a man have other people's money, I can't. That's just the difference, and it is a big one."

The Sham Trust Investigation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your timely editorial article "Foredoomed" in the issue of Jan. 22 is of much greater importance to commercial interests than the ordinary reader and business man imagines. When trusts and corporations put up puppets, antagonists, or straw men, with all the outward show that an honest opponent would use, simply to forestall any action that would hurt the trust's interest, their obedient legislators serve their master's well--as do the same men who fight them in the courts with just enough extravagance in their claims to defeat them. All of which tends to satisfy the public, which, of course, has much real cause of complaint against trusts. This will be the situation so long as our Government goes into partnership with a few against the many, with its tariff laws. F. G. C.

New York, Jan. 23, 1897.

Ablest, Fairest, and Cleanest.

D. C. & E. M. PECK,
Main Street, Corner Cannon.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 21, 1897.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose check for $4 for six months' subscription—renewal—for the daily TIMES, without Sunday edition. The Sunday edition I receive through our local dealer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has always been a great paper since it was first started by Mr. Raymond. There are some additions which make it even more desirable than ever before. The Sunday Magazine Supplement is a grand feature. The Saturday Review must be highly appreciated by a large class of readers.

I consider THE NEW YORK TIMES the ablest in editorials, the fairest in criticism, the cleanest in news of any morning daily paper published in New York, and I am familiar with all of them.

D. C. PECK.

One Notable Exception.

From The American Hebrew.

There was a time when one might, without the slightest hesitation, have taken into his home any daily journal published in New York. Things have changed, however, and there exists now but little of that exalted ideal to which we were indebted for a line of earnest journalists now fast becoming extinct. To-day, it seems, the news must be given, however nauseating, however vile—the details must be laid bare and receive vivid delineation, however evil the effects may be; those of us who conceive it a holy duty to supervise the reading of their children do not care to admit in their family many of the daily papers. A notable exception, so much so as to merit special mention, is THE NEW YORK TIMES, whose new proprietor has set for himself the motto, "All the News," with the reservation, "Fit to Print," and never was that reservation more needful than in recent weeks, when such salacious morsels as the Seeley dinner offered a rich field for its contemporaries.

An Ideal Newspaper.

From The Oswego Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, under the new management, has made a marvelous advancement to the first rank of journalism in this country. And to say this of it means something. American newspaper making has come to be a fine art. There is no better work of the kind done in the world, and sad to say scarcely any worse. Of the better sort we find THE NEW YORK TIMES, which has for its motto, "All the news that's fit to print," and which lives up to its motto. If one were to read THE TIMES only, one would not miss much that is really instructing in the way of news. Picturesque crime of The Police Gazette order, which has of late been made the model of some of the metropolitan papers, has no place in THE TIMES, which is ably edited, bright, clean, newsy, and whether you agree with its political views or not, you find it intelligent, fair, and honest. THE TIMES has marked for itself a winning course.

FAITH.

Mary C. Bantz in The San Francisco Call.

On stormy days the snow-clad hill,
Whose lofty grandeur feasts my eyes,
Is hidden 'neath a bank of cloud,
And darkness all around it lies.
I do not fear my mount is gone,
I know it waits behind the cloud;
I wait for sunshine to return
And gleam upon its misty shroud.

The stars whose quiet calm I love,
Night after night are dark to me;
My eyes gaze on the pall above,
But not one ray of light I see.
I know my deathless stars are there
Above the dark, and shining on;
I know they'll shine for me again
Some night when all the clouds are gone.

The road I travel to my home,
In fog is shrouded, many days;
One step before is all I see,
The vale is hidden in the haze.
But still my face is homeward turned,
In perfect trust I'll find it there;
Its light a-gleam, its fire warm,
And by their side my easy chair.

Why do I doubt when dark clouds hide
The things in life I wish to see?
The faith I give to things of earth
Should be a lesson plain to me.
Behind the clouds the sun must shine,
Else how would we know cloud from sun?
And in our lives a purpose lies,
Some goal there is which must be won.

What though the mount of my desire
Is hidden deep in cloudy gloom;
My eyes should turn in perfect faith
To where in prime it used to loom.
And, when Ambition's star is hid,
Why should I mourn and cease to climb?
The star is there behind the dark,
And clouds must break in God's own time.

If my life's path is wrapped in fog,
Why should I falter and show fear?
One step ahead I still can see,
And Faith can see the end, all clear.
The road will lead me to my home,
I need not see its winding way;
Each step I take will lead me on
To heights where dwells eternal day.

POLITICS IN ENGLAND

Questions That Parliament Will Have to Deal with Caused by the Arrival of Cecil Rhodes and the Fiasco in the Ivory Case.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE AN ILLEGAL LIQUOR SALOON.

Some Fun with the Queen's Speech—Irish Questions Again Forced to the Front—The Pope Approves the Treaty.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Distinguished by the usual number of passages in which the elementary rules of English grammar are royally set at naught, the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament has perhaps only one flash of genius which elevates it above its prosy predecessors. Admirably soothing to expectant and hungry legislators is the frequent recurrence of the humorous expression, or its equivalent, "if time permits." This phrase is said to have been used with striking effect by Sir William Harcourt when reading the customary advance copy of the royal speech at his dinner, given on the eve of the meeting of Parliament, as he solemnly added to the concluding phrase invoking Heaven's aid on the labors of the legislators this now much-used catchword, "if time permits."

Of course, it is truly said, nothing would be more surprising in a Queen's speech than that it should contain any element of surprise, yet, on all hands, this utterance, pronounced a dull affair indeed, was, perhaps, redeemed by the quiet simplicity and dignity with which reference is made to the grave topics of arbitration and the Venezuela claims. It is hardly to be wondered at, then, if little or no important comment was evoked from the foreign Continental critics, unless the usual heavy bales of German sarcasm be taken into account.

Here in England the popular estimate of the coming session is that it means a bitter and possibly a sectarian fight over education payments, complicated with questions of which the difficulties were partly foreshadowed in the late remarkable correspondence when the Bishop of the Church of England sought political guidance at the hands of England's Cardinal.

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Arrival of Cecil Rhodes.

To the great disappointment of a large party of newspaper reporters and others who waited twelve hours yesterday at Plymouth for the Dunvegan Castle, Cecil Rhodes, who was a passenger, refused to land there and proceeded in the ship to London in the face of a northeast gale.

Rhodes reached England some time before his presence was actually required, for when Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on Wednesday afternoon brought forward a motion dealing with his reappointment, a definition of his powers, and the constitution of the South Africa Committee he met with such determined opposition from James Mackenzie Maclean, the member for Cardiff, that it is now somewhat doubtful whether the motion will be reached before the close of the debate on the address from the throne. "Tim" Healy urged very strongly, and not without good reason, that another Irish representative be added to the committee, but he would probably have temporarily waived his objection provided the question of the composition of the committee was deferred. Maclean, however, emphatically objected, remaining deaf to all of Chamberlain's offers and entreaties.

Meanwhile it cannot be denied that a feeling exists, to which Sir John Lubbock's proposed amendment gives expression, against the reappointment of any South Africa Committee at all. Rhodes is here to face the music, but the members of the band are not yet named, and a constantly growing number of the audience is grumbling at the notion that the tune they prophesy will result in a far-reaching discord. It is hardly to be supposed, however, that Chamberlain could be made to swallow his own pledges to the extent of accepting such amendment and the Government have practically no option in the matter.

A curious comment on the whole Transvaal business is afforded by the plain words Sir James Sivewright has telegraphed from the Cape, warning the Boers against any insidious and sneaking incitement by others to rebellion, and hinting clearly that if a propaganda is authorized by the Transvaal Government then that Government is an enemy to the peace of South Africa. This, from Krüger's friend, is instructive.

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Farcical Case Against Ivory.

The collapse of the case against Bell, or Ivory, in the dynamite trial at the Old Bailey, throws a queer light on the methods of the law officers of the Crown. Practically here is a man who should never have been committed for trial at all, accused on the very vaguest of evidence of an abominable crime, kept in prison from September to January, finally brought to trial and forced to spend several thousands of dollars to convince a British jury that he left a certain house before an incriminating cargo of explosives could possibly have reached it. Why the Government took all this time to find out a simple fact which, with average intelligence, might have been ascertained in a few hours, is mercifully hidden from the British public. The astute Justice Hawkins, who dismissed a presumably innocent man with a caution to keep better company in the future, would have been in harmony with the sense of public astonishment and indignation if he had cautioned the Crown officials against such discredit as is involved in the farcical failure of a case which was begun with such pompous promise, and to have warned them to keep company with persons better able to ascertain facts in the future.

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That General Amnesty Proposition.

It was inevitable, after this sensational end, that the amnesty debate in the House of Commons on Wednesday night should have been tinged by the Bell (Ivory) fiasco of the morning, of which the last word certainly has not yet been heard. The presence of Daly, so lately released from Portland Prison, in the gallery of the House lent a tinge of realism to the amendment proposed by Patrick O'Brien from Kilkenny City, to reconsider the sentences of all Irishmen imprisoned on charges of treason. Though the amendment failed, there were not wanting signs that in the minds of many of the Ministerialists there is a growing tendency to take a broader and more humane view of Healy's just tribute in his speech, to courage and humanity. The Home Secretary, Sir M. W. Ridley, in his speech opposing the amendment, but declaring the willingness of the Government to remedy any Irish grievances, made a great impression, and though many were displeased by the unpleasant truths brought home by the mention of the Bell case, Healy's final appeal to the general sense of the justice of the House doubtless influenced many English Radicals and Liberals who afterward voted for the same. In the lobby it was thought that his coming amendment on so important a question of policy as the action of the criminal investigation department as regards Tynan and others might produce some revelations as to the political police but for the unlimited power of blocking inquiry possessed by unwilling public departments.

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A Parliamentary "Shebeen."

It can hardly be said whether Sir Wilfrid Lawson was in earnest in calling the attention of the House of Commons to the illegality of its own drink traffic, and members of the Commons, so often called "the best club in London," were at first highly amused at the idea of cutting off its own wine and whisky supply. But solemn Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney General, after much research, is driven to the conclusion that makers of law are themselves shameless breakers of it, and that the only thing to do is to pass a necessary little bill, "if time permits," as no doubt it will. Another way out of this drinkless desert has been suggested by the fact that the Queen has a private room in the House, and that, therefore, as a royal palace, the premises is above the licensing laws. It is certainly true that at the present moment the sacred precincts of the imperial Parliament building have been technically nothing but a glorified and magnificent "shebeen," and that the discovery is one of the few sensations of a young but dreary session.

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Balfour Stirred Up.

Another sensation which raised the temperature of the House was caused by that self-named "mere child," the mild and philosophic Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, who literally flew at a Tory member, Sir Henry Howorth, who was guilty of suggesting that there might be some transactions behind the release from prison of the Irishman, Daly, and his comrades. Balfour's angry protests as to his own and the Home Secretary's honor were warmed by such a show of personal heat and animosity as is seldom displayed by this courteous but incurious scholar. His furious attack on Howorth finally drove James Lowther to remind him that even a Tory member had a right to criticise the conduct of an executive, and many think that the indignation of the leader of the House of Commons for once obscured his logic. The explosion came, oddly enough, after a calm debate, which had in it an old-time flavor, in that it dealt with Irish-Catholic university education, a subject that in other days was so dear to the heart of Cardinal Newman.

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The Pope's Approval of the Treaty.

Although most expressions of opinion on the arbitration treaty are rendered singularly premature by the apparent forgetfulness of the fact that it has not yet received its final imprimatur at the hands of the Senate, yet one made this week in Rome will be listened to by millions with deference due to the august speaker. It is well known to be the Pope's supreme ambition to be remembered as the greatest preacher of peace of his time, and it is worthy of remark that on Tuesday Leo expressed his great satisfaction with the treaty, which he qualified as perhaps the most important incident of the end of the century.

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The New Liberal Leader.

The choice of Lord Kimberley as the Liberal leader of the House of Lords is perhaps the most satisfactory solution of the question which, for present political purposes, is not of great practical interest. The selection will certainly not split up what remains of the Liberal Party. He held the same position from the time of Lord Granville's death in 1891 to the date of Lord Rosebery's Premiership in 1894. Of singular tact and urbanity, Lord Kimberley has also great power in mastering the details of complicated measures, as witness his management of the Parish Councils' bill in the House of Lords at the time when, as Secretary of State for India, he must have been overwhelmed with a work whose vast issues would have obscured, in a less clear-headed man, the petty details of parish management such as were incorporated in the bill he piloted so cleverly.

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Czar's Precarious Condition.

The energetic efforts of the Russian Court officials to deny every rumor respecting the condition of the Emperor and Empress of Russia prove, as usual, too much, and the reports and contradictions which follow each other so quickly only serve to remind men painfully of the shifty manner in which the Russian official press denied everything as to the late Czar's illness until almost the very end. So far as my own information goes, I do not think matters are so immediately serious as the pessimists make out, yet in the present condition of Eastern affairs, it is, to say the least, unfortunate that the one man on whom their pacific solution depends should be the victim of a grave nervous depression, which the present unfortunate ill health of the Empress only serves to increase.

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The Farce in Turkey.

As regards Turkey, some light is thrown on Eastern methods by the answer given on Wednesday night in the House of Commons by the Right Hon. George N. Curzon, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to "Tommy" Bowles, M. P., fresh from Constantinople and the glories of a personal interview with the Sultan. Mr. Curzon is reported to have naïvely stated that certain Turkish reforms to which her Majesty's Government attached importance had been put into operation, although it could not be said that they had been carried into effect. Here we have the secret of the series of Eastern "successes" in the comico-tragic game of "pull Europe, pull Sultan." Everything in the way of reforms the powers ask for is immediately "put into operation," but no one appears sanely to expect that anything will ever be carried into effect.

Among the latter-day canards is one to the effect that the Sultan is making promises of vast wealth to any one who would furnish him with authentic information as to the subject of the long daily conferences of Ambassadors. But unless some real change is impending in the stereotyped methods of exercising on him the so-called "control," one almost thinks he may content himself with the old routine so admirably sketched by Mr. Curzon, and hitherto so successful in dealing with importunate Europe.

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Germany's Effective Rivalry.

If the attention of the people here was not so dulled by the droning of home politics, or fascinated by the anxious contemplation of the encroachments of the famine and the plague abroad, it might profitably have been directed to the remarkable report issued this week by the Technical Instruction Committee from inquiries made on the spot respecting the progress of technical education in Germany. Fourteen years ago, as members of a Royal Commission, the same men conducted a similar inquiry, and the startling progress Germany has made, after these short years, compared with the practically stand-still condition of England—with but few exceptions—points an infallible moral. All over Germany are technical schools of scientific training for the electrical and engineering trades, and while these, and artistic printing and many other branches of skilled manufacture, are flourishing there, men of business here in England, as a rule, refuse blindly to recognize the need of a scientifically trained staff. It is no distortion of fact to say that even now the English will not learn, and it is true that modern skilled methods, which all the present bitter cry of "made in Germany" cannot defeat, are driving English industry out of the field, and in many cases, too, when competitors have been aided by machinery supplied by English firms.

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Wants No Public Library.

As a minor instance of this refusal to learn comes the action this week in Islington, a northern district of London, which includes over three hundred thousand people. This district has refused to have a public library, even at an individual cost of a very few pence, and this in the face of a generous offer of ten thousand pounds toward the buildings, if the proposition was adopted. Truly this is a quaint instance of cranky old-fashioned conservatism, which refuses to profit even by the successful experience and competition of others.

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Pitman and His Life Work.

That Sir Isaac Pitman, whose long and self-denying life came to a peaceful end yesterday morning, was a man of extraordinary tenacity of purpose no one doubts, and if he failed in his darling project of changing the spelling of the English language it was not for want of his trying. Without wishing to disparage his wonderful invention of an almost perfect method of reporting by sounds, which created a thousand shorthand writers where there once were but ten, one is almost tempted to regret the time before phonography, when only the greatest speeches were given verbatim, and the floods of eloquence, which so often obscure contemporary politics, were not, as now, so easily turned to ink.

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Serious Charges by a Chinese Doctor.

The almost forgotten case of the Chinese doctor who was kidnapped in Portland Place last October by men from the Chinese Legation has been revived by the publication on Thursday of Dr. Sen's account of the whole business, in which he directly accuses Sir Halliday Macartney, the British Secretary of the Chinese Legation, of having imprisoned him in a barred room with his own hands. It seems almost incredible that in these days an intelligent, modern English official could have adopted so mediaeval a course, and it must be remembered that Macartney has not yet had his say. The many friends of this capable man believe that he has a sufficient explanation, and ridiculous as the matter appears at first sight, it is quite capable of giving rise to unpleasant diplomatic complications.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

WOUNDED AN OFFICER.

Justice Woodruff of Roselle Thought Constable Stevens a Burglar.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 23.—Noah Woodruff, a Justice of the Peace of Roselle, this morning shot and dangerously wounded Edward Stevens, Chief of the Fire Department and also constable. The Justice mistook the constable for a burglar.

A set of harness was stolen from the barn of the Justice last night. Stevens is employed by the Central Railroad Company, and left for home shortly before 2 o'clock. On his way he saw the barn door of the Justice open, and Woodruff, who was on the lookout, thinking he was the thief, shot him in the neck. At first he tried to use his pistol, but it would not go off, and then he secured his gun, which did the damage. The shot entered Stevens's head, inflicting a painful wound.

YAQUI INDIANS DEFEATED

Twelve of Their Number and Five Soldiers Killed.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Jan. 23.—At Rosales, west of here in the heart of the Sierra Madre range, a large force of rural Yaqui Indians, who had started out on their Winter raids of pillage and murder against the farmers and miners of that section, were attacked and defeated.

The Indians had murdered all the members of two families, and were about to attempt to sack the village of Rosales, when a force of rural guards, or State troops, arrived and made the attack on the Indians.

The fight was a desperate one, and resulted in twelve Indians and five soldiers being killed.

THE GERMAN LAWMAKERS

LIVELY DEBATES IN THE REICHSTAG LAST WEEK.

The Right of Editors to Conceal the Names of Writers of Articles —Commercial Treaties to Be Revised.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—This week's proceedings in the Reichstag were marked by two or three incidents which provoked somewhat spirited discussions and saved the sittings of the Chamber from absolute dullness. The first of these scenes was brought about by Herr Munckel, Richterite Radical, who called attention to the arrest of the editor of the Frankfurt Gazette for refusing to reveal the name of the writer of an article published in his paper, which the authorities characterized as an act of lèse majesté, and his subsequent release upon the failure of the authorities to extract from him the information desired. In the course of his remarks Herr Munckel demanded that editors of newspapers be relieved from any obligation to disclose the identity of the writers of articles appearing in their journals, whereupon Dr. Schoenstedt, Minister of Justice, declared that revelation on the part of editors of the names of contributors of articles upon demand of the proper authorities was a legal necessity. No one but Government officers, he contended, ought to be exempted from giving information, and only then when they were ordered by their superiors in office to observe silence. A hot though brief debate ensued, and the subject was taken up by the newspapers next day, the Radical and Socialist journals violently protesting against the attitude assumed by Dr. Schoenstadt, and assailing the Government authorities and the Judges of the courts for their bad faith.

It was a rather lively debate on the subject of the duties imposed upon Quebracho wood which elicited the statement made by Count Posadowsky-Wehner, the Minister of the Imperial Treasury, in regard to the revision of the German commercial treaties in 1860. Count Posadowsky said that the Government was preparing a new customs tariff designed to reform the defects in the existing commercial treaties, which would terminate in 1904, and spoke of an autonomous customs tariff as being under consideration. Although the Minister did not especially refer to America, the impression produced in the Chamber was that the revision of the tariff which the Government has in view contemplates changes which will affect trade with the United States.

Another incident which enlivened the proceedings was caused by Dr. von Boetticher, Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, who sharply took the Agrarians to task for their repeated declarations that disease among cattle was being spread in Germany through the importation of foreign animals. Though there was some truth in these statements, he said, it was a matter of fact that disease among cattle in Germany did not result exclusively from imported animals, but was too often of local origin. German farmers, he held, ought rather to look to the condition of things at home, instead of casting their eyes continually abroad, and carry out the ordinary sanitary precautions which they were neglecting, and at the same time observe a stricter veterinary supervision over their own animals than they were now doing.

NEW CHINESE MINISTERS.

Those Appointed for England and This Country.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The new Chinese Minister to England, Lo Feng Lo, is timed to arrive in London early in June. He brings some magnificent presents to the Queen, at whose diamond jubilee fêtes he is to figure. The Foreign Office, which has never got on well with the present Chinese Minister, expects to find in Lo Feng Lo a better medium of communication with Pekin. He knows English, French, and German, was Li Hung Chang's interpreter at Tien-Tsin, and subsequently Li's Minister of the Navy, and accompanied Li on his recent visit to the Continent and England.

Lo Feng Lo is credited with a strong preference for English-built warships, and is said to have almost carte blanche in the disposal of Chinese money for English building yards. Wu, the new Minister to Washington, was born at Singapore, studied law in London for some years, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1877. Although he afterward practiced in Hongkong and became a magistrate there, he never dropped his Chinese nationality. Entering Chinese official life at Tien-Tsin as legal adviser to Li Hung Chang, he rapidly rose, obtained an important post at Pekin in connection with the Tsung-li-Yamen, and now enters the Diplomatic Service. The Washington officials will find in Wu, according to his reputation while in London, a man of suave manners, concealing much tact and sound common sense.

Private advices from Tien-Tsin state that Sheng, the new Taotai of Tien-Tsin and Director of Telegraphs and Railways, is favoring with his support the American syndicate with which Mr. Huntington is connected. Sheng's influence is already great. He is spoken of as the coming man, who will eventually take the control of affairs touching foreign interests, the place now held by Li Hung Chang. He backs the American syndicate for the construction of the railway between Hankow and Pekin.

BELGIUM'S CONSCRIPT LAW.

Trouble Anticipated at the Drawing in February.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Advices from Belgium show a serious state of affairs there arising from the conscription law, which provides that every man who has completed his nineteenth year is liable to military service for eight years, of which, however, two-thirds is allowed, as a rule, on furlough. An important clause of the law provides that a conscript may purchase a substitute, and it is this clause that causes the trouble. Wealthy young men are able to purchase exemption, which they do in large numbers, by getting a substitute, and thus, practically speaking, the whole military service of the country falls upon those who are the least qualified by their domestic duties to perform it.

Great discontent prevails against the system, which takes young men from their employment, and it is anticipated that trouble will follow the drawing of the 1897 conscripts in February. The Government has received information that an organized resistance is being prepared, in which the Socialists, who include a very large proportion of the workingmen of the country, are taking a most active part. The young men liable to the conscription are resolved not to serve, and all the labor leagues have promised to back them up in their resistance to the Government. Already military preparations have been made to meet the trouble, and the drawing of the conscripts is looked forward to with much anxiety.

Dr. W. A. Holliday Resigns.

The Rev. Dr. W. A. Holliday, for the past five years pastor of the Prospect Heights Presbyterian Church, in Brooklyn, has resigned from the pastorate. Considerations of health, he says in his letter to the congregation, are the only causes. He is suffering from sore throat, and his physicians have advised him to seek a dryer climate. The Presbytery will take action on the resignation Feb. 1.

To Restrain the Gerry Society.

Benjamin W. Hitchcock, the music publisher, obtained an order in the Supreme Court yesterday from Justice Beekman requiring the Gerry society to show cause why it should not be restrained from interfering with the baby show, which opens to-morrow in the Gramercy Lyceum, on Twenty-third Street. The order is returnable to-morrow morning.

THE PARIS REACHES PORT.

She Crosses the Atlantic in Ten Days with One Propeller.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 23.—The American Line steamer Paris, which left New York Jan. 13 for this port, arrived here at about noon to-day, the trip across having occupied nearly ten days, owing to the steamer being able to use only one propeller, the other one having been disabled on her last trip to New York.

Capt. Watkins was seen by a representative of The United Associated Presses upon the arrival of the steamer, and said that, when sixteen hours out from New York, the Paris encountered violent easterly gales and head seas, but that, despite the bad weather and the fact that only one screw could be used, she maintained an average speed of 13½ knots an hour. The steamer was brought right up to her dock at Southampton without assistance. This was made possible by her possessing a powerful balance rudder.

Notes of the Foreign Stage.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The announcement is made that Ella Russell, the American singer, has signed a contract to appear as Elsa in "Lohengrin," at the New York Metropolitan Opera House, with the Damrosch company, before the present opera season closes. She has also arranged to sing under the management of Mr. Wolfsohn with several of the leading oratorio societies in the United States in March and April.

It is generally announced that on the production of "Madame Sans Gêne" at the Lyceum Theatre, Mr. Forbes Robertson will play Napoleon to Miss Ellen Terry's washerwoman become Madame. Sir Henry Irving expects to be well enough to attend rehearsals in about a month. He is also studying a part in a new piece—"Barras"—the scene of which is laid in the French Revolution period. The piece was written by Mr. Bernard Shaw.

Ibsen's "John Gabriel Borckman" is likely to be produced here, despite the recent failure of "Little Eyot" and all preceding Ibsen dramas. Miss Elizabeth Robins and the dramatic critic, Mr. Archer, both perfervid Ibsenites, are likely to obtain syndicate support for the production.

Prince Bismarck Very Angry.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The Zukunft asserts that Prince Bismarck is greatly enraged at the indignity put upon his son, Count Herbert Bismarck, by the Emperor upon the occasion of the recent marriage of the daughter of Minister von Wedel to Lieut. Bismarck-Bohlen, which the Kaiser would only consent to attend upon condition that Count Herbert, a cousin of the bridegroom, should not be present at the wedding, despite the fact that he had been invited. According to the Zukunft, the ex-Chancellor regards the incident as an insult to himself, for which he is unable to assign any cause.

Capt. Guillot's Severe Sentence.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The Correctional Tribunal, sitting in camera, has sentenced ex-Capt. Guillot to five years' imprisonment and ten years' deprivation of his civil rights for espionage and selling to a foreign country documents pertaining to the national defense. In addition to the above punishment, the tribunal decreed that, after serving his term of imprisonment, Guillot should be exiled from the country for ten years.

Heavy Snowstorm in Europe.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Heavy snowstorms are prevailing throughout England and Scotland, and show no signs of abatement. In Scotland the snow covers the ground to an average depth of two feet. There has been a heavy loss of farm stock in Scotland and Northern England as a result of the storm and the severity of the temperature.

Violinist Spahr's Suicide.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The suicide of Fritz Spahr, the American violinist, in the Hotel Deutscher, in Berlin, on Monday, is attributed by his friends here to his unhappy marriage. He certainly did not kill himself because of want of money, with which he was well supplied.

Grace Hawthorne Sues for Salary.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Miss Grace Hawthorne, failing to get her £50 per week as salary as Christian in the collapsed dramatic version of "The Pilgrim's Progress," now sues the Leslie syndicate for the amount due her.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Mr. John F. McIntyre, ex-Assistant District Attorney of New York, who came here to assist in the defense of Edward J. Ivory, the alleged dynamiter, sailed for New York to-day in company with Ivory, who was discharged from custody on Wednesday last, the case against him having collapsed.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 23.—Hayti has been declared free of infection, and the quarantine here against arrivals from the various Haitian ports has been raised.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 23.—Reports reached here to-day of a serious railroad accident in Barbados. No details were given. There is only one steam railway in Barbados. It extends across the island.

VIENNA, Jan. 23.—The new elections for members of the Austrian Reichsrath have been fixed to take place on March 9, and the new Reichsrath will be summoned to assemble on March 27.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The British steamer Abana, Capt. Koch, which, while bound from Hamburg for Newport News, was sunk in the River Elbe, off Blankenese, by the British steamer Dartmoor, from Hamburg for Norfolk, has been raised and is now safe in Hamburg harbor.

SHEEHAN'S TRIAL CONTINUED.

It Is Said He Will Be Transferred When It Is Over.

The trial of Police Captain Sheehan, accused of neglect of duty in failing to suppress the policy games in the West Forty-seventh Street Precinct, was continued before Commissioner Andrews at Police Headquarters yesterday.

The negro, Perry Steddle, who says that he played policy in several places in Capt. Sheehan's precinct, was cross-examined by Lawyer Grant. Mr. Grant pointed out that some of the entries in Steddle's memorandum book had the appearance of having been tampered with. Steddle admitted that some of the entries had been changed by Detective Waters, because they were wrong.

Steddle then announced that he desired to correct some of his testimony given Thursday. At that time he declared he had received no pay for securing evidence against the alleged policy games. This was contrary to Detective Waters's testimony. Yesterday he said this was a mistake and that Detective Waters had paid him. Later, when cross-examined on this point, Steddle became confused, and admitted that he had not been sure until then that he had really been paid for his work.

When asked why he had run away and joined the navy, Steddle said he did so because he had been attacked by some of the members of the policy gang, against whom he had secured evidence.

The bill presented by Detective Waters for obtaining testimony was produced. It dated from July 25 to Dec. 2. Steddle was asked how it happened that the only dates in his memorandum book about policy were since Sept. 28. The witness said he had another book, which he lost. The trial was here adjourned until Tuesday.

It was said at Police Headquarters yesterday that after this trial is over, Capt. Sheehan will be transferred out of the West Forty-seventh Street Station and may be succeeded by Capt. Max Schmittberger.

Brooklyn Police and the Charter.

The Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Inspectors, and commanding officers of the Brooklyn Police Department met in Superintendent McKelvey's office yesterday to discuss measures for protecting their interests against one of the proposed provisions of the new charter. The clause in the charter to which they object gives to the Board of Police Commissioners power to reduce all policemen above the grade of Roundsman. There are other clauses that the police believe should be amended, and Inspector Mackellar and Capt. Rhodes were appointed a committee to look up the law and to report on all legislation aimed at the department.

GOV. BLACK AND "LOU" PAYN

MUCH SPECULATION ON THEIR PRESENT RELATIONS.

Republicans Protest Against the Selection of the "Safe Man" for Insurance Superintendent—Attitude of Some Senators.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Gov. Black to-day declined to discuss the report that Louis F. Payn had given him a "release" from all obligation to appoint him Superintendent of Insurance.

The question has been raised if any of the companies which are now anxious to put Mr. Payn into a position where he could be of immense service to them, and have indorsed his candidacy, are the ones by which he has been employed.

All reference to any promise which Gov. Black may have made to appoint Mr. Payn is carefully kept out of the discussion of Mr. Payn's candidacy in the Executive Chamber. That the Governor once made such a promise has been a part of the gossip on the appointment ever since Mr. Payn first caused the announcement to be made that he expected to receive it, but that there ever was a specific promise made is doubted by some who know the Governor.

"It is not Gov. Black's nature to make promises, but it is his nature to stick to his friends," is the way the case is frequently put.

The developments from day to day in the little conferences between members of the Senate and the Governor are such as to lead the former to think that the Governor has not fully determined to appoint Mr. Payn, "because," they say, "Gov. Black is a man who would consider the case settled if he had promised the place to Mr. Payn."

Think Black Is Hesitating.

Some of the Senators think they see signs that Gov. Black is hesitating about appointing Mr. Payn. Arguing from the premise that he once gave his word to Mr. Payn, this hesitation indicates, they believe, that the question has been reopened by Mr. Payn's release.

Protests against Mr. Payn's appointment from Republicans in all parts of the State are finding their way to the Executive Chamber, and the members of the Legislature who have been familiar with Mr. Payn's doings here for the last few years reinforce the protests. Some Senators are put down on the list of Mr. Payn's opponents, now who have been in close contact with him when he has been in Albany during previous sessions. Some who have been outspoken against him heretofore are now classed as his supporters, simply because they dare not offend the administration.

One of these is Senator Malby, who has refrained from saying what attitude he will take if the question of confirmation comes up. When Mr. Malby was Speaker of the Assembly, three years ago, he ordered Mr. Payn to be put off the floor because he openly invaded the chamber during the session and tried to persuade members to vote against pending measures.

Mr. Stranahan's Position.

Senator Stranahan has not said what he will do, but some of his associates put him on the list of those who "will support Mr. Payn under protest." Mr. Stranahan is Chairman of the Cities Committee. One day last year he became so indignant at Mr. Payn that he ordered him to leave his committee room, which the Chatham man had visited in the interests of some legislation.

"Mr. Payn has sworn in his testimony before the Senate investigating committee that much of his work in Albany is solely for the interests of the Republican Party," said one Senator, who supports the regular organization at all times. "If he wants to do the Republican Party a great service, he will relieve Gov. Black and the party from the attacks they will receive on his appointment by declining to take the place.

"Gov. Black's idea, as I understand it, is that Mr. Payn, because of the attacks made on him now, would feel bound to conduct the affairs of his office in such a way as to avoid a possibility of scandal.

"Even conceding the best of intentions to Mr. Payn for the future, his record cannot be changed. Suppose, by accident, or the fault of one of his subordinates, something should go wrong in the office, Mr. Payn's record would be again spread out from one end of the State to the other, and it would be a scandal which Gov. Black could never get over, because so many people would look at Mr. Payn's record and fail to find in it a guarantee for wise and discreet management.

"Mr. Payn is classed as a warm friend of the Governor. If he is, he ought to do him a favor by getting out of the field."

Will Payn Withdraw?

Republicans have made the possibility of Mr. Payn's withdrawal the subject of numerous conferences, and one suggestion has been made that Mr. Payn be provided with some Federal office instead of the Superintendency of Insurance.

Among the backers of Mr. Payn for Superintendent of Insurance are a number of officers of insurance companies. This is announced by Mr. Payn's friends. They say they know the men who have recommended him to Gov. Black, and add that they are connected with some of the largest insurance companies in New York City.

When Mr. Payn was under cross-examination by Elihu Root at the Senatorial investigation of charges of bribery two years ago, he refused to answer questions as to the names of corporations which employed him to promote or prevent legislation affecting them. After several questions had been asked and no information obtained, the dialogue was closed by a remark of Mr. Payn that he believed he was considered "a safe man."

LILIUOKALANI IN WASHINGTON.

The Deposed Queen Makes an Unheralded Visit to the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Liliuokalani, the deposed Queen of Hawaii, otherwise Mrs. Lydia Dominis, came to Washington unexpectedly to-day. She left Boston apparently without letting her intentions be known to the newspaper men in that alert city, and made the journey to Washington without stopping over at any place on the way, and went immediately to the Shoreham, ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton's hotel, where apartments had been engaged for herself and those accompanying her. She registered as "Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii." The others in the party were Miss Kia Nahaoleloua and Mr. Joseph Heleluha of Hawaii, Mr. Julius A. Palmer of Boston, and Mr. Henry S. Welcome of London. Mr. Palmer has charge of the Queen's interests, while Mr. Welcome, who wears a blue uniform, is a sort of Major Domo. Miss Kia Nahaoleloua is the Queen's companion, while Mr. Heleluha has been in her service for many years attending to the business affairs which even Queens are bothered with.

Very little information as to the object of the Queen's visit here can be ascertained. Mr. Palmer said she was traveling in private, and he believed she would decline any official attentions. Whether she would call on President Cleveland he did not know. It is interesting in this connection that the Queen's arrival in Washington was coincident with the President's departure on a ducking trip.

According to Mr. Palmer the length of the ex-Queen's stay in the capital is indefinite. Neither did he know whether she was on her way back to Honolulu.

It is believed here that Liliuokalani will remain until after the inauguration of President McKinley. Her visit to Washington is supposed to be based on the hope that the Government of the United States will endeavor to secure a large pension for her from the present Government of Hawaii.

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Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
201 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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T. E. WARD & CO.

NEW YORK, January 9th, 1897.
To the Holders of
Kings County Elevated Railway Co.
First Mortgage Bonds,
AND
Fulton Elevated Railway Co.
First Mortgage Bonds.
At the request of holders of a large amount of the above Bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests.
Bondholders will please send to any member of the Committee their names and addresses and the amount of their holdings, and they will be duly advised of any action that may be taken looking to their protection.
AUGUST BELMONT, 23 Nassau St.
WM. A. READ, 16 Nassau St.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, 65 Cedar St.

Celluloid Stock.
New York Biscuit Bonds.
American Bank Note Stock.
Union Typewriter 1st & 2d pfd. Stocks.
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph Stock.
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Stock.
Postal Telegraph-Cable Stock.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 5 BROAD ST.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until Tuesday, February 2, at 12 M., for placing sixty thousand dollars ($60,000) street bonds of the Borough of Wilkinsburg, running from 1 to 21 years inclusive, interest four and one-half (4½) per cent., payable semi-annually. A check, certified by a national bank for 1 per cent. of amount of bid must accompany bid. The borough reserves the right to reject any or all bids. ARTHUR STUART, Chairman Finance Committee, Wilkinsburg, Penn.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street has had a disappointing week. Nothing serious has come to pass making or marking any change in general financial, commercial, or industrial conditions; but the security market has puzzled and disturbed the talent of the Stock Exchange.

New changes in quotations for the week are, with few exceptions, declines. For the most part this market value shrinkage has been slight, practically insignificant, not much more than half a dozen stocks falling as far as two full points. But that there should be any declines whatever is what has upset the immediate bearings of Wall Street.

The stock market closed a week ago with a manifestation of inspiriting vigor; there were cheerfulness and enthusiasm on all sides; almost unanimously the opinion of authorities was that we finally were at the beginning of activity and good times. Commission houses were especially confident; old customers were returning. Finally there was a substantial sign of the reappearance of the public in Wall Street.

The past week opened with even additional vim. Advanced prices were made throughout the whole Stock Exchange list. The prospect for an old-fashioned bull market seemed bright beyond anything known in many a day.

What Wall Street now is disappointed over is that this brightness was all of a sudden dimmed. The why and the wherefore are the subject of disputation, various oracles being much apart in their views. That the opening buoyancy not only of a sudden disappeared, but in slow and wearisome fashion gave way to a close of depression is, however, of more consequence in itself than can be theories concerning the causes of it.

The truth is that a good many long stocks were sold in the better market which developed last Monday, and sales were from quarters which had been confidently relied upon to help along further betterment. Some of the most influential interests in Wall Street, counted upon as sure to be influential in the leadership of an aggressive bull campaign, used the first opportunity presented to quietly get out of holdings. They talked cheerfully, were certain that final market improvement was at hand and bound to be lasting, but their protestations were different from their actions; they bulled with hurrahs while they sold in whispers. Some unfortunates who trusted too much are now inclined to show ill nature. They have been deceived and buncoed, they claim. The bulls whom they trusted, they charge, were traitors. This is hardly a new Wall Street phase, however.

Meanwhile, bulls who sold, stoutly denying that they sold, are still talking just as confidently as ever of the sureness and nearness of better values. They speak of the decline which has taken place as "a healthful reaction"; they think it will do good; they had apprehensions that the market was becoming overbought; that stocks were drifting into weak hands; that if a reaction did not come something serious might happen. This of course is only a specious sort of excuse for having talked one way and acted another. None the less, on any further recessions it is not improbable that recent sly sellers will become purchasers on a substantial scale, just as the stocks they sold out on the bulge last week were picked up in market weakness during weeks preceding.

And operators who took profits on the long side may, perhaps, have had even other reasons than those they openly avow. In three or four parts of the market there are suggestions that this might be a safe surmise. We have had one bituminous coal railroad's common stock lose half its market value in a single hour's transactions during the past week, for no other disclosed reason than unauthenticated rumors that the corporation was threatened with some mysterious adversity. Another road, a local New York system, has been the subject of other depressing rumors. Official declarations are made that none of these reports sent bristling round is true.

Official denials have peculiar values in these days. Less than a fortnight ago Wall Street heard rumors that a conspicuous Western corporation was on the verge of a receivership, and its stock fell down. Official denials were plenty that any such disturbance was contemplated or even possible. New York newspapers ten days ago published formally an emphatic denial that anything was the matter, the President of the corporation being quoted as saying that there was absolutely no foundation whatever for what he considered stock jobbing attacks upon the credit of his company, No receivership was in prospect—nothing of the sort a possibility. And in the same news columns, attached to his denial, there was from another source (from court records) the announcement that the receivership was not a rumor, but a fact.

Wall Street in its cheeriest hours is not too confiding. It does not take much to kindle its cynicism and suspicions. One official statement exposed as untrue is sufficient to cast discredit upon other official statements. And so it has been that many people long of stocks have been disturbed, if not demoralized, by the currency of rumors, which, though officially denied, still persist in circulating. The experiences of the financial world since the Baring smash of half a dozen years ago have been of a kind to cultivate prudence in the extreme. Any circumstantial statement grave enough to be officially denied is usually now accepted as grave enough to induce conservative people to sell out any stocks which might be affected by its happening to prove true.

For this dispiriting situation we have largely to thank that policy of blind pool corporate management which has become far too fashionable in this country. Through the facilities of manipulation the stocks of these blind-pool corporations have been made to appear the most popular of all our speculative and investment securities. On the New York Stock Exchange last week total transactions aggregated about 1,000,000 shares, considerably over one hundred different stocks being traded in. Yet of these total transactions one-fifth was contributed by a single trust stock. That stock—Sugar Trust—commands a handsome premium above its face value. Speculators and investors alike are risking their money in it. Yet outside of the little coterie of its directing manipulators not one man in a hundred trading in Sugar Trust knows anything whatever about it. Not only is there ignorance as to its value, there is ignorance as to what the property really represents. What the earnings of the corporation are, what its expenses are, nobody but its managers can profess to know even approximately. It makes no reports. It tells stockholders nothing. Insiders re-elect themselves by proxy, for terms of office three years at a time. What its available assets are is everywhere a mystery. What its possible debts are is undiscoverable. Half a dozen superficial facts are stated officially, and on this alone the traders of Wall Street rest entirely. Elsewhere such transactions would be recognized as suggesting dementia. In this blind pool last week Wall Street risked at market quotations more than $20,000,000. The one possible approach to a sane reason for even insignificant trading in a stock like this can be based only on the theory that because the property is known to have once made money it is still making money and must in the future continue to make money, and make it on a tremendous scale. In the treasury of the company it is supposed that some millions of dollars of authorized bonds are held unused. Who is there in Wall Street (always excepting the millionaire managers of the blind pool itself) who knows a single definite thing about these bonds, whether they are, really, unissued?

Wall Street has had lessons abundant along this very line. The Cordage Trust was its fullest exemplification. In only one way have any of these capitalized mysteries ever ended. Perhaps the Sugar Trust, the most gigantic blind pool of them all, may be in every way exceptional. It may be making big profits now, and big profits may be sure through all the future; it may have no floating debt; its authorized bond issue may have been intended but as a bit of by-play and not for a serious mortgage; the Sugar Trust may be in no way deceitful. But if this be the fact, what a unique spectacle it is—how lonesome among the trusts it must be!

One of the hardly surprising developments of the week has been activity in Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's stock. It has declined. The recent unanticipated cut in the company's established dividend rate induced at the time a sharp break in market values, but the past week's drop had probably some other cause. During the next few days the company's annual statement for 1896 will be publicly issued, and its appearance is somewhat nervously awaited in view of current rumors more or less predicated upon the knowledge that 1896 was a deplorable business year in every coal-trade branch.

Yesterday a surprising statement came out in the announcement that new debenture bonds ($1,000,000) had some time last year been issued by one of the Delaware and Hudson leased lines. Funds so realized reach the Delaware and Hudson treasury as a repayment of "advances" to this leased road. Under all the circumstances this has a singular look—this leased property having for years been a continual drain upon the Delaware and Hudson, and these advances being substantially only the payment of a current debt assumed under the lease. To issue bonds against such advances is merely capitalizing a deficit—and that's an odd performance for such a corporation as the Delaware and Hudson.

It would hardly be stranger financiering if the managers were to take stocks or bonds out of the company's treasury to provide current dividend funds. Just what may have become of this new million-dollar debenture issue, as disclosed by this week's annual report, is, not unnaturally, awaited with interest.

General trade conditions are not much changed. Business interests are in waiting mood. They are not depressed. They count confidently on good times that, when arrived, will last.

SATURDAY.

The sagging tendency which marked the stock market throughout the week developed yesterday into a weakness. Stocks closed in the majority of cases at declines, and there seemed no supporting element to give any strength to the market. The day's dealings were comparatively small.

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It was Saturday, usually a poor day for advances, and it was the end of a week throughout which the market had been under continued attack from the bear crowd. The public was entirely out; that was shown by the inactivity of the commission houses. The same professionals who have been hammering the market all week were the active forces yesterday.

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There were a number of bad influences which, combined, gave the bears a basis for operation. There was no outside interest. Rumors were many of the bad condition of the coal trade and of the troubles between the soft coal roads. Some business came from Washington, and it was on the short side. Talk of new Cuban resolutions was spread abroad, and, strangely enough, gained some recognition. There were factors which helped the bears. There were none of them new, but the absence of support gave them some semblance of strength.

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The weekly statement of the associated banks only repeated the conditions shown by those of former weeks. There was the same increase in deposits, amounting this week to over $6,000,000. There was a shrinkage in loans of something over $1,600,000. There was another increase in surplus reserve of nearly $5,000,000. The banks now hold in reserve over $57,000,000 in excess of the legal requirements, greater than any year in their history. They have outstanding in loans over $490,000,000, which is greater than ever before at this period of the year.

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Government bonds were strong, and virtually unchanged. There were no sales.

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In State bonds, $1,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Balt. & Ohio	¾	Long Island	½
Del. & Hudson	⅝	Nat. Lead	½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	⅝	Mo. Pacific	½
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Nat. Linseed Oil	1⅝
Can. Pacific	1	N. Y. Central	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	½
Chi. & Northwestern	½	Pacific Mail	⅝
C., R. I. & Pacific	½	P. & R., all in. pd.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	P. & R. 1st pf., W. I.	2¼
Consol. Gas	½	St. P. & Omaha	⅝
Del., Lack. & W.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Iowa Central	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
L. E. & Western	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
L. E. & W. pf.	⅝	West. Union	1⅛
Louis. & Nash.	⅝		
Manhattan	1¼		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	2	St. P. & Sioux C. 1st	1
K. Pac. 6s, 1896	1⅝	U. Pac. 1st, '97, X.	½
Kan. Pacific Con.	1⅛	M. C	1
L., N. A. & C. Con., t. r.	3	U. Pac. 1st, '98, X. M. C	1
St. P. 1st, D. & G.	1	U. Pac. ext. sf. 8s	1
So. 5s	1		

BONDS DECLINED.

Col., H. V. & T. 6s	1	P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	1⅞
M. & Ohio N. 6s	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent for thirty to ninety days 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $114,924,815; balances, $6,102,529; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $220,998.

Money on call in London at 1½ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 2⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange quiet and unchanged. Posted rates at $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86⅝@$4.87 for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.19⅝ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95@95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—55c discount. Boston—Par to 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight—15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium.

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President James H. Parker of the United States National Bank said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in talking of money market conditins:

"I do not believe that we will see any lower rates for money. As the money market is now, there is little enough profit for lenders. Lower rates would not pay them.

"Nor do I expect to see an advance in rates before the settlement of the tariff matter. I doubt very much if we shall see any extensive business revival before that question is decided, and without considerable activity in the business world or in Wall Street the supply of money will still exceed the demand and keep rates low.

"When the tariff matter is decided, however, we will have a natural activity in business, coming from a final settlement of an important question, a question which has for a long time been a vexatious one. In addition to this, the next tariff will be a high one, and there will be a rush on the part of merchants to get goods in under the old schedules. This latter movement will require immense sums of money, and I believe there will be considerable advances in money rates before all demands for funds are supplied.

"As to the showing of recent bank statements—immense increases in deposits and shrinkages in loans—I do not look to see that continue. I think very soon we shall see a reversed order of things. The banks have gained by this time almost all they will gain, and I expect to see these abnormal statements cease in a short time."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were slightly higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ¼, to 78½, and Reading, ⅛, to 13½. Declined—Erie, ⅛, to 15¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 56⅝; Erie first preferred at 35¼; Illinois Central at 97, and New York Central at 97¼. British consols declined ⅛, to 112 5-16, for money, and 3-16, to 112⅝, for the account.

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A well-known and important Wall Street house is in receipt of a letter from a London banking firm, from which the following is an extract:

"We can truthfully say to you that a great change has been wrought in British investment sentiment with regard to American securities. We can see evidences of it everywhere. Enterprises of yours which only a few months ago could not have obtained the slightest consideration if presented to London will now be well received, and, if of any intrinsic merit, will, in our opinion, be given financial support.

"There is a belief among our investors that the younger American enterprises will be the ones to show the greatest growth within the next few years, and that investments in this class of securities will show greatest appreciations in values. For this reason we predict to you that your present corporations those lately reorganized will receive the greatest amount of London's attention. There will probably be considerably more of London's money to go to America in this way than in the purchase of standard securities in open market."

SOUTHERN CONFIDENCE.

Mr. Henry Fink, President of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in discussing Southern business conditions and prospects:

"As yet we have seen no marked improvement in Southern business. What betterment has developed has been unimportant and scattered. Expectations have not been realized—possibly, because those expectations were too great and the time allowance too small.

"But, because things have not improved as much as we expected is no reason for people to be discouraged. There is no doubt about the improvement that is coming. There can be no mistaking the signs. Every underlying condition is a reason for believing in a prosperous future. There must necessarily be a business improvement—an upward movement in trade throughout the whole country. Things are ripe for it. Every natural influence is helping.

"And in any progress, in any improvement, in any prosperity, the South must have a full share. Conditions there are different from those in the West. The growth of the South has been steady and slow. Whenever there have been booms there have followed depressions. For seven years now the growth there has been stopped. The Baring panic of 1890 gave that country a shock from which it has just recovered. That has been a lean seven years. The next seven will be far different.

"Things are at the bottom now. They are going no further down. The turning point is at hand, and they are going up. If there ever was a time for confidence and enterprise it is now. The South is well out of debt. It is ready to take advantage of the first improvement that shows itself. And you may depend that in the prosperity of the future the South will not be the section of the country to receive smallest benefit.

"I feel most hopeful for the future. Southern investments of all kinds will improve in value. Railroads, mills, industries, and enterprises of all kinds must share in this improvement. The South is only waiting like the rest of the country. When the revival in business comes, and there is a starting of mills and of furnaces, the South will be ready to begin and to push ahead. It has the natural resources, and it is ready to call upon them. The people are confident of themselves—confident of their future. And I firmly believe that they are just on the eve of the most prosperous era they have ever known."

CAPITALIZING A DEFICIT.

The financial news agency of Dow, Jones & Co. announced yesterday that the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company has been quietly raising a large sum of money. It credits a semi-official authority with saying that the New York and Canada (a leased line of the Delaware and Hudson) issued in 1896 $1,000,000 of 4½ per cent. debentures, due May 1, 1904, to represent a portion of the advances made to it by the Delaware and Hudson, leaving the total of said advances $3,774,865. These debentures are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Delaware and Hudson.

Dow, Jones & Co.'s accompanying comment is:

"The effect of this is to raise about $1,000,000 money for Delaware and Hudson. The advances to New York and Canada represent practically the deficit from operation of that road, and only by pledging its own credit can Delaware and Hudson realize on them. The effect is exactly the same as if Delaware and Hudson itself issued these debentures."

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This news was considerable of a surprise to Wall Street. It has not been even supposed that during the past year the Delaware and Hudson Company has either directly or indirectly been trying to market securities of any kind.

The statements of the Delaware and Hudson Company for years past show that the New York and Canada Railroad has been a continual tax upon the company's treasury. The "New York and Canada" as an asset on Delaware and Hudson's balance sheet has steadily been marked higher and higher. In the reports of the past ten years the New York and Canada is charged with the following amounts:

1886	$3,597,074.48
1887	3,878,724.15
1888	3,335,665.55
1889	2,921,020.77
1890	3,997,211.41
1891	4,033,029.91
1892	4,351,548.11
1893	4,520,977.21
1894	4,697,960.98
1895	4,752,320.87

In the first six of these years, from 1886 to 1891, inclusive, there also appears on the Delaware and Hudson balance sheets an asset called "advances to leased lines," which ordinarily might be understood to contain the amounts advanced to the New York and Canada Road.

HENRY LABOUCHERE'S REVIEW.

In his weekly financial review in London Truth (just received here) Mr. Henry Labouchère has the following to say of the American securities:

"I was a true prophet when, in discussing the prospective earnings of the Milwaukee, I ventured to say that the first increase would be worth at least a couple of dollars' rise to the stock. When I wrote they were quoted 74¾, and they have since touched 76¾, on the announcement of a traffic for the fourth week of December of $815,000, showing an increase of $24,000. As I stated last week, the comparison will in the future be made with poor returns in 1896, and thus it is quite possible that further increases will act as a support of this stock, although it may perhaps be safer to await the first few returns. Other traffic increases for the fourth week of December have taken place in the case of Louisville, ($82,642,) of the Norfolk and Western, ($20,000,) and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ($79,000.) This latter increase is particularly satisfactory, and helped the ordinary stock up to 14¼ at one time. Louisville, too, touched 51, and thus also scored a temporary advance of a couple of dollars. A moderate relapse has now ensued, chiefly on fears that the Senate may again attempt to meddle with Cuban affairs.

"There has also been a dividend disappointment, that of the Delaware and Hudson, which had to reduce its dividend to 5 per cent., as against 7 per cent. paid for the last eight years, and a few more bank failures have taken place. With reference to the Delaware and Hudson, I may state that the result is chiefly due to the bad anthracite coal business of the last year, which is troubled by a so-called 'cast-iron agreement' between the companies. Prices have been screwed up so much as to be practically prohibitive, and thus the demand fell off. As regards the bank failures, mail advices from New York state that in the case of the National Bank of Illinois enough had already been learned regarding the way it had been managed to call for the criminal prosecution of some of the officials. Favored clients were permitted to borrow practically without limit, and some loans were charged under headings clearly intended to conceal the actual transactions. As far as I can judge, this collapse of small, rotten banks will really prove a blessing in disguise.

"The public at large, however, do not study the causes leading up to the culmination, but at once jump to the conclusion that things must be bad when banks fail, button up their pockets, and refuse to make new ventures until the scare wears off. This unquestionably explains, in connection with Congressional jingoism, the absence of outside demand for stocks in the States when the market is glutted with money and when large disbursements of dividends are at hand.

"Mail advices giving particulars of the circumstances surrounding the adoption of the now notorious resolution on Cuban affairs by the Senatorial Committee on Foreign Relations make it pretty clear that the entire action of the Senate was more influenced by stock-jobbing purposes than by any patriotic sympathy with the struggling Cubans. It was current talk in Wall Street that certain statesmen with Wall Street connections sent the tip into the Street that the resolutions would be passed on Friday afternoon. The news came to their friends in time for the entire clique to go short of the market before the news was made public, and, in the result, some one made a lot of money at the risk of precipitating a panic and involving ruin on numbers of people not so well informed. Fortunately, this iniquitous attempt by spurious patriots to smash the market was to some extent frustrated by the sober view taken on this side. London did not follow the fall established in Wall Street, but, on the contrary, bought heavily, and thus again turned the current, spoiling the game of the scheming Senators. Whenever the Cuban bogey is altogether laid, and traffics show permanent increases, prices will doubtless rise.

"In the meantime it will be prudent to await developments, and rather to buy on reactions, more especially Milwaukee, Louisville, Atchison preferred, Denver preferred and ordinary, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Norfolk and Western preferred, and Erie. Union Pacifics experienced a sharp relapse on the throwing out of the funding bill by the United States House of Representatives. It is generally expected that the year 1897 will see several stocks join the dividend list, among these notably Lehigh Valley, Omaha common, and Louisville.

"The railroads of the country during the past five years have gone through a terrible siege. Those weak, rotten, and over-capitalized, have been put through the crucible of reorganization, and now come forth rejuvenated, and stocked and bonded on a basis well within the earning powers of the worst years. Unprofitable branches have been lopped off, mythical surpluses have been wiped out, overpaid and extravagant officials have been dismissed, and the beginning of the year 1897 will see American railroads in every way on a more solid basis than perhaps ever before known. The companies now in operation will probably continue so for some years to come—unless designedly wrecked—and the occupation of receivers and self-appointed reorganization committees is likely to soon be a thing of the past. Of course it is hard to say what the stock market will do in the immediate future, as between tariff tinkering and war scares manufactured to order for stock-jobbing purposes, more or less weakness is certain to develop from time to time. But the patient investor who will pick up, when raided, the shares of roads having a promising future and lock them up cannot go very far astray, as the outlook for the transportation companies, for the reasons set forth above, if for no other, is excellent."

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65@65¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾@51¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 515,065.52 ounces of silver bullion, against which 515 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 505 green.

Bar silver in London, 29⅝d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date	$223,556
Exports in the same period	164,680
Net imports	$58,876
Net exports, 1896	5,281,473
Net exports, 1895	18,768,726
Net exports, 1894	667,468
Net exports, 1893	10,661,585

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On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Brunswick sold at .20@.21, 100 Best & Belcher at .85, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.25, 500 Croesus at .02, 2,500 Comstock at .06, 700 Mount Rosa at .12, 200 Mexican at .53, and 500 Prix Arizona at .05.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	100
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	108	..
American Bank Note	41½	43½
American Typefounders' Company	27	33
*Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	101	..
Barney & Smith common	10	12
Boston & New York Air Line pf	104	..
*Broadway & Seventh Avenue	197	205
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	107
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	104	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	103	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	100	..
‡B'klyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s	107½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	172	173
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	4	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	103
‡Buffalo Cross-town 5s	103¾	104¼
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	73½	75
Celluloid Company stock	61	65
Central & South American Telegraph	119½	121½
Central Cross-town	198	..
Central Park, North & East River	153	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Columbus Gas	68	71
Commercial Cable Company stock	105	108
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	60	75
Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	30
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	14	17
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77½	82½
Consolidated Ice pf	70	80
†Consumers' Gas (New Jersey) stock	72	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	103
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96½	98
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	140	155
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	112	115
D., E. R. & B. 5 per cent. scrip.	99	103
*Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	98	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	350
Ensley Land Company	¼	1
Equitable Gas Company of New York	200	203
*Fort Wayne Gas stock	89	82½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	88	89
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	58	63
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	112	114
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Goodyear Shoe Machinery stock	31	32½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	60	62½
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	90	91
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	74	76
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97½	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	30
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	56½	57½
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s	94	95
Hudson River Telephone stock	59½	..
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	128	134
Indianapolis Gas 1st	104½	107
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas stock	65	68
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72	74
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
†Iron Steamboat	3	5
†Iron Steamboat 6s	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	35
Journeay & Burnham pf	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	1	3
Kings County Traction	38½	40½
Knickerbocker Ice Company	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock	82	84
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	87½	89
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	64½
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	72	74½
Lorillard Company pf	100½	103½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	106	..
‡Madison Square Garden stock	7	11
‡Madison Square Garden 2d	68	75
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	..
Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago)	25	30
Met. West Side 1st 5s (of Chicago)	46	48
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	50	53
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	9½	12½
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
Mutual Gas Company of New York	228	235
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
‡New Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¾	2
New Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	20	..
North Carolina State 4s	101	103
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	45¼	45⅞
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	73½	74½
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	105	105½
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	94	94½
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	120	126
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New York Air Brake Company	20	22
New York Biscuit Company 6s	104	106
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	3	10
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	108	..
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
†N. Y./& Penn. Telephone stock	93	..
‡Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	199	203
Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph	69	72
Pennsylvania Coal	315	..
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	16	17
P., McK'por & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	125	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	95	96
‡Pratt & Whitney	3	7
‡Pratt & Whitney pf	50	63
Retsof Mining Company bonds	34	38
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	84	88
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	33½	..
*Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	73	79
Second Avenue Railroad stock	140	150
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	104	108
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	205
South Carolina State 4½s	106½	108½
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock	48	53
*Standard Gas	79	81
*Standard Gas pf	106	108
†Standard Gas 1st	110	112
Standard Oil Trust	265	266
‡Steinway Railway 6s	112	115
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	12	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	94	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	40	46
Third Avenue Railroad	160	161
‡Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	9	12
Trenton Potteries	5	9
Trenton Potteries pf	30	40
Trow Directory pf	25	35
Union Ferry stock	60	63
*Union Ferry 5s	100	103
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	..	102
Union Typewriter	7	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf	85	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf	70	73
†Union Electric Light & Power 1st	77	77
Wagner Car Company	155½	157½
*Western Gas Company	59	61½
‡Western Gas Company bonds	90	91
Worcester Traction	20	21
Worcester Traction pf	96	97½
Worthington Pump pf	77½	80

FINANCIAL.

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY, &

Capital and Surplus, $4,500,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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JOHN T. TERRY, } Vice Presidents.
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HENRY C. DEMING,
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
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CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
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John J. McCook, Oliver Ames,
Henry C. Deming.

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

OF THE

LEXINGTON AVE. & PAVONIA FERRY R. R. CO.,

NEW YORK CITY.

Principal due 1993. Interest March and Sept. 1st.

ISSUE $5,000,000.

Secured by first mortgage on the Lexington Avenue Cable Road and the 116th Street Underground Electric Road, including valuable real estate in New York City GUARANTEED BY THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY CO.

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

OF THE

COLUMBUS AND NINTH AVENUE R. R. COMPANY,

NEW YORK CITY.

Principal due 1993. Interest March and Sept. 1st.

ISSUE $3,000,000.

Secured by First Mortgage on the Columbus Av. Cable Road GUARANTEED BY THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY CO.

We offer a limited amount of the above bonds in amounts to suit purchasers at 115½ and accrued interest, at which price they yield 4.30 per cent. on the investment.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,

BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS,
41 WALL STREET, N. Y.;
429 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R. R. CO.

Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds† Deposited under the Bondholders' Agreemen

DATED JULY 12, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Committee has called a general meeting of the holders of the above certificates, their representatives and assigns, to be held at the office of The State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, January 28th, 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M., in pursuance of Article ELEVENTH of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated July 12th, 1894, for the purpose of authorizing the Committee to sell the Western Division First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and the Central Division First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of said Company, or any of them, held by the said Committee, or to carry out a reorganization of either Division of the said railroad upon the foreclosure of the mortgages securing said bonds or otherwise, or to take any other action thereon, or upon the Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds deposited with the said Committee, which it may deem expedient, and for such other purposes as may be brought before the meeting.

Dated New York, January 16, 1897.

FRANCIS S. BANGS,
J. G. McCULLOUGH,
G. J. WETZLAR,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
WILLIAM BASSET,
Committee.

DECLINE IN MONEY RATES.

In proportion as the supply of money, foreign and domestic, becomes more abundant and consequently cheaper, so values measured by money advance. This elementary principle first applies to securities, or evidences of debt, and in reduced proportion. The best class of securities are very high in price now and are constantly advancing. As money continues to accumulate, the investment demand will spread to those less desirable, and then to purely speculative issues, and will inevitably result in higher prices for them. Money the world over will not remain idle for any length of time. An era of great speculation is before us. A rise in securities will come before, and be an infallible indication of an improvement in general business which will soon be in evidence.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE MANUAL," describes method of trading on margin, gives highest and lowest prices 10 to 30 years. Maps, &c. ISSUED AND MAILED FREE OF CHARGE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,
Bought and sold for cash or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.

New York National Bank references furnished.

HAIGHT & FREESE

53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS.

UPTOWN OFFICE, 1132 BROADWAY. BOSTON OFFICE, 85 STATE ST.

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates.

Interest allowed on deposits.

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Jan. 23, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13⅜	13⅝	1,123	American Spirits Mfg.	14	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
30	31	110	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
116⅜	116⅝	8,800	American Sugar Refs.	117½	117⅝	116½	116⅝	— ⅛
103	103¾	410	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	103¼	103½	103¼	103½	— ⅛
74¾	74⅞	12,280	American Tobacco	75⅝	76	73½	74⅜	+ ⅛
25	26½	20	Ann Arbor pf.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—1⅛
23⅜	23⅝	800	At., T. & S. F. pf.	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½	
15	15⅞	500	Baltimore & Ohio	14½	15	14⅞	15	— ⅝
11¼	11½	500	Bay State Gas.	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
90	93	50	Brooklyn Union Gas		91	91	91	— ¾
54	55	100	Canadian Pacific	55	55	55	55	
17	17⅛	250	Chesapeake & Ohio	17	17¼	17	17⅛	—1
74	74⅜	9,445	Chi., bur. & Quincy	75½	75⅞	74½	74⅞	+ ⅛
77½	77⅝	3,515	Chicago Gas	78⅛	78⅛	77⅝	77⅝	—1
75⅝	75⅞	5,935	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	76½	76½	75⅝	75⅝	— ⅜
131	132	135	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	132⅝	132⅝	132	132	— ¾
103½	103¾	305	Chicago & Northw.	104	104	103¾	103¾	
67⅜	67½	1,070	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	68⅛	68¼	67½	67⅝	— ⅛
27	27¼	*335	C., C., C. & St. Louis	27	27¼	27	27½	— ½
9⅞	10	2,030	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	10	10	9½	9½	— ½
147	148	100	Consolidated Gas Co.	147	147	147	147	— ½
108	108¼	2,633	Delaware & Hudson	108¼	108¼	107⅝	108¼	+ ⅛
103⅝	105	900	Del., Lack. & Western	155¼	155¼	154½	154½	—1
14⅝	14⅞	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	104	104	104	104	
34½	34⅞	550	Erie	14⅞	14⅞	14¾	14⅝	
38⅞	39⅞	1,725	General Electric	34⅜	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	— ¼
7¼	8	200	Illinois Steel Co.	39	39	39	39	
17	18	150	Iowa Central	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ½
68½	70⅜	400	Lake Erie & Western	18	18	18	18	— ½
152	154¼	160	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69½	69½	69¼	69¼	— ¼
43	45	40	Lake Shore	154	154	154	154	
50⅝	50¾	305	Long Island	43½	44	43½	44	+ ½
90⅞	91⅞	2,150	Louisville & Nashville	50⅞	51	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
100	100⅝	740	Manhattan Con.	91⅝	91⅝	90⅝	90⅝	—1¼
89	92	460	Metropolitan Traction	110	110⅛	109⅜	109⅜	
13⅜	14¼	50	Michigan Central	91½	91½	91½	91½	
20	30¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	
21⅝	22¾	1,030	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30½	30⅝	30	30½	— ⅛
24	24½	400	Missouri Pacific	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
13½	15	200	National Lead Co.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
90⅛	90⅝	1,290	National Linseed Oil	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
12	12½	700	New Jersey Central	90½	90½	90⅛	90⅛	—1⅝
23	26½	2,100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	12	12	12	12	— ½
11	13½	650	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	22¾	23	22¾	22⅞	— ½
32⅜	33½	275	Northern Pacific	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	
14¾	14⅞	400	Northern Pacific pf.	33	33	33	33	
24⅝	25	360	Ontario & Western	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
25⅞	25⅞	6,110	Pacific Mail	25⅝	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
47	48½	200	P. & R., all in. pd.	26	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
157	158	50	P. & R. 1st pf., w. iss.	48½	48½	48½	48½	— ½
38⅝	41¼	210	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	157½	157½	157½	157½	—2¼
50½	50½	740	St. Louis Southwest.	4½	4½	4½	4½	
11⅜	11⅝	750	St. Paul & Omaha.	50½	50½	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅝
14	14⅜	300	Standard R. & T.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
9¼	9½	100	Southern Pacific	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
28½	28¾	300	Southern Railway	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	28⅝	900	Southern Railway pf.	28½	28½	28⅜	28⅜	— ½
7⅞	7½	5,905	Tenn. Coal & Iron	29⅝	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ½
2	2¼	150	Union Pacific	7¾	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
38	43	10	U. P., Denver & Gulf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
61⅝	61⅞	2,100	United States Express	40	40	40	40	
24⅝	24⅞	100	U. S. Leather pf.	62¼	62¼	61⅜	61⅜	— ⅝
16½	16⅝	20	United States Rubber	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
7	8	10	Wabash pf.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	
83⅞	84½	859	Western Union Beef	8	8	8	8	
2⅞	2¾	350	Western Union Tel.	84¾	84¾	83⅞	83⅞	—1⅛
Sales.....		84,457	Wheeling & Lake Erie	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip 4,000.....72
At, T & S F gen 4s 28,000.....80⅞ 3,000.....80⅝ 1,000.....80⅝
Adjustment 4s 1,000.....45½ 3,000.....45⅝
Brooklyn R T 5s 5,000.....78⅝
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 10,000.....107⅜
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 5,000.....75¼ 1,000.....76⅛
Chi, B & Q cons 7s 1,000.....116 1,000.....115⅞
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 5,000.....100⅛
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs 1,000.....42¼ 5,000.....42½
Chi & N W cons 7s 5,000.....141¼ 6,000.....141½ 1,000.....141¾
25-year deb 5s 3,000.....107¼
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 13,000.....102⅜ 95,000.....102⅝
Registered 10,000.....101¾
Col, H V & T 5s 15,000s3.....78 28,000.....78
Col, H V & T G M 6s 2,000.....74 6,000.....72½
Dul & Iron Range 1st 2,000.....100
East Tenn., Va. & Ga cons gold 5s 3,000.....108
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 3,000.....110⅝
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s 16,000.....105⅞
Erie 1st mortgage 16,000.....108½
Ft W & D C 1st 5,000.....55
Gen Elec Co deb 5s 8,000.....96
H & Tex Cent G M 4s 10,000.....66
Kan Pac 6s, 1896 12,000.....113 1,000.....113⅛

Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs 1,000.....76½ 6,000.....77 15,000.....78 1,000.....77⅝ 10,000.....77 15,000.....76¼ 1,000.....76⅝
Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div, assented, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups 1,000.....100½
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st 3,000.....101¼ 5,000.....101
Long Island con 5s 2,000.....113
Louis & Nash cons 2,000.....105¼
L, N A & C cons, Trust Co certfs 5,000.....85
Mexican Int 1st 4s 8,000.....72⅝
Mil & St Paul, Dakota & Gt So 5s 2,000.....108½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 8,000.....84½ 4,000.....84¼
Mo, K & T 2d 5,000.....62
Mob & Ohio new 6s 1,000.....118 1,000.....117
N Y Cent deb 5s 7,000.....107½
N Y, O & W refdg 4s 2,000.....92
N Y, S & W Term 1st 2,000.....106
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 15,000.....86
Pac of Mo 2d ext 2,000.....103½ 1,000.....103
People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s 15,000.....102
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 10,000.....46 15,000.....45½
2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 10,000.....34¼
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented 8,000.....81⅝ 7,000.....81¼

5,000.....81⅝
15,000.....81¼
10,000.....81
14,000.....80⅞
Pitts, C C & St L 4½s, Series A 2,000.....108¾
Series B 1,000.....108¼
Rome, W & Og cons 6,000.....119
St L & Iron Mount 1st ext 5s 5,000.....103
St L & Iron Mount 5s 20,000.....76
St L & S F 2d, Class B 1,000.....112
St L S W 2d inc 3,000.....26⅞
St P, M & M 1st consld 6s, reduced to 4½s 1,000.....103
St P & Sioux City 1st 4,000.....131
So Pac of Cal 5s consld 7,000.....85¾
So Pac of N M 1st 11,000.....103¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s 4,000.....90
Standard R & T 6s 1,000.....78
Tex & Pac 2d inc 10,000.....21½
Union Pac 6s, 1897, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups 2,000.....102½
Union Pac 1st, 1898 15,000.....104¼
Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups 3,000.....103
Union Pac 1st, 1899 1,000.....104½
Union Pac ext S F 8s 6,000.....87
4,000.....88
Union Pac col tr 4½s, Trust Co certfs 2,000.....50
Union Pac gold 6s col tr notes 11,000.....100½
Wabash 1st 5s 4,000.....107⅛
Wabash 2d mtge 5s 21,000.....72
West Shore gtd 4s reg 2,000.....105

Total sales.....$764,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96	
4s, r., 1907	111½	
4s, c., 1907	112	
4s, r., 1925	121½	
4s, c., 1925	122⅜	
5s, r., 1904	113¼	
5s, c., 1904	114½	
Currency 6s, 1898	103⅜	
Currency 6s, 1899	106½	
Cherokee 4s, 1896	103½	
Cherokee 4s, 1897	103½	
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103½	
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103½	

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Adams Express	150	153
Alb. & Sus.	170	
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	61
Am. Coal	111	125
Am. Cotton Oil	13	14¼
Am. Cot Oil pf.	55	56
Am. Express	110	111
Am. T. & C.	85	
Am. Tobacco pf.	103	106
Ann Arbor	9¼	11
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	14	14¼
At. & Pac.	⅛	⅜
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	6
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106
Brooklyn R. T.	18⅜	19
Brunswick Co.	½	1
Buff., R. & P.	20¼	22
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	65
Bur. C. R. & N.	71	76
Canada Southern	45	47
Central Pacific	13	14
Chi. & Alton	165	167
Chi. & Alton pf.	167	
Chi. & E. Ill.	39	42
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	90	100
Chicago G. W.	4¼	5⅛
Chi. & N. W. pf.	151½	153
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	3	
Col. Fuel & I.	25	26
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	80	
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	3½	4

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Cleve. & Pitts.	166	170
C., H. V. & T. pf.	20	45
Consol. Coal	160	172
Consol. Coal pf.	36	40
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	
D., S. S. & A.	4	5
D., S. S. & A. pf.	8	10
Erie 1st pf.	34	35
Erie Tel. & Tel.	66	67
Ev. & T. H.	25	31
Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	45
F. & P. M. pf.	37	40
Gt. Nor. pf.	111½	122
G. B. & W.	30	40
G. B. & W., deb., A.	48	50
G. B. & W., deb., B.	4¾	5
Harlem	292	295
Homestake	35	40
Ill. Central	94	95
Iowa Central pf.	26	27
Joliet & Chicago	155	
Kan. & Mich.	5	7
Keokuk & D. M.	2	3
Keokuk & West.	30	40
Laclede Gas	24½	25
Laclede Gas pf.	73	80
Mah. Coal R.	100	115
Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach	5	10
Md. Coal pf.	40	55
Mexican Central	8½	9¼
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1⅝
Minn. & St. L.	18½	19¾
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	78	80
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46½	48
Minn. Iron	49	55
Mobile & Ohio	21	23
Morris & Essex	165	167½
Nat. Lead pf.	88	90
National Starch	5	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	55
Nat. St. 2d pf.		22
New Cent. Coal	5	7
N. Y. Cent.	94	94½
New England		40
N. Y. & N. H.	176	178

	Bid.	Ask'd.
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	26	30
N. Y., S. & W.	8	8½
Nor. & West., all in. paid	11⅜	12
Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid	16½	17½
North American	4¾	4⅞
Ohio Southern	3	5
Ont. Mining	10	11
Oregon R. & N.	12	22
Oregon R. & N. pf.	39½	42
Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. paid	16¼	17
Penn. Coal	310	
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2	2½
Peo. & East	5	8
Phil. & Read. 2d pf., when iss'd.	30¼	31½
P., C., C. & St. L.	13½	14¼
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	
Pullman	45	50
Quicksilver	1	3
Quicksilver pf.	10	12
Rens. & Sar.	181	186
R., W. & O.	117⅛	118½
St. L. & S. F.	4⅝	5¼
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	36	37½
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	12¼	13½
St. L. S. W. pf.	10½	11
St. P. & Duluth	22	24
St. P. & D. pf.	85	93
St. P., M. & M.	112	116
St. P. & O. pf.	132	137
Sil. bull. certfs.	65	65½
Texas Pacific	9⅛	9⅜
Third Avenue	159	162
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
U. S. Leather	9	9¼
U. S. Rubber pf.	74½	75½
Wabash	6¼	6⅞
Wells-F. Express	90	100
W. & L. E. pf.	11	12½

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

—The bonds of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad mortgage of 1867, maturing Feb. 1, 1897, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.

—The coupons due Feb. 1, 1897, on the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Standard Rope and Twine Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company.

—The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company give notice that the coupons of the company's Pittsburg Division loan of 1885, due Feb. 1, will be paid on presentation to the Union Trust Company.

—Redmond, Kerr & Co. announce that they offer at 115½ and accrued interest a limited amount of the first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company and of the Columbus and Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, both guaranteed by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. At the price offered they net purchasers 4.30 per cent.

—Notice is given that the Illinois Central Railroad Company will pay upon presentation at its New York offices at par and accrued interest to their maturity Feb. 1 next the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad Company, secured by mortgage of Feb. 1, 1877, and which have not heretofore been drawn for payment through the Sinking Fund, with coupons due Feb. 1, 1897, attached.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Market & Fulton	215
American Ex	172	Mechanics'	180
Broadway	230	M. & Traders'	184
But. & Drovers'	125	Mercantile	130
Central National	125	Merchants'	165
Chase National	525	Merchants' Ex	136
Chatham	290	Metropolis	110
Chemical	4000	National	425
City	500	National Union	154
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	195
Columbia	160	New York	190
Commerce	203½	New York County	230
Continental	180	N. Bank, N. A.	650
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	130
East River	125	Park	170
Fifth Avenue	2800	People's	255
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Phenix	200
Fourth National	178	Republic	104
Gallatin National	305	Seaboard National	145
German-American	110	Second National	160
Germania	350	Seventh National	425
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	100
Hanover	1000	State of New York	90
Im. & Traders'	500	Third National	110
Irving	140	United States Nat.	100
Leather Manuf's	174	West Side	175
Manhattan	205	Western National	114

IMPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie were $7,377,544, of which amount $2,463,474 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $137,476, and the exports of specie were $906,730.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $4,395,275. The banks now hold $57,067,800 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	Jan. 16.	Jan. 23.	Differences.
Loans	$491,299,200	$490,338,700	Dec. $1,060,500
Specie	77,821,300	79,134,100	Inc. 1,312,800
Legal tend'rs	113,697,800	118,803,600	Inc. 5,105,800
Net deposits	537,388,300	563,479,600	Inc. 26,091,300
Circulation	18,743,900	18,479,800	Dec. 264,100

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York City banks from the beginning of the present year up to and including the statement issued to-day, with the surplus of the corresponding dates in the years 1896 and 1895:

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Jan. 2	$33,286,950	$10,779,675	$35,862,050
Jan. 9	43,901,450	27,183,100	41,792,200
Jan. 16	52,172,525	32,345,550	45,465,075
Jan. 23	57,067,800	37,678,500	45,880,450

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$57,067,800	1892	$33,002,900
1896	37,678,500	1891	24,089,775
1895	45,880,450	1890	15,031,650
1894	100,043,000	1889	20,014,800
1893	22,529,600	1888	23,268,825

THE BANK STATEMENTS IN DETAIL.

The following are the bank statements in detail, with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the various banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Percent'ge of Reserve to Deposits.
$2,000,000	$1,916,000	Bk. of N. Y. N. B. A.	$12,340,000	$2,070,000	$2,570,000	$13,350,000	34.7
2,050,000	2,146,200	Bk. of the Man. Co	13,591,000	2,712,000	3,659,000	16,875,000	37.7
2,000,000	1,048,200	Merchants' Nat.	14,466,600	2,861,400	1,836,800	18,587,000	34.5
2,000,000	2,269,400	Mechanics' Nat.	8,472,000	1,142,000	2,044,000	8,288,000	38.4
1,500,000	2,508,400	Bank of America	18,300,500	2,948,900	3,213,900	21,179,800	26.2
1,000,000	361,900	Phenix National	4,198,000	281,000	1,444,000	4,671,000	33.9
750,000	3,882,300	National City	22,744,900	5,635,300	8,533,500	32,050,200	44.2
300,000	86,500	Tradesmen's Nat.	2,039,300	214,600	678,600	2,908,100	32.8
600,000	7,331,700	Chemical Nat.	23,919,100	4,025,800	4,398,900	24,724,400	44.4
1,000,000	185,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,640,500	790,700	928,300	5,604,900	34.0
1,648,000	1,048,200	Gallatin National	5,910,400	572,200	1,364,400	5,437,900	30.6
300,000	393,800	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,253,100	154,500	153,400	1,196,400	44.8
400,000	278,600	Mechanics' & Trad.	1,930,000	270,000	505,000	2,160,000	26.1
200,000	158,400	Greenwich	2,912,800	101,100	159,500	2,463,500	35.5
600,000	495,900	Leath. Man'frs' Nat.	2,907,800	299,400	408,300	3,125,800	22.8
300,000	105,400	Seventh National	1,865,300	250,300	433,000	1,943,100	28.6
1,200,000	500,900	Bk. of State N. Y.	3,390,400	147,800	449,700	2,441,800	35.1
5,000,000	2,482,100	American Ex. Nat.	23,305,000	1,726,000	2,207,000	24,724,400	24.4
5,000,000	3,672,800	Nat. Bk. of Com.	22,922,700	2,081,200	4,383,600	24,724,400	35.6
1,000,000	1,665,500	Nat. Broadway Bk.	5,953,500	713,000	752,600	5,122,900	28.6
1,000,000	422,700	Mercantile National	7,846,000	924,300	2,230,800	8,311,600	37.9
1,500,000	482,500	Nat. Bk. of Repub.	2,105,300	414,000	1,038,300	3,150,900	46.0
450,000	938,600	Chatham National	12,324,600	2,473,800	1,493,700	13,728,200	28.8
200,000	980,300	People's	5,880,400	556,200	1,446,000	6,149,800	32.5
700,000	285,700	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	1,521,000	256,500	881,000	2,674,800	42.5
1,000,000	593,000	Hanover National	5,685,400	932,500	1,571,000	6,726,900	36.1
2,063,300	2,063,300	Irving National	16,972,900	5,063,500	4,177,800	23,569,000	39.3
500,000	335,600	National Citizens'	2,932,000	278,300	353,200	3,049,000	31.8
600,000	413,600	Nassau	2,761,100	488,800	316,600	3,184,500	25.2
500,000	276,800	M'k't & Fulton Nat.	2,491,900	186,600	584,200	3,023,600	25.4
900,000	1,026,700	Nat. Shoe & Leather	5,590,700	587,700	1,355,700	5,941,300	32.7
1,000,000	105,400	Corn Exchange	8,432,500	424,300	454,400	3,517,700	25.0
1,000,000	1,292,600	Continental National	8,458,300	1,357,600	1,141,000	10,230,400	30.1
300,000	231,800	Oriental	4,275,500	556,000	2,448,800	6,431,600	40.5
1,500,000	406,800	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	1,743,000	150,000	413,000	1,694,000	33.2
2,000,000	5,715,200	National Park	22,573,000	3,175,000	5,363,000	25,898,000	32.9
250,000	3,253,500	East River National	23,575,900	6,025,100	9,416,800	34,861,000	44.3
2,000,000	141,200	Fourth National	1,136,800	153,500	373,200	1,268,500	41.5
1,000,000	2,110,300	Central National	21,065,900	2,737,100	4,765,400	23,636,400	31.7
300,000	549,300	Second National	3,290,000	1,260,000	4,502,000	12,

Financial—Continued from Page 17.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—There was an easier tone to the stock market to-day, due to the weakness on Wall Street. Rumors as to deals in which Yerkes is interested are all of a favorable tenor, and there are hints of some surprises in the air for maturity a week or two hence.

West Chicago closed off a point, at 80½. There were no sales of North Chicago. Match was steady at 124 and Biscuit was firm at 55½. Lake Street "L" declined from 16¼ to 15⅝. Metropolitan "L" 5s were wanted at 41, and the buying at this price was of the strongest character. West Chicago debenture 5s were steady at 95.

The bear element, inflated with success in their raids on the Yerkes stocks, took a hand at Strawboard to-day and made capital of the rumors that the boxmakers, who are among the best customers of the Strawboard Company, were dissatisfied, and would withdraw their allegiance and start a factory of their own. The market opened at 32½, and sold down quickly to 29. The closing was steady at 30.

Closing quotations were: Diamond Match, 124; American Strawboard, 30; West Chicago Street Railroad, 80½; Lake Street "L," 15⅝; New York Biscuit, 55½; Metropolitan "L," 4; Street's West Side Car Line, 144¼; Chicago, Edison, ex. div., 110.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	97⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	28½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	22
Cotton, middling	7 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	9⅞
Flour, Minnesota patent	$4.65
Lard, prime	4.25
Molasses, O. K. prime	24
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	4⅞
Tallow, prime	3½
Pork, mess	8.62½
Beef, family	9.50
Beef, hams	18.00
Sugar, granulated	4¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.75
Lead	3.07½
Copper, lake ingot	11.90
Butter, Western extra creamery	20
Butter, State finest creamery	19

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 77¾@77¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 75@76½c; No. 2 red, 88¾@90¼c; No. 2 corn, 22¼c; No. 2 oats, 16@16¼c; No. 2 rye, 36¼@36¾c; No. 2 barley, 34@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, 74@76½c; prime timothy seed, $2.70; mess pork, per barrel, $7.90@$7.92½; lard, per 100 lb, $3.95@3.97½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $3.95@$4.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.25@$4.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.12½@4.25; whiskey, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cutloaf, $5.26; granulated, $4.63; standard A, $4.26; linseed oil, raw, 26c; boiled, 28c.

COTTON.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	6.99	6.99	6.99	7.00@7.02
February	6.98	7.02	6.98	7.00@7.01
March	7.06	7.10	7.05	7.07@7.08
April	7.12	7.17	7.12	7.14@7.16
May	7.20	7.24	7.19	7.21@7.22
June	7.24	7.28	7.24	7.26@7.27
July	7.29	7.33	7.29	7.31@7.32
August	7.30	7.34	7.30	7.32@7.33
September	7.00	7.03	7.00	7.00@7.02
October	6.85	6.87	6.84	6.83@6.85
November	6.83	6.87	6.83	6.85@6.87
December	..	..	..	6.90@6.92

Market closed quiet and steady at unchanged to 2 to 6 points decline. Transferable notices, 705. Total sales, 38,100 bales.

Spot cotton quiet, unchanged; middling uplands, 7 5-16c; middling Gulf, 7 9-16c. No sales.

Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales; receipts, 9,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales; middling uplands, 4d. Futures quiet, 1-64@2-64d decline; closed quiet, 2@2½ points net decline. January, 360v; January-February, 359½s; February-March, 359½s; March, April, 359½s; April-May, 360s; May-June, 360b; June-July, 360½s; July-August, 361s; August-September, 359½s; September-October, 353v.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—Cotton quiet and steady; good middling, 7⅝c; middling, 7c; low middling, 6½c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net receipts, 10,733 bales; gross, 11,573 bales; exports, coastwise, 224 bales; sales, 1,700 bales; stock, 411,480 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 23.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling, 6 13-16c; low middling, 6 9-16c; net and gross receipts, 3,050 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,495 bales; to the Continent, 6,500 bales; coastwise, 512 bales; sales, 507 bales; stock, 79,487 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 23.—Cotton steady; middling, 7c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net and gross receipts, 2,435 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 15,740 bales; sales, 1,312 bales; stock, 124,158 bales

MEMPHIS, Jan. 23.—Cotton steady; middling, 6 15-16c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net receipts, 172 bales; gross, 524 bales; shipments, 3,801 bales; sales, 2,650 bales; stock, 155,227 bales.

NORFOLK, Jan. 23.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6 15-16c; low middling, 6 9-16c; good ordinary, 5⅞c; net and gross receipts, 954 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,338 bales; sales, 1,153 bales; stock, 34,605 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 23.—Cotton firm; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6⅜c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net and gross receipts, 1,973 bales; exports, coastwise, 910 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 28,874 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 23.—Cotton steady; middling, 6⅞c; low middling, 6½c; net and gross receipts, 547 bales; exports, to the Continent, 8,680 bales; stock, 6,615 bales.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—Cotton nominal; middling, 7 5-16c; low middling, 6 5-16c; good ordinary, 6 5-16c; net and gross receipts, none; stock, 24,503 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 23.—Cotton firm; middling, 6 15-16c; net and gross receipts, 978 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,639 bales; stock, 32,931 bales.

FUTURES.

WHEAT.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	..	..	..	88¾
March	..	..	..	89⅞
May	86¼	86⅜-½	86⅛	86⅜
July	83	83⅛	83	83

CORN.

January	..	..	..	28½
May	30	30	30	30
July	..	..	..	31

OATS.

January	..	..	..	22
February	..	..	..	22
May	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22¼
July	..	..	..	23¼

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Jan.	77¼@..	78¼@..	77¾@..	78⅛@..
May	79¾@80	80¼@..	79⅜@79⅝	80⅛@..
July	75¾@..	76⅛@..	75¼@..	75⅝@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Jan.	.22 @..	22⅛@..	22 @..	22 @..
May	.24 @..	24⅛@..	24 @..	24 @..
July	.25 @25⅛	25¼@..	25 @25⅛	25⅛@..
Sept.	20¼@20⅜	20⅛@..	20⅛@20⅜	20⅛@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Jan.	15¼@..	15⅝@..	15½@..	15¼@..
May	17¼@..	18 @..	17⅜@17⅝	17¼@..
July	18⅝@..	18⅝@18¾	18⅜@..	18⅜@..
Mess Pork, per bbl.—				
Jan.	$7.87½	$7.87½	$7.87½	$7.87½
May	7.97½	8.02½	7.97½	8.00
Lard, per 100 lb.—				
Jan.	3.97½	3.97½	3.97½	3.97½
May	4.07½	4.10	4.07½	4.10
Short Ribs, per 100 lb.—				
Jan.	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05
May	4.10	4.12½	4.10	4.12½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Dealings in wheat were decidedly unsatisfactory in volume, the market being flat and featureless. A cable received at midday by The Northwestern Miller from its Argentine correspondent reduced the estimates of the surplus to export from 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels. Bradstreet's exports for the past week were 2,916,706 bushels, against 2,948,154 bushels the preceding week and 3,849,271 bushels last year. Total since July 1, 109,359,743 bushels, against 75,657,539 bushels; increase, 24,702,204 bushels. The primary receipts of wheat for the week were 379,000 bushels, against 1,643,000 bushels the preceding week, and 2,133,000 bushels last year. The exports from the Atlantic ports for the week ended were 901,000 bushels of wheat, against 794,000 bushels the preceding week, and 1,087,000 bushels last year. Exports of flour showed a loss of 114,000 bbls, compared with the preceding week, and 19,000 bbls, compared with last year. The market closed quiet, at ¼@¼c net gain. Cash wheat was very quiet. Sales were reported of 24,000 bushels ungraded red, private terms, and 18,000 bushels No. 1 Northern New York, private terms. No. 2 red was quoted at 11c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10½c over May, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern New York 4c over May, free on board, afloat. May closed at 86⅜c. On the curb a little easier feeling prevailed, May selling at 86 3-16c@86¼c, closing at 86¼c bid.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The wheat market was stupidly dull, but, withal, firm to-day. Receipts in the Northwest were light at 176 cars, against 294 last Saturday and 435 on the corresponding day a year ago. Chicago received 44 cars and inspected out 97,111 bushels. Shipments from Atlantic ports for twenty-four hours were 233,587 bushels. Liverpool quoted ¼d advance, that being full recognition of our gain of yesterday. Closing Paris and Berlin cables were lower. Antwerp was unchanged to higher. May wheat opened from 79⅞c to 80c, sold between 79¼@79⅝c and 80¼c, closing at 80½c, ¼@⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and ¼@¾c per bushel higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 131,857 bushels; shipments, 193,208 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 25,062 bushels; shipments, 132,000 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—With a range of price less than ¼c for the session, it is not necessary to comment on the dullness of wheat to-day. There was a stronger feeling, but it did not develop into action. May opened higher, at 77½c, sold at 77⅝@77¾c, and closed at 77⅛@77⅜c, against 77⅝c yesterday. Cash wheat: An excellent demand resulted from light offerings, due to the recent storm. The price of No. 1 Northern was advanced to within ½c of May, and it was claimed thato ne firm paid within ¼c. No. 2 Northern did not share largely in the better feeling or No.1, and sold slowly at 1½c under No. 1 Northern. No. 3 ranged from 3c to 7c under No. 1. Receipts, 71 cars; shipments, 52 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 75½c; No. 1 Northern, 76⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 75⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 23.—Wheat opened firm at yesterday's advance. May opened at 79¾c, touched 79⅝c, rose to 80⅜c, and closed at 80c. Sample wheat firmer; No. 2 Northern, 79¼@79¾c; No. 3 Spring, 75@79c.

DULUTH, Jan. 23.—The wheat market was slow to-day and trading was light. The fluctuation covered a range of only ¼c. The market opened at 80c, advanced to 80¼c, and closed at 80c. The close: Cash No. 1 hard, 80c; No. 1 Northern, 77½c; No. 2 Northern, 75c; No. 3 Spring, 71½@73¾c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 80c; No. 1 Northern, 77½c; May No. 1 hard, 83c; Northern, 80c.

Corn.

The market for corn was very quiet for future delivery, with prices showing very little change. The movement of corn at Western points last week amounted to 2,776,000 bushels, against 2,553,000 bushels the preceding week and 3,723,000 bushels last year. The exports from the principal Atlantic ports for the week were 3,673,000 bushels, against 3,633,000 bushels the preceding week and 2,325,000 bushels last year. Bradstreet's exports from both coasts for the week ended Thursday were 3,520,000 bushels, and since July 1 76,200,000 bushels, against 48,280,000 bushels last year, an increase of 27,919,000 bushels. The future market closed quiet at unchanged prices. Cash corn was very quiet, with old corn nominally steady. New corn is arriving more freely and is weak. While No. 2 old is quoted at 28½c, nominal, new No. 2 was offered to-day at ¼c premium over steamer, and steamer sold at 27¼c in the elevator, 2,000 bushels. About 5,000 bushels steamer yellow sold at 27¼c and 5,000 bushels No. 3 corn at 26c. No export business was reported.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The corn market struggled along in the even tenor of its way. Receipts were 269 cars, 39 cars more than expected. Withdrawals from store were fair at 103,758 bushels. Liverpool cables quoted unchanged prices. The exports of corn from both coasts for the week amounted to 3,520,000 bushels. Clearances at Atlantic ports for twenty-four hours were liberal at 662,163 bushels. May corn opened at 24c, sold at 24¼c, closing at 24c, a shade under yesterday. Cash corn was steady, with no essential change in prices quotable. Receipts at principal Western points, 481,591 bushels; shipments, 181,610 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 344,512 bushels.

Oats.

The market for oats was quiet and again featureless. Receipts West were large last week, amounting to 2,553,000 bushels, against 1,780,000 the preceding week and 2,676,000 bushels last year. Exports from the Atlantic ports were 929,000 bushels, against 671,000 the preceding week and 89,000 last year. The future market for oats closed quiet at unchanged to ¼c rise. Cash oats were inactive. Sales were 18,000 bushels track and ungraded white at 20@29c, as to quality. No. 2 oats were quoted 22c, elevator; do, clipped, 21⅜c; No. 3, 20¼c; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 white, 22c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Nothing new developed in the oat market. Receipts were 213 cars, and 65,335 bushels were withdrawn from store. Exports were 39,751 bushels. May oats closed unchanged from yesterday. Cash oats were steady with no alteration in prices.

Flour.

The flour market was steady, with moderate inquiry for Spring wheat patents, but differences were unchanged and traders apart. The market closed with a little better feeling. Total sales were 5,500 packages, including 500 bbls Winter straights, $4.65; 300 bbls clears, $4.50; 350 bbls extra 1s, $3.50; 3,500 bbls Spring patents, $4.60@$4.75; 600 bbls clears, $3.90@$4; 250 sacks extra 2s, $2.60.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—Market quiet; car lots, State, 42@46c; No. 2 Western quoted 48¼@48¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; spot quoted at 47c, free on board, afloat. BARLEY—Market quiet; feeding quoted at 28½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, May; spot quoted at 36c, free on board, afloat; malting, 38@46c, as to quality. BUCKWHEAT—Market very dull; quoted at 35c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, for prime State.

RYE FLOUR—Dull; sales, 125 bbls at $2.85. CORNMEAL—Quiet; kiln-dried, $1.95@$2.05. BAG MEAL—Dull; fine white, 75@78c; fine yellow, 71@73c; coarse, 58@60c.

FEED—Quiet; 40, 60, and 80 lb, 55@57½c; 100 lb, 72½@67½c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 50@52½c; hominy chop, 50@52½c; cottonseed meal, 97¼c@$1; oil meal, 97½c@$1.02½; city feed, 60@62½c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The feeling in the rye market showed improvement, apparently the result of a firmer feeling in wheat. The speculative demand was better. Receipts were 12 cars. No. 2 on the regular market sold at 36¼c, with 36¾c quotable at the close. No. 3 sold at 35@35¼c. May sold at 39@39½c. Barley was slow, the short session tending to curtail business. The supply was light and the demand tame. Receipts were 111 cars. The range was from 24 to 33c for common to choice. Fancy was quotable at 34@35c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Dull but steady. Quoted: Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $9.50@$10; short clear, $8.75@$10. BEEF—Unchanged. Quoted: Extra mess, $7.50; family, $8.50@$10; packet, $8@$9. BEEF HAMS—Unchanged at $17.50@$18. DRESSED HOGS—Firm. Quoted: 4¾c for 160-lb. 4¾@5¼c for heavy to light. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies firm at 4¼@4¾c asked for 14 to 10 lb; pickled shoulders firm at 4¼@4¾c; pickled hams firm at 8¼@9c. TALLOW—Steady at 3½c. STEARINE—Unchanged; lard, 4½c; oleo, 4¾c, nominal. LARD—Higher, closing at 4.25c asked for prime steam; city, 3.75c; refined firm; South America, 4.80c; Continent, 4.55c; compound, 4@4¼c; options closed at 4.25c, nominal, for January.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23—1 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 61s 3d; prime mess steady at 50s. Pork—Prime mess Western fine dull at 46s 3d; do, Western, medium, dull at 40s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 39s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 27s; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, steady at 26s; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, steady at 26s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, steady at 25s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, steady at 23s 6d; clear bellies, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, steady at 27s 6d; shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, firm at 27s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 21s 3d. Cheese—American finest white and colored firm at 55s. Tallow—Fine American steady at 18s 6d.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The provision market had very little life to it. The hog market was steady, which tone was, likewise, predominant in product. May pork closed 5c higher. May lard 2½@5c higher, and May ribs 2½c higher. Domestic markets were quiet and steady. Receipts were light and the shipments liberal. The cash market was active and firm.

COFFEE.

The market closed with a net loss of 5 to 10 points on both months, with some positions unchanged. Hamburg lost about half a point. Rio, No. 7, exchange, standard, at 9¾00; exchange, 8¾d; receipts, 9,000 bags; clearances for United States, 4,000 bags; and for Europe, 5,000 bags; stock, 329,000 bags; market weak. Santos receipts, 16,000 bags; Santos stock, 557,000 bags; market steady; good average Santos, 10¾750.

The Street Market is very dull, with prices nominally unchanged. Rio, No. 7, spot, quoted at 9⅞c, and No. 8 at 9½c. Mild coffee quiet but steady.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 56,000 bls; spirits of turpentine, 2,540 bbls; tar, 1,684 bbls; spirits of turpentine steady, but unchanged, with Savannah markets firmer, at 62½d; the local price is 27½@28c for regulars and machines; resin steady, but quiet and unchanged; common to good strained quoted at $1.70@$1.72½; tar and pitch dull, with tar regulars quoted at $1.60@$1.65, and oil barrels, $3.25@$3.27½; pitch quoted at $1.80@$1.85

WILMINGTON, Jan. 23.—Resin firm; strained, $1.45; good strained, $1.50. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 25⅝c; irregular, 24⅞c. Tar quiet at 90c. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.30; virgin, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 23.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25½c; sales, 488 bbls. Resin firm at $1.50.

OILS.

Offerings on a more liberal scale affected prices in some degree, notably prime Summer yellow, which is not quoted over 23c; otherwise prices remain practically unchanged.

SUGAR.

Local market is dull and nominal, and quoted at 3 3-16c for 96° test, centrifugal; 2 13-16c for 89° test, muscovado, and 2 9-16c for 89° test molasses sugar; London was flat and lower for cane; Java quoted at 11s 3d and fair refining at 9s 6d; beet dull and tending downward slowly, present and next month quoted at 9s 1½d; refined was quiet and unchanged.

HAY AND STRAW.

Receipts are liberal, and with trade slow, market is dull and weak, with outside quotations extreme. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75@80c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@75c; do, clover and clover mixed, 55@65c; do, shipping, 55c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 80@90c; do, short rye, 50@65c; do, tangled rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 35@40c.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

BEEVES—Receipts, 48 cars, or 763 head, all consigned direct to exporters and slaughterers. No trading. Feeling steady. City-dressed beef had a slight inquiry at 6½@8¼c per lb for ordinary to prime native sides. Latest London and Liverpool cables quoted American steers weak at 10½@11¼c, and American sheep slow at 8@9c, dressed weight.

CALVES—Only 16 head reported arrived to-day, and trade very limited. Feeling steady for veals and dull for barnyard and Western calves. H. H. Hollis sold 8 poor barnyard calves, 171 lb average, at $2.50 per 100 lb, and no other sales were reported. Dressed calves quiet at yesterday's quotations, or at 8@11c for city-dressed veals; 6@9½c for country dressed; 4½@5¼c for little calves, and 4½@6c for dressed barnyard calves.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 12½ cars, or 2,700 head—2 cars direct to slaughterers and 10½ cars for the market—making, with 13 cars left over yesterday, 23½ cars to be sold. There was a better demand for the stock and a healthier tone to trade, and while sheep were not selling any higher, lambs were firm, with best grades in demand at an advance of 10c per 100 lb. Three and a half cars were held over. Fair to good sheep sold at $3.50@4 per 100 lb; good to choice lambs at $5.20@$5.65. No Canadian lambs. Dressed mutton steady at 5½@7c; dressed lambs a trifle firm at 7½@9c.

HOGS—Receipts, 17 cars, or 2,704 head. None for sale alive. Nominally steady at $3.60@$4; pigs, $4.10@$4.25; choice light State pigs, $4.35; country dressed steady at 4@6½c per lb.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Jan. 25.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

64—Hague & Co. vs. United States. 62—Van den Toorn vs. Leeming. 38—United States vs. Roessler & Haslacher. 54—Ypsilanti Stay Manufacturing Company vs. Van Valkenburgh. 108—Beach vs. Inman. 64—United States vs. Borgfeldt & Co. 65—United States vs. Schwarz. 66—Atlas Steamship Company vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 67—Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Atlas Steamship Company. 68—Aultman & Taylor Company vs. Syme.

Motion Calendar.—1—Newton vs. Buck. 2—McCagan vs. Steam Yacht Wadena. 3—Downing vs. Outerbridge. 4—Roberts vs. Brooks. 5—United States vs. Joint Traffic Association. 6—Matheson vs. Campbell. 7—Fletcher vs. Harney Peak Mining Company. 8—Goodenough vs. Cary. 9—Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company vs. Tebbetts. 10—Baker vs. Sanders. 11—Same vs. same. 12—De Neufville vs. New York and Northern Railway Company. 13—Mathoson vs. Campbell. 14—Rousseau vs. Peck. 15—Bolles vs. The Outing Company. 16—Maitland vs. Birkett. 17—Atlantic Transport Company vs. Coneys. 18—Schieffelin & Co. vs. United States.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Government Jury Cases.—2683—Arnold vs. Hedden. 14790—Druckleib vs. Magone. 16325—Same vs. Erhardt. 18217—Welch vs. same. 9348—Lock vs. Robertson. 9389—Jaffray vs. same. 14934—Brooklyn Sugar Refining Company vs. Magone. 14915—Havemeyer & Elder Sugar Refining Company vs. same. 14916—Same vs. Erhardt. 16831—Same vs. same. 14256—Brooklyn Sugar Refining Company vs. Magone. 14255—Havemeyer & Elder Sugar Refining Company vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Jan. 25.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Daly, P. J.; McAdam and Bischoff, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Motions.—1—Textile Publishing Company vs. Smith. 2—Radice vs. Associazione Fraterna Italiana. 3—Stewart vs. Fidelity Loan Association. 4—Clark vs. Dennis. 5—Milkowitz vs. Raphael. 6—Westcott Express Company vs. Freeman. 7—Hadley vs. Hague. 8—Advertising Bank Company vs. Moore. 9—Udell vs. Sarafian. 10—National Press Intelligence Company vs. Brooke. 11—Groff vs. Bliss. 12—Adler vs. Solinger.

Appeals from Orders of City Court.—1—Wales vs. Hyde. 2—Cochrane vs. Reich. 3—Same vs. same. 4—Same vs. same. 5—Solomon vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 6—Hurdel vs. Horace Waters & Co. 7—Vivaudais vs. Wise. 8—Wilshusen vs. Binns. 9—Blair vs. Aronowitz. 10—Hamilton vs. Graybill. 11—Albert vs. Kessler. 12—Markus vs. Kenneally. 13—Bennett vs. Schlussman. 14—Ellis vs. Parke. 15—Elliott vs. Rosenbaum. 16—Werner vs. Braunstein. 17—Reiner vs. Healy. 18—Felbel vs. American Motor Company. 19—Hoffman vs. Martin. 20—People, &c., vs. Koch. 21—O'Neil vs. Brody. 22—Lodoroso vs. Walton. 23—Fleischman vs. Plock. 24—Dairy vs. Hirsch. 25—Hoellerer vs. Kaplan. 26—McCormack vs. Barton. 27—Williams vs. Reservo Fire Alarm Stock Insurance Company. 29—Russell vs. Wolff. 29—Lemieux vs. English. 30—Holt Brothers vs. Wolfe. 31—Davis vs. Knipe. 32—Mitchell vs. Weir. 33—Waterman vs. American Pin Company. 34—Oussain vs. Thompson. 35—Stich vs. Sanek.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—People, &c., vs. Farrell. 2—Webber vs. Austin. 3—Matter of Eckstern. 4—First Old Constantine Benevolent Society vs. Fielding. 5—Byrd vs. O'Connor. 6—Gerard vs. Zimmermann. 7—Huntington vs. Huntington. 8—Lawrence vs. Maltette. 9—Roepke vs. Roepke. 10—Matter of Durand & Clark. 11—Elias vs. Schweyer. 12—York Haven Paper Company vs. Place. 13—Lisska vs. Clark. 14—Seabrooke vs. Seabrooke. 15—Matter of Griffith. 16—Bank of America vs. East River Silk Company. 17—Pauling vs. Hazell. 18—Leary vs. Weinstein. 19—Middehuke vs. Macdonald. 20—Hagerty vs. Murphy. 21—Woerhoffer vs. Woerhoffer. 22—Averell vs. Benher. 23—Christmas vs. Hafeman. 24—Matter of Stayner. 25—Matter of Wood. 26—Matter of Gedney. 27—Mead vs. Mead. 28—Briedenbach vs. De Lacy. 29—Yates vs. Donohue. 30—Matter of Broadway Insurance Company. 31—Third National Bank of Springfield vs. George Mathers' Sons. 32—Wilson vs. Liberty Cycle Company. 33—O'Sullivan vs. The Trust Company, &c. 34—Rottenberg vs. Hoonstein. 35—Smith vs. Fleischman. 36—Beatty vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 37—Bayer vs. Bayer. 38—Babbitt vs. Rogers. 39—Matter of Estpoint. 40—Altman vs. New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. 41—Hill vs. Mahler. 42—Field vs. Meinhard. 43—People, &c., vs. United States Mutual Accident Association. 44—Matter of Abrams. 45—Finnehan vs. O'Malley. 46—Ortiba vs. Revy. 47—Matter of McMahon. 48—Goodman vs. Drake. 49—Hanover National Bank vs. American Dock and Trust Company. 50—Thomas vs. Lennon. 51—Gilmer vs. Bettz. 52—Sheehan vs. Carvalho. 53—Von Kewenter vs. New York Life Insurance Company. 54—Dowd vs. Vetter. 55—Matter of Elden. 56—Matter of Higgins. 57—Roe vs. Lichtenberger. 58—Schlosser vs. Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Company. 59—Von Kewenter vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. 60—Pulitzer vs. Park Row Construction Company. 61—Ziegler vs. Collis. 62—Matter of St. Nicholas Park. 63—Matter of Colonial Park. 64—Matter of Third Avenue Bridge. 65—Matter of Empire Warehouse Company. 66—Watson vs. Comer. 67—Wallace vs. Wallace. 68—Reilly vs. Clark. 69—Roemer vs. Clark. 70—Norton vs. Matthews. 71—Mittnacht vs. Bache. 72—Anthony vs. Cornell. 73—People ex rel. Tyson vs. The Controller. 74—Hoffman vs. Kosmak. 75—Doelger vs. Doelger. 76—Feierstein vs. Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor. 77—Bondy vs. Smith. 78—Metropolitan Fire Roofing Company vs. Merritt. 79—Central Trust Company vs. West India Improvement Company. 80—Castillo vs. The Mayor, &c. 81—Blum vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 82—Matter of Geoghegan. 83—Matter of D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company. 84—Matter of Moriarity. 85—Gross vs. The Mayor, &c. 86—Marguiles vs. Damrosch. 87—Breckenridge Company vs. Perkins. 88—Van Sugen vs. Hilton. 89—Johanning vs. Luttrell. 90—Matter of Murray Hill Bank. 91—People, &c., vs. Murray Hill Bank. 92—Matter of Kingsland. 93—Robinson vs. Foster. 94—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Magee. 95—Durfee vs. Smith. 96—Oriental Bank vs. Dahlman. 97—Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Clason. 98—Schaeffel vs. Kopf. 99—Matter of Fallon. 100—Ross vs. New York City Baptist Mission Society. 101—Hitchcock vs. New York Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children. 102—Froment vs. Keogh. 103—Froescher vs. Gold. 104—Tarrant & Co. vs. Demarest. 105—Silva vs. Leland.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.—1—Matter of Tenth Avenue. 2—Matter of Board of Education, (Ninety-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue.) 3—Matter of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street. Demurrer—306—Sigua Iron Company vs. Brown. Preferred Causes.—4110—Johnston vs. Hopcraft. 4051—Jouffret vs. Loppin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part IV, Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—4087—New York and Westchester Water Company vs. Central Trust Company. 4181—Schnitt vs. Schnitt. 4194—Bowman vs. McClenahan. 2785—Lowe vs. Lowe. 2795—Same vs. same. 3824—Geisse vs. Bunce. 2971—Steinhardt vs. Baker. 2638—Burns vs. Burns. 938—Moskovitch vs. Moskovitch. 2656½—Mayer vs. Dodge. 2744—Halloran vs. Morgan. 2280—Watertown Paper Company vs. Frank. 3804—American Publishing Company vs. Munroe. 3712—United Water Works Company vs. Omaha Water Company. 2824—Adamant Manufacturing Company vs. Bach. 3420—Reynolds vs. Union Square Bank. 3761—Dowling vs. McKay. 2364—Daly vs. Mairath. 2842—Newman vs. Stockwell. 3434—Fisher vs. Harding. 3183—Bostwick vs. Bostwick. 2760—Wildey vs. Liverpool and London Insurance Company. 2761—Wildey vs. German American Insurance Company. 2776—Wildey vs. American Fire Insurance Company. 3295—Berg vs. Berg. 3130—Consolidated Ice Company vs. Mayor, &c. 4091—Foley vs. Aitken. 4138—Karavitch vs. Karavitch.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4218.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—McLaughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term.)—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—Walter Freeman. 2—Frederick Oetting.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred Causes. 10373—Hawes vs. Ascher. 8049—Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company vs. de Felden. 10323—McClure vs. Low. 10401—Roche vs. Supreme Lodge Knights of Honor. 10421—McClure vs. Baldwin. 10478—McClure vs. Trask. 10601—McClure vs. Hickok. 10539—Burrows vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 10588—Cattus vs. Van Horn. 9161—Nathan vs. Betsche. 1067—Rice vs. Buffalo Steel House Company. 10528—McCoy vs. Burckhardt. 10696—Savoy vs. Mullen. 9877—Franz vs. Haas. 9798—Peters vs. Huerstel. 10434—Hajjar vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 10494—Renna vs. Central Crosstown Railroad Company. 10594—Leggett vs. McKallor. 10594—Baker vs. The Mayor, &c. 8371—Kugelman vs. Elliott. 8787—Trademens' National Bank vs. Tucker. 7517—Barnes vs. United Life Insurance Association. 9544—Jones vs. Pearson. 10693—Fibre Conduit Company vs. Atkinson. 10593—Tosch vs. Rottstein.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and VI., for trial.

5943—Danenfeld vs. Hauman. 4876—Strobel vs. Kroos. 4615—Schramme vs. Cleland. 6537—Michelbacher vs. Mantner. 6811—Weil vs. Arnold. 4482—Clarke vs. Paull. 4568—Butler vs. Preusse. 4586—Same vs. same. 4816—Meyer vs. The Mayor, &c. 4150—Kaiser vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4172—Stevens vs. same. 4817—Fischer vs. The Mayor, &c. 4463—Holzman vs. Monell. 4227—Fitzgerald vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2782—Hanover National Bank vs. American Dock and Trust Company. 3780—Kruttel vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company. 4234—Weber vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4083—Clemmons vs. Goldsmith. 4789—Donohue vs. Smith.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—G

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A GOOD WEEK'S BUSINESS IN PRIVATE SALES.

High-priced Houses in Demand—Buyers Who Will Build Numerous —Fortunate Owners of Old Dwellings.

The brokers' announcements at private sale indicate that fairly active conditions prevailed last week. Their sales show that the number of transactions closed and the aggregate investment involved was about the same as the totals reached for the previous six days.

House sales were particularly encouraging, and included several of unusually large value. Among the purchases were 12 East Seventy-seventh Street, by Emanuel L. Heller, from McCafferty & Buckley, for $95,000; that of 27 West Fifty-first Street, by Joseph C. Hoagland, at the reported price of $250,000; one of 15 West Fifty-sixth Street, by Raymond Hoagland, at $150,000, and a sale by Golding & Whitehouse, for Charles Davis of 20 West Fifty-second Street, to J. Fred Pierson, at $55,000. The dwelling 781 West End Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Third Street, was also sold at $58,000, and a transaction reported yesterday, which was partly a trade, provides for the transfer to Charles T. Barney, by Mrs. Charles Bliss, of ten or twelve new three-story dwellings on One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, between Eighth and Edgecombe Avenues, and on the latter, between One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets.

Flat and tenement property was in fair demand, but much less so than vacant lots and land incumbered with old structures adapted for improvement in the Spring or during the Summer months. The buying movement on the lower east side, or German district, to which attention was called a week ago, has given additional evidence of its existence in the last few days.

East Side Activity.

Almost every one of the purchases is for improvement by the erection of modern tenements. It is now apparent that some longheaded operators and builders who do not require to be kicked by a horse before being able to say what kind of animal it is realize the heavy demand that is bound to soon be felt for accommodations from residents of that section of the metropolis. It will arise from the demolition of buildings on sites condemned for new parks and schoolhouses and the acquisition of land for the approach to the new East River Bridge.

The city will take two square blocks between Pitt and Sheriff, Houston and Stanton Streets, for one park, and three blocks for another. The latter will extend south from Hester Street between Essex and Suffolk Streets, and, crossing Division Street, will be bounded south by Canal Street and East Broadway.

The removal of five blocks of buildings as well as many others for the additional uses mentioned from the east side means more than it would anywhere else. Several hundred tenements will surely disappear, and thousands of tenants be forced to seek new quarters. They do not now exist there, and the consequence is great activity on the part of builders and their backers in efforts to supply them by the time they will be required.

The buying movement, especially in the vicinity of the proposed new parks, will doubtless become more pronounced with every week that passes for a month or two. In that event, even the promised new tenements are liable to fall far short of the future needs of a district in which almost every lot is the site not only of a tenement in front, but one in the rear, as well.

Probable Sale of a Church.

Another church property is likely to come into the market at an early date. It is that of the fashionable Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, whose edifice is at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The dimensions of the land are 125 by 120 feet, with a rear line 100.5. It cost the church $116,500 in June, 1871, as a site for the present building, and is now valued at not less than $400,000. The property is the only one of its size available for building purposes in the central residence district south of Fifty-ninth Street. For that reason it has attracted the attention of speculators, who, while not formally submitting any propositions for its purchase, have discussed such a possibility with members of the Board of Trustees.

The plan to sell will, for the first time, be considered officially by the Trustees at a meeting to be held Feb. 2, and if favorably acted upon will be submitted for the consent of the congregation. The same course of action has been the rule with other church property disposed of in recent years in favor of locations further up town and invariably resulted in a sale. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the Madison Avenue church will follow the example of its late neighbors before the year is out.

The President of the Board of Trustees is Andrew Mills, who is also President of the Dry Dock Savings Bank. When questioned regarding the talked-of sale Mr. Mills deprecated any public reference to the subject, but admitted that the facts were as stated above. He also declared that no selection had yet been made of one or more sites that might be purchased for a new building despite rumors in circulation to the contrary.

Dame Rumor Busy.

The past week was one of many rumors giving in detail transactions of important deals, some of which were said to have been closed, with others on the very eve of being brought to a successful issue. The oft-heard-of syndicate of mysterious composition was saddled with several of them. Reports of syndicate purchases are as a rule not only tiresome, but misleading, as well as injurious to property mentioned in connection with them.

One of the latest stories related to an alleged sale of a Fifth Avenue corner for $1,000,000, and the construction by the new owners—a syndicate, of course—of a big hotel. The gentleman in control of the property stated positively to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that no definite offer had even been made for the property, and the published reports were therefore false.

On further investigation it was discovered that the basis of the report was the engagement of an architect to draw plans for a proposed building to be erected on the site in question. His employers hoped to interest some capitalist in its purchase by securing in advance a lessee for the new structure and arranging to control it through a lease that was expected to be obtained from the aforesaid capitalist should he ever materialize. Their rather extravagant scheme will no doubt receive its quietus in short order.

Other tales of the week with just as frail foundations dealt with down-town business property, and, as is customary with the unscrupulous real estate gossip, all were on or near Broadway. One big deal only is under way with any prospect of pulling through, and that involves property south of Fulton Street, the identity of which has not been disclosed to the irresponsible gabblers of the real estate world. There is a surprise in store for them if its negotiation proves successful.

Some Costly Old Houses.

When, to square a plot or add to the availability of a property selected for a special purpose, the purchase of an old-time dwelling becomes necessary, it is not infrequently found to be an expensive operation. A recent buyer of an east-side avenue corner on Twenty-third Street was forced, in order to secure a half-block frontage on the former, to purchase an antiquated old house adjoining with shallow lot at a higher rate per square foot than he agreed to pay for the much more valuable corner. Both contracts were signed simultaneously, as otherwise the value of the old house might have increased over night.

There have been many such instances of unearned profits being realized, but the experience of the Sabine family a few years ago has probably no parallel in the history of New York realty sales. A family residence 22.1 by 98.9 was secured on Twenty-third Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues in 1859 for $22,500. In 1881 business was making such inroads thereabout that another residence was bought for $35,000 in Twenty-fourth Street adjoining Dr. Parkhurst's church, and a removal followed.

The first residence was rented at a good figure, and eleven years later a prominent dry goods firm, whose quarters had grown too small, offered a fancy price for the property. It was declined, and, after much haggling, the best the intending purchaser found himself able to do was to lease the lot for twenty-one years at $9,000 per year, he to pay, in addition, all taxes and other expenses. Not a bad income to derive from a twenty-two-thousand-five-hundred-dollar purchase.

The Twenty-fourth Street house also proved a good investment, as in December, 1893, after the neighborhood had deteriorated as a residential locality, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company was compelled to pay $90,000 for it, for the purpose of building an addition to its big office structure around the corner. A profit of $55,000 on a purchase at $35,000, after a loss in actual value had taken place, is unique and something that the average real estate speculator hardly dares to dream of. He will probably first learn of its having been obtained in reading the above.

About Auction Sales.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has repeatedly called attention in the past to the stupid legal advertisements that alone call attention to foreclosure sales. The practice is a relic of years gone by, and is not only a glaring injustice to the poor wretch whose property is booked for sacrifice, but unfair to the public. It precludes the possibility of any but the most expert followers of the auction room to gain the information necessary for intelligent bidding.

The indefinite manner of advertising these sales is so generally condemned that it seems wonderful no concerted movement has ever been undertaken in favor of a reform. There is light at last, however, as the Directors of the Real Estate Exchange have taken up the matter, and, with the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, and probably other corporations, will present a petition to the Justices of the Supreme Court calling their attention to the need of a remedy for the long-standing abuse.

The past week in the auction room, like its immediate predecessor, gave little evidence of vitality. The sales were very few, but nevertheless a promise of improvement, inasmuch as of seven foreclosure offerings outside bidders prevailed in five, and four parcels possessing the most limited attractions were sold to bona-fide bidders on Wednesday.

This week's list of auction properties is an excellent one, and embraces many parcels of good value and description. The daily attendance should be much larger than it has been of late, and the sales correspondingly successful.

Adrian H. Muller & Son will on Tuesday conduct the most important of the sales announced. It will consist of valuable store property on Chambers and Washington Streets, productive business buildings on Dey and Greenwich Streets, the residence and full lot 36 East Twenty-first Street, and several houses on Seventeenth Street, west of Sixth Avenue. The sale is of the estate of Asa Hall, and will take place pursuant to a Supreme Court decree in partition. It is one of the most important offerings the season has witnessed, and merits the attention of investors of every class. Particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

The same firm will sell on Thursday, by order of the executors of the will of Charles Hauselt, the leasehold premises 361 West Fifty-fifth Street, and a large factory with big plot of land at Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. will to-morrow sell, in foreclosure, the desirable five-story business property 21 Walker Street, and on Thursday, at a sale of the same nature, a larger plot of land on Fort Washington Avenue, running through to Boulevard Lafayette at Washington Heights.

Philip A. Smyth, on Wednesday, will sell for the executors of the estate of Morris Lowenstein the three substantially built flats 873, 931 and 933 Eighth Avenue. Each is a good income producer, and the sale should therefore command unusual attention.

On Thursday D. P. Ingraham & Co. will sell in partition the northeast corner of Grand and Suffolk Streets, 75 by 100, with two and three story stores and dwellings.

Sales at Private Contract.

Nathan E. Clark, builder, has purchased as a site for two five-story flats, 124 East Eighty-third Street from John Sutherland, and 126 and 128 East Eighty-third Street from Robert E. Day, which together form a plot 57.11 by 102.2.

The heirs of the King estate have sold to Schreiner & Fennell, builders, for immediate improvement, a plot 100.8 by 145 on the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street.

Hirsh Brothers have bought of Charles S. Lowther a lot 25.5 by 100 on the south corner of Riverside Drive and Seventy-sixth Street, and are reported to have resold the same to a buyer who will erect a handsome residence.

The old building on the north side of Spring Street, 100 feet west of Wooster Street, is reported sold by Mrs. Carrie Gans to George W. Saward and another, who are having plans drawn by George F. Pelham for an eight-story store and loft building, 25 by 100, to be erected thereon.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Louise E. A. B. Moulton, the two old brick buildings, 122 and 124 Leonard Street, about 42 by 49.10. The property will become a corner when the Elm Street improvement is carried out.

Thomas B. Keogh of Brooklyn, who recently acquired the northeast corner of Bleecker and Thompson Streets, 57.2 by 100, is said to have contracted to part with the same through a trade closed with Mandelbaum & Lewine.

Harry Fishel, builder, has bought of Mrs. Emil Westphal, as a site for a five-story tenement, 212 Henry Street, 23.7 by 100.

Alexander Walker has purchased from Francis M. Jencks a lot on the northwest corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-third Street, which is to be improved at once by the erection of a five-story flat, to cost $30,000, and from Robert B. Lloyd three lots adjoining on the north side of Ninety-third Street, 100 feet west of the Boulevard.

Charles J. Wacker has bought of William C. Oesting the four-story brick flat. 354 St. Ann's Avenue for $16,000.

John Cotter, builder, has sold at $26,000 four three-story frame tenements on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 20 feet west of Union Avenue.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has leased, through Loud & Austin, the store, 25 by 100, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Grand Street, from John W. T. Nichols of Minot, Hooper & Co. of Boston for five years from Feb. 1, at $10,000 per annum. The building at Broadway and Grand Street is the old Lord & Taylor property recently purchased by Mr. Nichols.

The American Sugar Refining Company, more familiarly known as the Sugar Trust, evidently does not anticipate any serious results from the anti-trust agitation. Its business having outgrown the accommodations at present supplied by two connected buildings at South and Wall Streets, a lease of 117 Wall Street, adjoining, has been secured for twenty years from the 1st of May next, and a new five-story building, 20 by 75, will be erected by the company as an addition to its old quarters.

A report is current that a change of ownership is about to take place in 36 and 38 Broadway, now the property of the Samuel L. Mitchell estate. The truth of the rumor has not been confirmed, but one responsible broker, whose name is mentioned in connection with it, is authority for the statement that a sixteen-story office building is to be erected on the Mitchell estate's holding, which will utilize the adjacent new Hudson Building's steam plant, &c. Whether the estate or other parties will be the builders and owners he, however, has declined to say.

There were recorded last week 416 mortgages for $4,213,723, of which 212 for $2,125,385 were at 5 per cent; 161 for $1,299,361 were at more, and 43 for $788,977 were at less. In the corresponding week of last year there were recorded 290 mortgages for $4,052,697, of which 124 for $2,436,144 were at 5 per cent.; 122 for $824,615 were at more, and 44 for $1,587,000 were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JAN. 25.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin Hoffman, referee, 21 Walker Street, south side, about 125 feet west of Church Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick, stone, and iron store and loft building. Due on judgment, $30,193.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis A. Dugro, referee, 342 and 344 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 50 by 100.5, seven and eight story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,906; subject to other mortgages for $40,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, 24.8 by 100, six-story brick store and loft building. Due on judgment, $117,973.

By William Kennelly, executors' and public auction sale, 620 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 313 feet east of Avenue B, 25 by 92, five-story brick tenement, with store; also, 217 East Forty-seventh Street, north side, 350 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.5, with 10 by 14.8 additional on west side of rear of lot, five-story brick tenement, with stores; also, 248 and 250 First Avenue, east side, 51.9 feet south of Fifteenth Street, 25.9 by 94 each, Astor leasehold, two five-story brick tenements, with stores; also, 112 East Third Street, south side, 162.11 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 90, Astor leasehold, five-story brick tenement, with store; also, 177 Essex Street, west side, 100 feet south of Houston Street, 25 by 89.11 by 25 by 90, Chanler leasehold, four-story and basement brick tenement, with two-story brick building on rear.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 287 Avenue B, east side, 42 feet south of Seventeenth Street, 20 by 68, five-story brick tenement, with store.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26.—By Adrian H. Muller & Son, partition sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 120 West Seventeenth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20.7 by 92, three-story brick tenement; also 122 West Seventeenth Street, south side, 320.7 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 31.5 by 92, three-story and basement brick tenement, with store; also 124 West Seventeenth Street, south side, 352 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 23 by 92, three-story and basement brick tenement; also northeast corner of Chambers and Washington Streets, 44.3 by 25.4½ by east 45.2 by north 11.11 by east 7.5 by south 52 to Chambers Street, four-story brick store; also 181 and 183 Chambers Street, north side, 44.3 feet east of Washington Street, 30.1½ by 57.1½ by 23.4 by 52, six-story brick store; also 177 and 179 Chambers Street, north side, 74.4½ feet east of Washington Street, 31.0½ by 52.0½ by 24.9 by 41.10, five-story brick store; also 214 Greenwich Street, west side, 103.4½ feet south of Barclay Street, 14.8 by 80.3½ by 13.4 by 75.9, four-story brick tenement, with store; also 58 Dey Street, north side, 49.8 feet east of Greenwich Street, 24.3 by 77 by west 15.2 by south 25.10 by west 10.9 by south 41.10 to 143d street, four-story and basement brick hotel; also 36 East Twenty-first Street, south side, 300 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 92, four-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, Francis A. Dugro, referee, 472 East Houston Street, north side, 50 feet east of Lewis Street, 25 by 68, five-story brick tenement, with stores; also 474 East Houston Street, north side, 75 feet east of Lewis Street, 25 by 68, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,839, subject to first mortgage for $14,000 on each.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Clinton Place, 28.6 by 100, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $96,777.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William S. Andrews, referee, 332 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 407 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $14,461.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Blair, referee, Fort Washington Avenue, west side, between lines of Sherman and Naegle Avenues if same were extended, 114.2% by 288.9% by 115.2 by 303.3 to centre of avenue, vacant; also, Fort Washington Avenue, adjoining above, and extending from centre of avenue to centre of Public Drive, 102 by 529.1 by 98.2 by 583.9, vacant; also, Fort Washington Avenue, adjoining above and extending from centre of avenue to centre of Public Drive, 102.3 by 568.11½ by 98.1½ by 529.1, vacant. Due on judgment, $14,065; subject to first mortgage for $47,000.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, southeast corner of Fifty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, 22.6 by 78.5, five-story brownstone-front flat, with stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Hopkins, referee, 310 and 312 West Sixty-eighth Street, south side, 200 feet west of West End Avenue, 50 by 100.5, two-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $17,054.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, David B. Ogden, referee, 315 West Seventy-first Street, north side, 208 feet west of West End Avenue, 17 by 102.2, four and a half story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,149.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 64 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 182 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 19 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,937.

By Ezra S. Raymond, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 141 Suffolk Street, west side, 80 feet south of Stanton Street, 20 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,915; subject to first mortgage for about $10,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, northeast corner of Bethune and Greenwich Streets, 53.8 by 68.1½ by east 67.1½ by south 34.7 by west 10.9 by south 4.2½ by west 2.9 by south 16.1 to Bethune Street, five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $6,276; subject to other mortgages for $60,000.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 104 and 106 Park Row and 23 Duane Street, begins Park Row, northwest side, 20 feet northeast of Duane Street, 49.7 by 102.2 by southwest 7.5 by northwest 3 by southwest 67.4 to Duane Street by southeast along same 22 by northeast 25 by southeast 81 to Park Row, six-story brick store, loft, and office building, formerly Sweeny's Hotel. Due on judgment, $20,671.

By Philip A. Smyth, executors' sale, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, 25.5 by 85, five-story brick flat, with store; also 933 Eighth Avenue, west side, 25.5 feet north of Fifty-fifth Street, 25 by 85, five-story brick flat, with store; also 873 Eighth Avenue, west side, 23.5 feet north of Fifty-second Street, 22 by 80, four-story brick building, with store.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 190 Elm Street, east side, about 230 feet north of Broome Street, 23.5 by 29.6 by about 32, four-story brick tenement with stores. Due on judgment, $7,648.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, southeast corner of Keppler Avenue and Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 40 by 100, also Keppler Avenue, east side, 40 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 40 by 100, Woodlawn Heights. Due on judgment, $889.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 572 and 574 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 100, two four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $6,013; subject to other mortgages for $17,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 30 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18 by 100.11, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,817.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, northeast corner of Grand and Suffolk Streets, 75 by 100, five two and three story brick and frame buildings, with stores.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, executors' sale, 361 West Fifty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5. Astor leasehold, three-story brownstone front dwelling; also southwest corner of Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, 100 by 518½, five-story brick factory, 200 by 40, with extention 30 by 85, and one-story frame factory 195 by 85.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James J. Grady, referee, 434 West Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 404 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 14.8 by 80. Moore leasehold, two-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,782.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 332 and 334 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 150 feet west of First Avenue, 65 by 100.11, three-story brick distillery. Due on judgment, $27,105.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, Brook Avenue, west side, 50.1½ feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 25.2 by 60.3¾ by 25.2 by 58.4 to Port Morris Branch Railroad, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,410.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Wills, referee, northeast corner of Forty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, 50 by 80, two five-story brownstone-front flats, one-half part; also 497 Lexington Avenue, east side, 80 feet north of Forty-seventh Street, 20.5 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores, one-half part. Due on judgment, $30,131.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 363 East Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,612; subject to first mortgage for $9,000.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, northwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street, 20.2¾ by 75.6¾ by 69.0¾ by 25.5, three-story frame building, with stores. Due on judgement, $53,882.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 410 and 412 West Thirteenth Street, south side, 143 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 37.8 by 103.3, six-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $2,272; subject to first mortgage for $50,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 567 West End Avenue, west side, 75.8 feet north of Ninety-second Street, 19 by 100, five-story brick dwelling. Due in judgment, $18,728.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, 251 West Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 109 feet east of West End Avenue, 19 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $27,441.

By Andrew L. Soulard, foreclosure sales, William G. Davies, referee, 256 and 258 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, 40 by 102.2, five-story brick flat; also, 252 and 254 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 140 feet east of West End Avenue, 40 by 102.2, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $47,164 each.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, D. McLean Shaw, referee, 117 West Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 343.8½ feet west of Columbus Avenue, 21 by 102.2, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $6,104.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Jan. 23.

14TH ST, 126 to 130 East; also, 123 to 127 East 13th St; John B. Smith and wife to John J. Bashford 1

EAST HOUSTON ST, 468 to 474; Adam Wiener, referee, to Julius Dreyfus..... 1,110

VYSE AV, e s, 50 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; Nellie Rice to Theodore Stoetzel and wife 4,500

6TH ST, n s, 222.4 ft e of 1st Av, 21.10 x91.7; George Schreiner and wife to Helena Bardes 1

GRAND ST, n s, 28.4 ft w of South 5th Av, 20x60; Esther Rawak to Hannah Abraham 1

ALL TITLE OF GRANTOR TO LAND OF Francis Barretto, on Barretto's Point, with land under water, &c.; Charles F. Roberts to the East Bay Land Improvement Company 10

BARRETTO AV, centre line, 138.7 ft s of John L. Brown's land, 635x irregular; n e corner of Eastern Bay and Maple St, 283x irregular; Hunt's Point Road, s w corner of John L. Brown's land, 125x irregular; Hilliside Av, centre line, 380 ft n of Maxwell St, 175x267; Coster Av, centre line, 175 ft s of Maxwell Av, 175x 1,170.4; Eastern Bay Av, e s, 435 ft s from n s of Maple St, 150x1,586.6x177x 1,679.8; Hunt's Point Road, w s, 125 ft s of John L. Brown's land, and other property; Martin Wells and wife to Charles F. Roberts..... 10

140TH ST, 141st St, 10th Av, and Convent Av block; also, 140th and 141st St, Convent Av, and land of Jacob Mott; Stephen Van Wyck to Charles F. Richards..... 1

8TH AV, w s, 25 ft n of 146th St, 25x 75; Berthold Katt and wife to Henry Tonjes 1

158TH ST, s s, 675 ft w of Boulevard, 19.2x100; Isabella N. Leo to August W. Cordes 1

33D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 75x 98.9; George F. Secor and wife to W. C. Andrews 10

7TH AV, 117 to 125, and 147 to 165 West 17th St; William Foster, as receiver, to Weber-Wheelock Company.... 1,000

29TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 98.9; Isabella McCowan to John W. Williams 200

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 75th St, 25.8x100; Charles I. Freedman and wife to Mary King..... 5,000

AMSTERDAM AV, 645; Cornelia B. Seymour to Adolph Pflughaupt..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 70th St, 204.4x ft to 80th St, x 51.8; Jacob Pizer and wife to Arnold Kaiser and another, 3/4 part 100

106TH ST, 157 East; Jacob Kann and wife to Estella Fink..... 1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 117th St, 100.11x108; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee to James D. Putnam..... 58,000

145TH ST, s s, 84 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 116x99.11; Frank Thompson to Margaret Thompson 1

LOT 123, map of first Westchester Heights; the Westchester and Van Nest Land Company to Isaac C. Northshield.

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac C. Northshield and wife to Leopold Lehmann..... 1

6TH AV, n s, e part of Lot 1,048, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Mary Pilsbury to Maria Schweickert 3,800

LOT 110, map of building lots in the 24th Ward, near William's Bridge; Sophie Duden to Hattie Geyser..... 1,500

LOT 93, map (amended) of Bronxwood Park; Mary G. Doriand to Lily L. Shirmer 1

MATILDA ST, n w s, part of Lot 188, map of Washingtonville, 33.4x100; Katherine E. Phelps and another to Edward L'Estrange Phipps..... 3,500

Recorded Leases.

WOLFF, Joseph C., to John Miller; 2,138 7th Av, s w corner of 127th St, 9 years $2,860, 3,360

Recorded Mortgages.

BARDES, Helena, to George Schreimer; n s of 88th St, 131 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years $5,500

GUEDALIA, Elizabeth, and another to Anita Duchastel; 220 East 60th St, 3 years 12,000

KAMPFNER, Hugust, to Ferdinand Forsch; n s of 64th St, 125 ft w of 11th Av, demand..... 4,000

LYMAN, Ellen, to William A. Martin; n e corner of Oakley Av and Katonah Av, ½ year..... 500

LEO, Isabella N., to Solomon Moses; s s of 158th St, 731.6 ft w of Boulevard, 2 years, (four mortgages)..... 8,000

MILLER, Sarah E., to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; s s of Rockfield St, 211 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 1 year.... 3,500

MACK, John J., to Elizabeth Walker; 85 Franklin St, 5 years..... 2,000

MICHAELIS, Hermann, to Gustave Marx; 613 9th Av, 5 years..... 13,500

O'FARRELL, Mary E., as sub-trustee, to North River Savings Bank; w s of 8th Av, 70.9 ft n of 29th St, 1 year..... 8,500

PFLUGHAUPT, Adolph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 645 Amsterdam Avenue, 3 years..... 18,000

POOR, Ruel W., as trustee, to Solomon Sayles; 126 to 130 6th Av, agreement to reconvey property..... 5

SAME to same; same property, deed recorded as mortgage ..... "

SMITH, John B., to Charles A. Kissel; 126 and 130 East 14th St and 123 to 127 East 13th St, demand..... 15,000

STEDMAN, Ernest G., to Ethel C. Kinney; n e corner of Washington Av and 176th St, 2 years..... 8,000

SCHWEGLER, George, to Henry Gucker; n s of 84th St, 366 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year.. 1,000

TURNER, Isabella, to James M. Kealy, as executor, &c.; 162 and 165 West 80th St, 3 years, (five mortgages) 91,500

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET CROSS-town Railway Company and Metropolitan Street Railway Company to Central Trust Company of New York; all railways, privileges, rights, franchises, &c., 10 years 1,000,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTLER, Jacob D., to H. S. Greenburgh. $4,500

BUCKLEY, William J., trustee, to R. D. Buckley 1

HAYWARD, R. S., executor, to Edward Schell, trustee 1

OLMSTEAD, Dwight H., and others, as trustees, to Dwight H. Olmstead and others, trustees 12,000

STRAUSS, Emanuel, and another to Emanuel Katz, (two assignments) 8,550

SANDS, Josephine S., to Mary J. Averill.. 3,430

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to James M. Wentz, trustee..... 18,000

Lis Pendens.

45TH ST, 146 West; Emily L. Wiggins against Matilda J. Heagen and others, (to foreclose

134TH ST, n w corner of Brook Av, 45x100; John Bottomley against Ingolf Iverson and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

125TH ST, s w corner of 10th Av, 50x100.11; Stephen Duncan against John F. Dunker and others, (two actions to foreclose mortgages.)

125TH ST, s s, 50 ft w f 10th Av, 75x100.11; George McC. Miller and anther, trustees, &c., against same, (three actions to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

106TH ST, 203 to 207 West; American Lumber Company against E. N. and L. H. Dyett and another, owners and contractors $501

COMMONWEALTH AV, w s, 212 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; Chris W. Petersen against Hilda Johansen, owner; Adolf Johansen, contractor..... 40

79TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x102.2; John S. Roddy against Platt & Marie, owners and contractors..... 1,300

CROSS ST, e s, 85 ft n of Pelham Av, 100x70; Louis Cattaberry against John A. Knox and wife, owners and contractors 754

79TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; William E. Pruden against Platt & Marie, owners and contractors..... 288

WEST END AV, s w corner of 71st St, 100 x100; Achille Adamo against Caroline Hartwell, owner, and Horace E. Hartwell, contractor 30

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—GEORGE P. DORSEY.—George Ross has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for George P. Dorsey, oyster dealer at the foot of West Tenth Street, on the application of Israel P. Mersereau.

—JOHN DRISCOLL.—Judgment for $3,369 was ootained here yesterday against John Driscoll, liquor dealer, in favor of Beadleston & Woerz, on a note which he gave, dated Bridgeport, Conn., on June 30, payable in four months, and also for lager beer and ale sold to him between June 1 and Nov. 4.

—EUGENE CORBETT.—Eugene Corbett has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Max Ahles of 149 East Fifty-fourth Street by Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court on the application of David J. Roche, with a bond of $5,000. Mr. Ahles has been the Secretary of the Jacob Ahles Brewing Company.

—GEORGE R. LOVE.—George R. Love, surviving partner of John Swan & Co., dealer in hardware at 33 Fulton Street, made an assignment yesterday to John T. Sackett, giving a preference to Margaret C. Love for $3,403. The assignment was precipitated by the death of Mr. Swan on Jan. 9, who had been in business in the same location for more than half a century. The business is one of the oldest in the city, having been established in 1760. The predecessors of the present firm were Osborn & Swan. Mr. Love became a partner in 1885. For many years the firm did a large business, and the stand was a good one until the erection of the Brooklyn Bridge, which diverted a great deal of traffic from Fulton Street. A few years ago a former partner started a store next door in the same line and took away much of their trade. These, with dry rot and dull business, contributed to the failure. The liabilities are not definitely known, but the assets are estimated at $10,000, principally in stock. Both assignor and assignee reside in Brooklyn.

Out of Town.

—ARENA PUBLISHING COMPANY.—All the property of the Arena Publishing Company in the possession of the receiver was sold at auction in Boston yesterday. The bidding, which seemed to be between two parties, advanced by regular one-hundred-dollar stages until $13,400 was reached, and the property was struck off to William Craig.

Judgments.

Saturday, Jan. 23.

ALLEN, David—K. Goldinger $157

AARON, Louis—J. Miller 178

ANABLE, Eliphalet N.—A. J. Perry..... 180

AHLSTROM, Otto J.—C. O. Weblus..... 308

BUCHER, Xaver, by guardian—P. Pryibil 402

BECKEMEYER, Frank, and Charles Engelbrecht—J. Schaumberger 261

BYRNE, Garrett J.—S. Michaelbacher.... 52

BAGOT, William J.—J. H. Dunham and others 3,657

BROSSMAN, Frank, and William Mathesius—H. T. Thorn 51

CASTLE GARDEN HOTEL COMPANY—F. Eberhardt 180

COHEN, Mark H., and Jacob—G. Simon and another 681

COGHLAN, Rose—C. J. Fisher..... 892

CLARKE, Stephen G.—F. Higgins, receiver 430

DONNELLY, Patrick—Spaulding-Bidwell Company 108

DAVIS, Benjamin W.—George S. Moon.... 306

DRISCOLL, John—Beadleston & Woerz.. 3,369

EDELMAN, Jacob—J. S. Sutphen and another 3,166

FOX, Ignatz—National Wall Paper Company 502

GRAY, Dennis—Charles S. Locke and another 985

HOFFMAN, Mayer—I. Hyams..... 584

HIRSH, Charles L.—E. L. Kalbfleisch and and others 567

HALSTED, William M.—Excelsior Steam Power Company 845

HANDELMAN, Carl, and Samuel L. Lippman—G. Simon and another..... 893

HARVEY, Mary B.—J. J. Murphy..... 125

HILLERY, James M., and John Tyler—The Mutual Bank..... 130

HEUSSLER, Margaretha, as President—Maria Suter 300

HYDE, Sarah, and Theodore Kurrus—S. J. Hopelman 395

JOHN R. SCOTT COMPANY—F. E. Hinman and others 389

JOHNSON, Samuel P.—James Ridings... 85

KRUEGER, Herman—Esther Krueger... 63

KAPFF, Sixt C.—F. A. Ringler..... 128

KRONICKER, Julius—Theodore Kaatz.... 336

KRONE, Abraham—James Murray and Robert Hill 79

KRAUSS, Henry—Kate Loughlin..... 476

LUHRS, John—Henry N. Gerken..... 217

LIVINGSTON, John W.—R. J. Cullen.... 194

LEVOR, Victor—Gustav Kaufmann and others 783

LYONS, Martin—Charles Mertens..... 106

MOSS, Peter A.—James Musso..... 202

MARIANE, John—F. Fedderke..... 1,044

MACALPINE, Robert P.—I. M. Jenkins. 205

ORBEN, Cornelius F., and C. H. Van Rensselaer—Max and Joseph Bogner... 309

PORTER, Dwight F.—J. R. Brown and another 783

SCHOLFIELD, J. M.—T. E. Roessle..... 1,386

STICH, Edward—T. Kaatz..... 1,998

SHENFIELD, John and Jacob—A. Bowsky and others 81

SHA

HOW TO EMPLOY CONVICTS

Means Adopted in Sing Sing, and What Some of the Prisoners May Do.

NEW LAW'S HARD PROBLEM.

The Men Must Not Compete with Free Labor, but They Must Be Kept from Idleness or Mischief Will Ensue, Say the Wardens.

A convict in Sing Sing is now engaged in constructing the largest church organ of the reed type yet known. It will contain sixty-eight notes more than the largest standard reed organ of which there is any record. This instrument was designed expressly for one of the chapels in the new Administration building, and its designer's plans and elaborate music scheme have been examined and approved by some of the best organ makers in the country.

The designer and builder of this organ is an intelligent young German, who after mastering his trade of organ building, got into bad habits, committed a felony, and is now serving a few years' term in State prison. Warden Sage learned of the young convict's capabilities through some drawings which he made, and, finding him competent and eager to ply his trade, the warden fitted up a small room for his use, provided the necessary materials, and set him to work.

This employment caused a visible change in the demeanor of the man. Naturally frank and free from viciousness, the moment he found he was to be trusted with the responsibility of an important piece of work the chronic sullenness of prison life left him. He is now working zealously; his artisan's pride is aroused, and he purposes making two first-class organs—the larger one for the Roman Catholic Chapel, and the smaller one for the Protestant Chapel.

"There is nothing so efficacious as work for keeping up the spirits of convicts and preserving discipline," remarked Warden Sage. "The new law, which prohibits the employment of convicts in work which competes with free labor outside, has given the managers of the penal institutions in this State a difficult problem to solve. It is absolutely necessary that some occupation be found for men in confinement. At the end of the first week after the present law went into force I did not think the changed conditions made any difference. But I find that they do make a great difference. Those of the convicts who are idle become restless and quarrelsome, with a tendency to insubordination.

More than double the usual number of prisoners are brought before me now for infractions of the rules. The men are more irritable and noisy, both in their cells and in the mess hall, than formerly. Fights between convicts are much more frequent, and the turbulent ones are more disposed to resent correction on the part of the keepers than is usually the case. I have been forced to the conclusion that in order to maintain discipline I cannot afford to be lenient. I shall be obliged to hold every convict strictly up to the rules and punish each offense promptly. If there was any weakness manifested on the part of the officials here I do not believe that we could maintain discipline."

When the Warden was asked about the recent outbreak of the suicidal mania among his prisoners, he said that he had no doubt that solitary confinement was a contributory influence in getting a man's mind into an abnormal condition. He did not believe, however, that lack of occupation was the chief cause of the two latest attempts at self-destruction in Sing Sing. The convict who threw himself from the upper balcony in the cell department, and the convict who set fire to the bed in which he was lying, were affected by sorrows and influences apart from their prison life. As yet the want of employment has not caused any apparent decrease in the general health of the prisoners, nor has it added a single patient to the hospital roll.

Provisions of the New Law.

Following is the main provision of the new law: "The Superintendent of State Prisons, the Superintendents, Managers, and officials of all the reformatories and penitentiaries in the State shall, so far as practicable, cause all prisoners in such institutions, who are physically capable thereof, to be employed at hard labor for not to exceed eight hours of each day other than Sundays and public holidays; but such hard labor shall be either for the purpose of the production of supplies for the said institutions or for the State or any political division thereof, or for any public institution owned or managed or controlled by the State or any political division thereof, or for the purpose of industrial training and instruction, or partly for one and partly for the other of such purposes."

Section 108 of the new law authorizes the Wardens or managers of State prisons to compensate convicts for work done, the compensation to be based on the pecuniary value of the work, together with a record of the prisoner for good behavior. Payments to the convicts must not, however, exceed in gross 10 per cent. of the total amount of labor done in the institution. For instance, if the yearly products of a particular prison in shoes, clothing, books, &c., aggregates $100,000, the officials of that prison may divide $10,000 among the convicts who do the work. This same provision of law, however, provides that if any convict so employed shall misbehave or break the rules of the prison he may be fined 50 cents. Thus, by good behavior and good work, a convict may earn from 2 to 5 cents a day, but for each infringement of the rules he will lose 50 cents.

Gen. Austin Lathrop, State Superintendent of Prisons, has detailed F. H. Mills, formerly the head of the industrial department in the Auburn Prison, to visit the various State institutions and explain to their managers that the State prisons are prepared to supply anything that they may need in the way of clothing, shoes, bedding, plumbing, furniture, brushes, &c., and practically to solicit their custom.

Of the 1,320 convicts in Sing Sing Prison all but 665 now have regular daily employment. There are 106 men at work in the new administration buildings finishing the interior. All of the woodwork, ornamental plastering, and plumbing is done by convicts, as also is the laying of the cement and marble chip floors. Outside of the buildings 100 men are kept busy cutting stone, and many of them who began as the clumsiest of novices have become experts with the mallet and steel. Between three and four hundred men are at all times employed in the regular prison work. One hundred of these are required to give their attention daily to any necessary jobs of carpentering, gas-fitting, mending or regulation of steam pipes, rebuilding, coal shoveling, &c., that may come to hand. About forty convicts are employed in the mess hall preparing and cooking the food and waiting on the tables. From 30 to 35 men find plenty of work to do in the bakery, the wash house, and the tobacco factory. In the last-named department the large quantities of Virginia leaf tobacco, bought by the prison authorities for the use of the men, are cut up and systematically separated into individual rations. The tobacco is prepared for both smoking and chewing purposes.

There is a distinctive class of convicts in Sing Sing called runners and State waiters. They number from 50 to 70 men and are selected from among those who have the best standing in the prison. In the warmer weather these runners and State waiters wear a different garb from the other prisoners, and they are permitted greater freedom of action. They do messenger and clerical work for the officers of the prison. In the offices fourteen men are employed as bookkeepers, and in the Warden's house five convicts are detailed to personal service. About twenty trusted men are allowed to work in the quarry and on the road outside of the prison walls.

Work in the State Shops.

Since the first of this year Warden Sage has established what he calls the State shop. There all of the clothing, shoes, mattresses, &c., needed in the institution will be manufactured. About sixty men are now at work in these shops. The Warden said yesterday: "I am now fitting up quarters in which from fifty to seventy-five convicts can be employed manufacturing clothing for the inmates of other State institutions. Similar quarters will be prepared in which about seventy-five men will engage in the manufacture of shoes for other State institutions. I have also organized a brush-making department, where all kinds of brushes will be made and held subject to requisitions from other State institutions. In compliance with the law I shall endeavor to keep the convicts here as busy as possible. Of course I can neither regulate nor estimate the demand for our products. Articles designed for practical use in the various departments of State institutions will be manufactured and kept in stock until they are needed elsewhere. I can only hope that in the future we may have an increased number of orders. Undoubtedly the work done by Solicitor Mills will soon have the effect of bringing custom to all of the State prisons and penitentiaries. The State Controller has shown a disposition to enforce the provisions of the law to the letter, by announcing that he will not pay any bills for articles which can be made in the State prisons, and which are bought from outside parties for use in State institutions.

"Inasmuch as the chief object of the prison law is to give the prisoners work to do, and to teach them some trade by which they can support themselves after they are discharged from custody, I propose to enlarge the system of practical instruction here. In the first place, I start with 100 men at stone cutting. I shall add to that number week by week until I have all of the men who are available for stone cutting at work. We shall cut blocks of stone into regulation sizes for building purposes and pile it up for future use. I also purpose to have the stone cutters relay all of the flagging in the prison corridors. Much of this flagging has been worn thin and uneven by the incessant shuffling of convicts' feet for the past seventy years. The new buildings will be encircled with wide stone flagging; walks of the same material will be laid through all the prison yards, and old and imperfect walls will be rebuilt. We have a quarry right at hand which contains an abundance of gray and white marble."

A school for the instruction of convicts in free drawing and wood carving will be started in the Sing Sing Prison within a few days. Fifty men will be selected to compose the first class. It is not expected that every man will make a designer or a wood carver, but an opportunity will be given to each one to show what he can do. Those who show no talent or tendency in that direction will be dropped out of the class, and others will be put in their places. This class will be instructed by a convict who, as a designer and draughtsman, Warden Sage says, has no superior in the United States. So skillful is he that since his incarceration some New York firms have sought permission of the prison authorities to employ him at large wages. As an instructor in wood carving there is a young genius among the convicts who was graduated with honors from an art school in Rome, as a modeler, sculptor, and carver. He is now doing some artistic work for the decoration of the new chapels, and, unfortunately for the other convicts, his term expires within the next four months. Considerable latent talent has already been developed by some of the convicts.

"When thrown wholly upon his own resources," said the Warden, "it is remarkable how a man will develop talents in a wholly unexpected direction. For instance, a cattle drover was committed here some time ago. Nobody would have suspected that he possessed any artistic instinct, yet he has produced some of the most exquisite pen and ink sketches. At first he drew only crude cartoons of prison life, but as he became more and more interested in drawing as a pastime he developed an accuracy of reproduction, and a delicacy of execution that were extraordinary."

Schools for the Prisoners.

The illiterate convicts are taught to read and write, and it is an interesting fact peculiar to all such prison instruction that where fifty or one hundred convicts are taught penmanship in the same class, they all write exactly alike. There is scarcely a shade of difference in the formation of letters. This week in Sing Sing a plan for the broadening of the scope of education goes into effect. An additional class of 100 is to be made up of the convicts who have graduated from the rudimentary studies of reading, writing, and arithmetic. The new class will be carried as far as possible in practical instruction. The school hour begins at 2 P. M., so that in no event would the lessons interfere with the ordinary manual labor required of the prisoners. It is the experience of every prison manager that convicts as a rule are eager to learn, and the rigid discipline which prevails in a prison facilitates their acquirement of knowledge.

Two important industries are to be started by Warden Sage as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. One is the manufacture of brushes of all descriptions, and the other is the making of office furniture. A few roll top desks have already been turned out by the Sing Sing convicts that would do credit to expert cabinet makers. One of these desks adorns Warden Sage's office, and another of superior quality is to be made for State Superintendent Lathrop's office, in the Capitol at Albany. Besides brushes and furniture the Sing Sing convicts will also manufacture enameled bath tubs, wash bowls, and almost everything pertaining to modern plumbing. All of this kind of work in the new buildings is the handiwork of the prisoners, and it is of a character that has satisfied expert inspectors.

Much expense has been saved to the State by the work that the convicts have done on the two large administration buildings now in process of completion at Sing Sing. These fine structures will take the place of several of the old and dilapidated prison buildings, which will soon be entirely removed, thereby adding greatly to the healthfulness as well as comeliness of the prison grounds. One of the new buildings is 230 by 78 feet in dimensions, three stories, with basement, and contains the mess hall, chapels, and hospital. The other building is 200 by 68 feet, and contains the engine rooms, boiler rooms, kitchens, storehouse, laundry, bakery, tobacco shop, and bathhouse. These new structures, which are regarded by Warden Sage as without any superiors among the prison buildings of the State, have cost about $240,000. An appropriation of $50,000 has been asked to equip and furnish them, and if the present Legislature grants the sum desired, the new buildings can be occupied by the middle or latter part of May. Their occupancy will release the old administration building for industrial purposes.

Warden Sage has received several letters containing suggestions as to the best methods of furnishing employment to convicts within the limits of the present law. One suggestion is from a man in Harlem, who says that he has a scheme by which 2,000 convicts may be employed to their own advantage and to the advantage of the State as well. This gentleman has not yet unfolded his scheme, beyond the intimation that he has some new process of making blocks of cement or artificial stone.

IN KINGS COUNTY.

Warden Hayes of the Penitentiary Shows How the Law Operates.

In one corner of the spacious inclosure formed by the massive stone walls of the Kings County Penitentiary there is a courtyard about as large as the arena of Madison Square Garden. Here almost every hour on a pleasant day may be seen moving files of convicts, marching and countermarching with spiritless and monotonous tread. Some of the men hold themselves erect and take the atmosphere into their lungs with zest, but the majority plod along stoop-shouldered and listless. This monotonous march, however, is the only open-air relaxation which the thousand idle convicts in this prison receive.

In gangs of one hundred the prisoners are exercised thus for two hours and twenty minutes each day, walking four or five abreast. For fifteen minutes each man's arms are crossed upon his breast; the next fifteen minutes they are folded behind his back; then they are again crossed upon his breast, and so the position of each pair of arms alternates throughout the 140 minutes. This method of exercising the idle convicts will be kept up until Warden Patrick Hayes can make the necessary arrangements for employing the men within the restrictions of the law. The contractors who formerly employed labor at this penitentiary in the manufacture of chairs, shoes, trousers, mail bags, and other articles are expected to remove their machinery and implements during the present month. The Warden will then fit up the shops in various ways, in compliance with the law.

In one shop a number of the prisoners will be employed making shoes by hand for use in the penitentiary, the Kings County Hospital, the Almshouse, the County Nursery, and the Institution for Epileptics. In another shop tables, benches, and material will be provided for the manufacture of all the clothing required by the inmates of these several institutions. There will also be a large wash room, in which a certain proportion of the men prisoners will do laundry work by hand, similar to the work now done by the female prisoners. Warden Hayes proposes soon to put in a hand press and several cases of type, and a score or more of convicts will be taught enough of the art of printing to be able to reprint books and magazines for the exclusive use of the county institutions.

The operation of the new law will increase the cost of maintenance of the Kings County Penitentiary about $100,000 per annum. Under the contract labor system the Warden of the penitentiary was able to turn over to the county about $18,000 each year in excess of expenses. Since 1892, when the Legislature enacted a law prohibiting the manufacture in the prisons of this State of shirts, collars, and cuffs, the prisoners in this penitentiary have been making various articles by the piece, such as chairs, women's waists, and mail bags. All contracts have been closed, except the one for the manufacture of mail bags, which expires on March 31. About 60 men are now working in that department. There were 993 male prisoners and 69 female prisoners in Warden Hayes's care last Monday. About 600 of these convicts are condemned to imprisonment for terms of from one year to life. The remainder are serving terms of one, three, six, and nine months each.

What Warden Hayes Says.

"Idleness of the prisoners," said Warden Hayes, "is one of the greatest dangers in a penal institution. It inevitably results in discontent, moroseness, and often in insanity. The want of something to do keeps a prisoner constantly in a bad frame of mind. When idleness is prolonged it becomes worse than the rawhide or the dark cell. Temporary punishment any convict can stand, because he knows that it is sure to end after a while, but as the days of constrained idleness go by he has no prospect to cheer him. The longer his term of commitment the more he will fret, and the more desperate he will become. When the Fassett law of 1889 broke up the then existing prison contract labor law the convicts in this penitentiary were idle from July 15 to Dec. 2. The men became very uneasy and discontented. When I took charge here I made a rule that any convict could see me on any subject, Sunday mornings from 8 to 11 A. M. During that four or five months of idleness almost every personal appeal that I received from prisoners was for something to do.

"When the Commissioners in the latter part of 1889 advertised for work on the piece plan, as provided by law, the convicts cheered up at once, for they were informed that there was a prospect of their getting employment. The first bid we had was from a chairmaker, who wanted forty men to work on chairs. Well, when the prisoners heard of that job there was a clamor—that is as much of a clamor as men under the restraint of discipline could make. Each one of the 715 able-bodied men confined here at that time wanted to make one of the required forty. Fortunately other contracts came along soon afterward, and we were able to put a large proportion of the prisoners at work.

"What do I think of supplying the convicts with literature? Well, next to manual employment comes mental employment. If we cannot give a man work to do, we try and keep his mind occupied, but in all prisons reading matter is limited. And, then, there are many prisoners who cannot read. In my experience I have seen convicts so ignorant and stupid that they did not known enough to walk up stairs and turn to the right, or to the left, without guidance.

"It seems to me," continued Warden Hayes, "there is a flaw in this new law. That is, if its purpose is to prevent convicts from competing with free labor. I do not believe it possible to introduce work into prisons that will not compete with free labor some time or another. When I make a hundred pair of shoes, or a dozen suits of clothes here for use by the inmates of any county institution, I am competing with outside manufacturers, because I am taking away part of their market. Here is my neighbor, the Kings County Hospital, which has been buying shoes and garments from outside manufacturers. Hereafter I will supply that institution from the products of convicts' labor. What is the result? Free labor loses a customer, and the Kings County taxpayers pay $100,000 a year more to enable me to conform to the provisions of this new law."

TWO COMING BALLS.

Palestine Commandery on Tuesday—The Arion on Feb. 11.

Palestine Commandery, Knights Templars, will hold its annual reception, review, and ball Tuesday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House. The bugle will sound at 9:30 P. M., when the drill corps will form on the stage, and at 10 o'clock will be reviewed by Sir John A. Mapes, Grand Commander of the State of New York. Then will follow the drill, directed by Past Commander Wallace A. Downs. Commanderies from nearly all the Eastern States will be represented. The Grand Lodge will be represented by Grand Master Stewart and associate officers, the Grand Chapter by George E. Stivers, Grand High Priest, and the Council by John F. Baldwin, Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State. There will be two bands in attendance, one for promenade and one for dancing. The Reception Committee consists of Sir Charles D. Newton, Sir Frederick E. Barnes, Sir Elmer A. Miller, Sir Frederick A. Burnham, and Sir Horace H. Brockway.

The decorations now being made for the mask ball and carnival of the Arion Society, on Feb. 11, are said to be the finest and costliest ever seen in this city. They are made from plans furnished by the best designers, and have already taken several months to manufacture. Thirty-two Doric columns, each 20 feet high, surmounted by large tripods, will be arranged in the form of an ellipse, dividing the whole of the dancing floor from the boxes by an avenue 30 feet wide. The columns will be supported on endless garlands of flowers. Four large portals will admit the guests with masks to the dancing floor. Strings of flowers will be placed all over the boxes, stairways, and passages. Canary birds, roosters, and pigeons, and bon-bons and bouquets and huge balls of flowers will be set free.

The ball will be opened by a grand ballet of 100 young ladies in fancy custume, led by La Rosa Herrman, premiere. After that will come the big pageant in several divisions. The ball and carnival will be called "Olympus," and the pageant will typify a pilgrimage to the famed mount. Incidentally silverfees, gold bugs, the new woman, Rip Van Winkle, Falstaff, Mrs. Anne Page, the late Wizard Herrmann, and other characters will be humorously treated, as well as all kinds of trusts, syndicates, and monopolies.

The United Hebrew Charities.

During December the United Hebrew Charities in this city received 7,714 applications for aid, representing 25,714 individuals. The applications that were made for the first time in the Bureau of Relief were 908, those which had been previously investigated were 4,402. There were 1,454 garments, 632 pairs of shoes, and 49 articles of furniture and bedding distributed. Forty-six nights' lodging and 138 meals were furnished to homeless people, and there were 36 free burials. In the employment department there was a total registry of 2,111 applications, and work was found for 840. In the industrial school there was an average attendance of 243 girls, learning sewing and dressmaking. The cash receipts for the month were $7,501.50, and the disbursements $12,173.33.

Protection of the Animals.

President John P. Haines's report at the annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals shows the wholesome effect produced by the Magistrates in imposing heavy fines instead of light ones, as was the custom previous to 1896. While the whole number of cases investigated last year was 37,635, as against 21,690 in the previous year, the number of arrests in 1896 was only 709, against 952 the year before. The society has purchased the Ambulance House, at 114 Lawrence Street, which has been thoroughly equipped, and also the site for general headquarters, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

A Library's Yearly Circulation.

According to the report of the New York Free Circulating Library for 1896, the library has now seven branches, a new one being opened at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundredth Street in June. These libraries circulated last year 752,320 volumes, an increase of 97,878 over the preceding year. The reading room was used by 234,730 persons, who read, beside newspapers and magazines, 24,455 books. The Treasurer's report shows that the library's running expenses exceeded its income by $2,117.

Tammany District Leaders.

The Tammany General Committee of the Eighteenth Assembly District has reorganized, with Charles F. Murphy as leader and Henry P. Drew as associate leader. In the Thirty-second Assembly District John J. Ryan has been re-elected leader, and William G. Ringler associate leader. Bartholomew Donovan has been made Chairman of the General Committee.

WOULD DEGRADE THE LAW

OLCOTT CIVIL SERVICE PLAN AN ATTACK ON REFORM.

So Says Dorman B. Eaton, Who Declares Its Effect Will Be to Give Control of Offices to the Politicians.

"There is no use disguising the fact that the passage of this measure will practically reverse the purpose of the civil service reform law. This is the most astute attack yet made on the civil service reform system, and its effect will be to put the control of the offices in the hands of politicians."

So said Dorman B. Eaton, pioneer in the cause of civil service reform, in speaking yesterday of the Reinhard bill permitting District Attorney Olcott to establish his own Civil Service Examining Board. Mr. Eaton said that the friends of reform would regard the passage, and Gubernatorial approval, of the Reinhard bill as a crisis for the civil service law. The triumph of such a measure would put the cause of civil service reform back many years.

At the request of prominent members of the National Civil Service League, Mr. Eaton has written a paper treating of this particular subject. The title of this paper is "Civil Service Commissions Essential to Civil Service Reform," and it will be issued in pamphlet form within a few days. In the opening paragraph Mr. Eaton says:

"The enemies of civil service reform in the State of New York are preparing for a combined assault upon her reform system at this session of her Legislature. This assault will be novel in kind, highly plausible in theory, and well calculated to deceive the friends of reform who do not understand the practical methods essential for its success. Yet, if it shall prevail, it is sure to be—as it is intended to be—disastrous to the reform policy of the State. * * * We shall be told that under the new plan proposed, the examinations upon which we insist will continue; that merit and fitness will be tested by them, and that there will be the competition which is required by the New York Constitution of 1895.

"The leaders of this assault will declare their object to be, not to defeat this Constitutional policy, not to suppress anything of real value, but merely to improve the agencies by which civil service reform, and this policy, are to be made effective, without the incumbrance and expense of a Civil Service Commission."

Of these reformers who seek to improve the methods of the old reformers, Mr. Eaton says: "For mere scheming politicians, patronage mongering party managers, and bosses to pretend to seek the advancement of civil service reform, which they have always opposed and now detest, and the more efficient execution of this new Constitutional policy, which they have bitterly resisted, and which now threatens the speedy extinction of the spoils system by which they prosper, is a piece of audacious and mendacious impudence as incommensurable as it is grotesquely ridiculous. The appetite of the tiger and the shark may doubtless be greatly modified, but before we can trust them, it is prudent to have some evidence of a change of taste."

In another part of his paper Mr. Eaton remarks: "Every one familiar with civil service examinations knows how easily, in charge of their enemies, they could be prostituted for personal and party advantage. At least one Governor of New York has strikingly illustrated this fact, and our enemies hope to make another follow his example. If every head of a department and great office is to have examinations to suit himself, he must be allowed to make the rules for regulating them, to fix the conditions of entering them, and the kind of character and measure of capacity necessary for passing them and for gaining appointments. He will select the one he prefers from among all those examined. True and honest competition such as the New York Constitution requires will no longer exist. The examiners must be appointed by him, and they will be compliant to his will. Thus every such officer will, in substance, fix the conditions of entering and remaining in the public service under him."

The plan proposed for the convenience of the new District Attorney has been tried before, with deplorable results. "Laws enacted in 1853 and in 1855," says Mr. Eaton, "provided for the classification of clerkships in the great departments and in some of the local offices, and examinations were required before appointments could be made to these clerkships. But, unfortunately, these examinations were under the control of the heads of the departments and offices; they were in no true sense made competitive, and there was no commission to take charge of them. Parties and their managers—as they had done in England—as well as members of Congress combined their attacks upon the officers having charge of the examinations, who were unable to make any effective resistance to their demands. Parties and their leaders took care that no man should be placed at the head of one of these departments or offices who was not likely to comply with their demands in regard to examinations. The new system soon became a source of official degradation."

THE CITY'S MILK SUPPLY.

Nathan Straus Thinks It Should All Be Sterilized.

Nathan Straus writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES in regard to Mayor Strong's references to health matters in his message, opposing the system of milk inspection.

Mr. Straus remarks that the public inspection of milk seems directed solely to the prevention of fraud by dilution, and rarely, if ever, to the discovery of pollution, while the stamping out of tuberculosis in milch cows is the one consideration affecting the public health that receives attention in the inspection of the milk supply.

Mr. Straus holds that there can be no immunity from the risk of propagating consumption and other diseases through the milk supply short of sterilizing every can of milk before it is distributed. Chief among the preventable diseases are the diarrhoeal disturbances of young children. He illustrates what he thinks ought to be done by giving figures in regard to the mortality of children under five years of age since he began to introduce into homes of the poor sterilized milk.

In 1894 the Summer was very trying, and in the first quarter of the year the infant mortality showed an increase of 10 per cent. In the last half of the second quarter, after his six sterilized milk depots were opened, the mortality was greatly reduced, and he believes that 819 lives were saved by sterilized milk.

In the two hottest months of 1896 the infant mortality was 4,126, as against 4,482 for the corresponding period in 1892, although the city's population had increased fully 10 per cent.

The experience of Brooklyn was even more significant in this respect. Ten years ago that city had a decided advantage over New York in a lower rate of infant mortality. Later the advantage disappeared, and New York showed the lower rate. The Brooklyn Health officers applied to Mr. Straus for help and advice, and he supplied them with 42,759 bottles of sterilized milk. The rate of infant mortality thereupon again grew less.

The Electric Light Finally Sails.

The brig Electric Light, which sailed Friday for Rio Grande do Sul, got away only after much difficulty. She passed out at Sandy Hook about ten days ago, and put back a couple of days later leaking. Her master and officers refused to stay on her, and new officers were secured, and she started again Tuesday, but four West Indian negroes mutinied, demanding to be placed ashore, because they believed the vessel unseaworthy. Capt. Edwards anchored the brig inside the Hook and secured a new crew.

Polytechnic Wins at Handball.

Seven matches of handball between representatives of the Polytechnic Institute and the Adelphi Academy were played yesterday, in the Young Men's Christian Association court, in Brooklyn. The Polytechnic representatives won five of the games, with these scores: 21—15; 21—11; 21—18; 21—7; 21—18. Adelphi's victories were by 21—19 and 21—16.

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Also Curio Cabinets, Art Furniture, Clocks and Clock Sets, Jardinieres and Stands, Miniatures, Ivories, &c., &c.

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TO PERFECT A TITLE.

Why the Heirs of the Becar Estate Sought Legislative Aid.

A bill authorizing the sale of the property at 187 Broadway and 5 and 7 Dey Street, this city, was offered in the Assembly by Mr. Austin on Friday.

At the office of Alfred Becar, a real estate dealer, who is a life tenant of the building, it was said yesterday that the property had been left in trust by Mr. Becar's father. As there are several heirs, the Legislature was asked to pass an enabling act for the sale of the property, so that there will be no question about the title after a conveyance is made by the trustees to the heirs or others.

A DIPHTHERIA ALARM.

Newsboys' Lodging House Fumigated —Kelly Had Tonsilitis.

There is a cheerful smell of carbolic acid in the Newsboys' Lodging House, on Duane Street, and a reminiscence of burned sulphur in John Kelly's room.

Kelly complained of sore throat Thursday evening, and Superintendent Heig sent him to the Hudson Street Hospital, where Dr. Stiver gave him a prescription and sent him home, at the same time notifying the Board of Health that Kelly's was probably a diphtheria case. Kelly went to work next day in The News's mailing room, and it was not till evening that the Board of Health doctors reached him at the lodging house. Meanwhile he had been to the hospital again and had been sent away a second time. The people at the Newsboys' Lodging House were excited over the case, and the place was thoroughly fumigated before the doctors found yesterday morning that Kelly had tonsilitis.

There was some criticism of the Hudson Street Hospital for not detaining a supposed diphtheritic patient. "We notified the Board of Health," explained Superintendent H. A. Knoll yesterday, "and left the rest to them. We could not admit the case, supposing it was a contagious disease. This was the regular procedure."

A CABLE COMPANY WARNED.

A Nuisance in Lexington Avenue Must Be Removed.

District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott wrote the following letter yesterday to the Metropolitan Traction Company:

"My attention has been called to an alleged nuisance, the responsibility for which is alleged to be yours, at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Lexington Avenue. Many of the property owners in that vicinity have visited this office, complaining that the noise made by your property and employes at that point is seriously interfering with their comfort and health, and with the value of property.

"Without going into detail into the statements and proofs which they have offered me, I have to inform you that they claim that the abatement of the alleged nuisance will require the following changes of operation to be made by you at the point indicated:

"To take out the automatic switch and put in its stead one controlled by a switchman, which it is claimed would be less noisy. To lay new noiseless junctions and frogs. To run cars in and out of the switch slowly. To abolish blowing starter's whistle and unnecessary shouting, especially at night. Not to have more than one car going down hill on the up track while another car is leaving the switch on the down track to go up the hill, this last suggestion being made not only for the benefit of the property owners, but also, as alleged, for the safety of the public.

"This office has not made a complete investigation of the merits of this complaint as yet, but from an ex parte hearing in the matter it seems to me probable that there is merit in the suggestions above quoted. I have, however, told the complainants that I should not permit them to go before the Grand Jury until I had given you an opportunity to promptly abate the nuisance and controvert the statements."

Mr. Olcott said he called on a friend in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Fifth Street and Lexington Avenue one night recently, and the noise from the cars was something frightful. That part of the Lexington Avenue cable road is near what is known as "Dead Man's Hill," where accidents have occurred several times.

The New Barnard College.

A neat little pamphlet has been issued by the Trustees of Barnard College, showing the plans of the new building, at Boulevard and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. They show a group of three buildings in one, with a central courtyard, flanked by the entrance colonnade on West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. The building facing on the Boulevard will be Brinckerhoff Hall, made possible by a gift to the college from Mrs. Van Wyck Brinckerhoff of Hastings. The central portion is entered from the courtyard, and is known as Milbank Hall, the gift of Mrs. A. A. Anderson. The westerly wing and entrance colonnade will not be built at present, but await further generosity of friends of Barnard College.

Brooklyn Real Estate Deal.

David G. Leggett, Vice President of the Long Island Loan and Trust Company, has purchased from Albro J. Newton, for $57,000, the southwest corner of Pierrepont and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn. There is an apartment house—the Nicholas—on the property, 50 by 100 feet. The purchase, adjoining other property recently acquired by Mr. Leggett, gives him a site 150 by 200 feet, fronting on Montague, Hicks, and Pierrepont Streets. Frank A. Barnaby, the broker who conducted the negotiations for the property, said yesterday that Mr. Leggett proposes to erect an apartment hotel, to cost $700,000, as soon as the plans now being drawn are satisfactory.

Staten Island Nominations.

The Republican Town Conventions in Northfield and Castleton, S. I., were lively, and there were numerous candidates for the offices. Frank H. Moffat was nominated for Supervisor in Castleton. The other nominations were: Assessor—L. Nichol; Justice of the Peace—Henry D. Stillwell, and Overseer of the Poor—Charles Baesler. In Northfield George Ross captured the nomination for Supervisor, while the other nominations were: Assessor—Harry E. Clark; Justice of the Peace—Bernard Mullin; Highway Commissioner—Jacob Simonson.

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Advance styles in Spring Cheviots, Grenadines, Heather Etamines, Fancy Checks, Scotch Homespun, and Wool Crash Suitings for Bicycle and Travelling Suits.

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WOOL AS A TARIFF BASIS

DUTIES ON THAT ARTICLE THE KEY TO NEW SCHEDULES.

No Rates Yet Fixed, Even for Chemicals—The Report that Mr. Newlands Had Arranged a Deal Not Generally Credited.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—There is much anxiety manifested from day to day about the door of the Ways and Means Committee, and at more distant points, to learn what the Committee on Ways and Means is doing in the way of making tariff rates. Some of the inquiries come from Wall Street, there is no doubt, and there are very positive opinions about what use is to be made of definite information furnished to that quarter. Whatever information, or what purports to be information, has been sent to Wall Street may be carefully discounted, for it is worth nothing until the preparation of the proposed bill for the next Congress shall be much more advanced than it is at this time.

No Rates Made.

Up to this time the committee has not made the rates for the chemical schedule, the first schedule in the tariff list. The business men who are interested, as manufacturers or importers of drugs and chemicals, know from various sources of information that the part of the tariff in which they are most immediately concerned is being disposed of, and some of them are here, holding arguments with individual members of the committee, the chance for argument with the committee as a whole having passed when the public hearings were closed, but neither side gets the impression that either is to be fully gratified. All the intimations that have been thrown out by members of the Ways and Means Committee justify the belief that the rates of duty are not to be as high as the extreme protectionists ask for, and they will be higher than the importers consider necessary for the Government or to protect American manufacturers, unless the manufacturers are determined that the taxation of protection shall be imposed to unduly increase their profits.

Wool as a Basis.

It is generally understood that the basis of the new tariff will be made in the duty on wool. Free wool will have to go, but as the manufacturers of the Eastern States are not anxious to have a heavy duty on wool, and some of them are even favorable to continuing wool on the free list, the compensatory duties usually allowed when wool is dutiable will have to be dropped or made very low, depending upon whether the raw material is free or dutiable. The Northwestern States that have become sheep-raising States are clamoring for the highest possible duties on wool. But that demand clashes with the party fear that protection to wool may be overdone merely to favor a section; and all the sections do not want rates of duty to correspond with the Northwestern idea of what should be the duty on wool.

Members of the Ways and Means Committee have commented upon reports that have found their way into the newspapers about the intentions of the committee and the plans for the bill which do not represent anything except the ambitions of individuals or the hopes of the sections they in part represent. From day to day, until the vacant place of Mr. Crisp was filled, it was reported that Mr. Newlands of Nevada was to be a member of the Ways and Means Committee. That was, according to members of the committee, never considered at all probable. Mr. Newlands is not an influential man, even in the sheep quarter which he sought to represent in the committee. He is out of touch with the Republican Party, and he is not much in with the Populists, and it does not look as if he were a central figure in the silver party.

No Deal Made.

The report is laughed at in the Ways and Means Committee that he has arranged a plan by which silver Republicans are to vote for the tariff bill in the next Congress. The silver Republicans in the House are protectionists. The Republicans do not need to make any bargain with silver Republicans to pass a tariff bill in the next Senate. Such a bill as is in contemplation may be passed without bargain and with the help, possibly, of Democrats, both of the sound money and silver stripe. With the aid of silver Republicans alone, and with their aid simply on account of the number of silver constituents they have, it will be safe for them to join in passing a bill that will promise to enable the silver people who are sheep people to sell their wool and their mutton at prices higher than those now prevailing. The silver men are for higher wool duties because that will be a way to the high prices that are a part of the silver doctrine.

There is some doubt in the Ways and Means Committee as to whether the rates considered most appropriate after all conditions have been considered will be adopted and published before the tariff bill has been taken up and reported by the Ways and Means Committee of the Fifty-fifth Congress. Conditions may change, the drift of party and public opinion may admonish the committee to slight changes, and, with the rates left open or subject to change, the committee will enjoy an advantage which would be thrown away should the rates of duty be decided upon before the meeting of the only body that will have any real authority to make rates.

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Also a newly made up stock of SPRING STYLES in

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Silk,	$8.25	13.75
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THE WORLD'S GREAT CITIES.

Comparisons in Extent and Population with Greater New York.

John Lloyd Thomas delivered an address yesterday at the Berkeley Lyceum before the League for Political Education, on the subject of "This Great City." It was illustrated by a number of stereopticon views.

He said that the "greater city" is not confined to the United States. Great Britain and the Continent have their greater municipalities, the result of growth and the concentration of people in the cities. London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Liverpool have all very greatly increased their areas within recent years. Paris, Berlin, and Vienna have also found it necessary to expand beyond their ancient limits. In the French and Austrian capitals the old fortifications have been torn down and transformed into boulevards, and the city has gone beyond the forts and into the suburbs and country. The lecturer presented a number of pictures of the famous and beautiful Ringstrasse of Vienna and of the great boulevards of Paris. Berlin's expansion, he said, had been recent. It had been made necessary by the concentration of power and wealth at the capital and the growth of imperialism. The people had so taxed the limits of the old city that sociologists were beginning to study it to note the effects of the overcrowding and packing of human beings into a circum

The New York Times.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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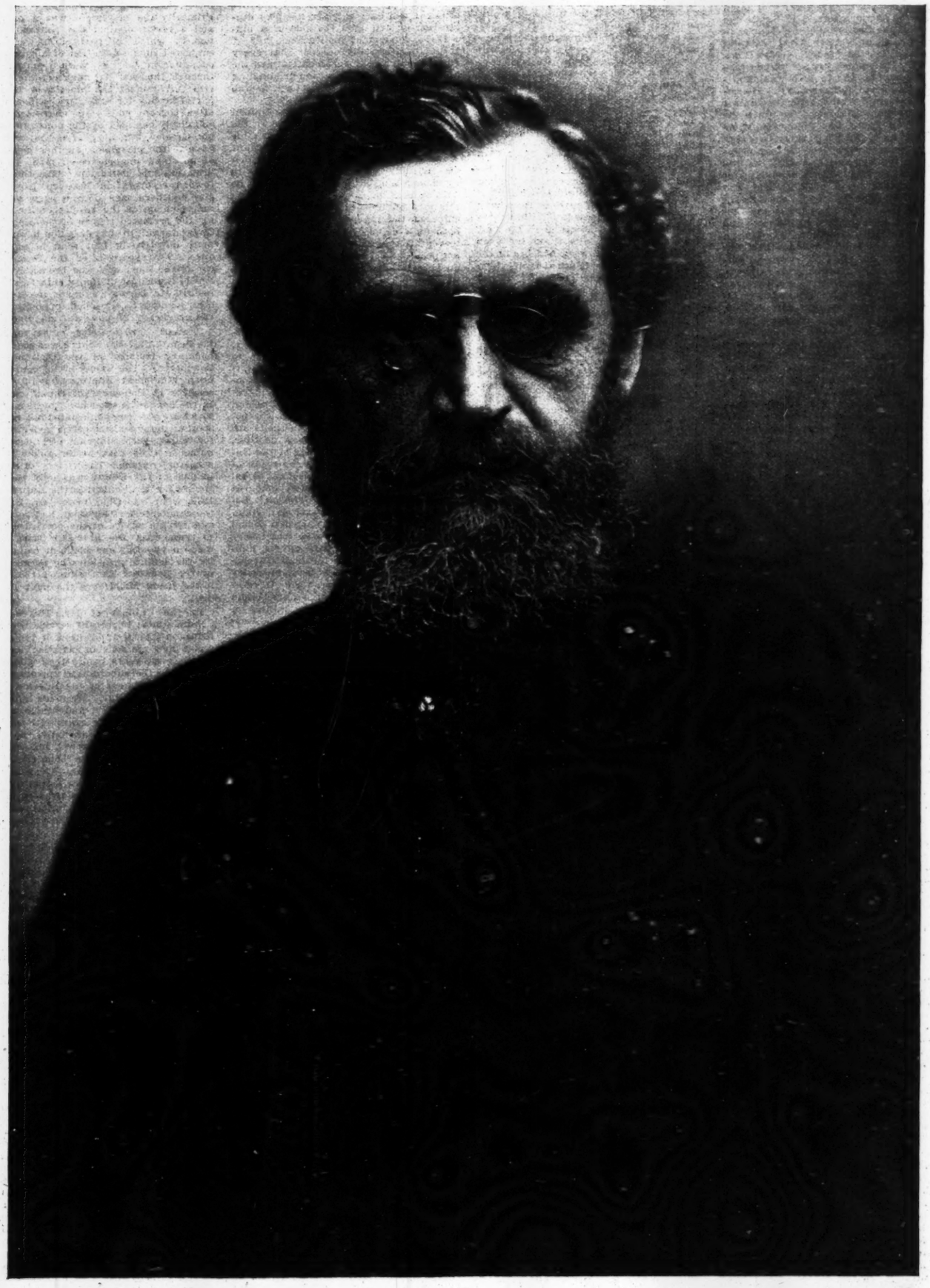

CARL SCHURZ.

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IF one were called upon to name the most interesting and inspiring example, at this day, of what the free institutions of our country may do for the citizen and of what a citizen under those institutions may do for his country, one would not go far astray in naming Carl Schurz.

I cannot in the space at my command give anything like a full sketch of his varied and active life. I shall present only an outline of its chief features and then point out the more important facts that sustain my proposition.

Born March 2, 1829, near Cologne, Prussia, he left the University of Bonn to join the patriot army in 1848. On the failure of the insurrection, he escaped to Switzerland, and after two years in Paris and London landed in New York in 1852. He studied law for three years in Philadelphia, and in 1855 was admitted to the bar in Jefferson, Wis. He immediately entered the struggle against the aggressions of slavery, for which the Republican Party was then rapidly organizing as a National party, working especially among the large German population of the Northwest. In 1857 he was named as the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin, and came within 200 votes of an election. In 1858 he took an active part in the Lincoln-Douglas campaign in Illinois, and then formed the friendship with Lincoln which was interrupted only by the death of the President. In 1859 he worked persistently in the Northwest, coming to Boston, however, in April, to deliver a notable address on "True Americanism," at the instance of Henry Wilson, to combat the "Know-Nothing" spirit, which pervaded a portion of the Republican Party. In 1860 he was Chairman of the Wisconsin delegation to the Republican National Convention in Chicago, supporting the nomination of Mr. Seward to the last. From the adjournment of the convention, in the last of May, to the election in November, with only an interval of ten days' rest, he spoke from once to three times daily in all parts of the country, but mostly in Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Connecticut.

On the accession of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Schurz was appointed Minister to Spain. Previous to his departure he started the organization of the first cavalry regiment of volunteers, for which he had sought authority, on his own suggestion, but was directed to proceed to Madrid before its completion. He reached Madrid in July. In December he was appointed Brigadier General, and returned to the United States. He commanded a division in the Shenandoah Valley under Frémont and Sigel, took part in the second battle of Bull Run, commanded a division of the Eleventh Corps under Howard at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Missionary Ridge, and ended his service under Sherman in North Carolina.

During the Summer of 1865 he was sent as a special Commissioner by President Johnson to report on the condition of the seaboard and Gulf States. In the Winter of 1865-6 he was a special correspondent of The New York Tribune; in 1866 the editor of The Detroit Post; in 1867 removed to St. Louis, where he had purchased an interest in The Westliche Post, of which he assumed charge, and in 1869 was elected United States Senator from Missouri. In 1872 he joined the "Liberal Republican" movement which resulted in the nomination of Mr. Greeley, but in 1876 supported Mr. Hayes. During President Hayes's term he was Secretary of the Interior, and at its close he took up his residence in New York. He was for two years associated with E. L. Godkin and Horace White in the conduct of The Evening Post, and was afterward for several years the Resident Director of the Hamburg Line of steamships. He supported Mr. Cleveland in the three campaigns of 1884, 1888, and 1892, and opposed the election of Bryan in 1896. In 1892, when Mr. George William Curtis was stricken with the illness that proved fatal, Mr. Schurz became a regular contributor to the editorial page of Harper's Weekly, a work he still continues. On the death of Mr. Curtis he succeeded to the Presidency of the National Civil Service Reform League and the Chairmanship of the State Association.

What the institutions of the United States did for Mr. Schurz was to extend to him as a citizen freedom of speech and political action. Without that his career would have been impossible. What Mr. Schurz has done for the United States is to use his great gifts with steadfast and untiring energy for more than forty years for the maintenance and application of the highest standard of public life in the decision of the varied questions that have presented themselves in this crowded period of our history. Mr. Schurz is a publicist and a politician in the best sense of both terms. He is an acute and profound student of public affairs in his own and in other countries, in the present and in the past, and from these studies he has made with clearness those generalizations which constitute political principles. That is his work as a publicist. He has worked incessantly and disinterestedly in the discussion of those principles for the formation of public opinion and in the organization required to give to public opinion practical effect. That is his task as a politician. As politician and as publicist he has, in reality, simply fulfilled with devotion, intelligence, and vigor, with all the power of a singularly efficient mind, the duties of a citizen of the Republic.

The work of Mr. Schurz has been necessarily a continuous evolution, but it may be divided broadly in two periods.

The first extends from his entrance on the contest with slavery in 1855 to the election of Gen. Grant in 1868. The second from that period to the present.

In 1852—a boy of twenty-three—he landed in New York, an immigrant to what he has described in one of his speeches as "the colony of free humanity whose mother country is the world." He could neither speak nor read the English language, and the political banners of Pierce and Scott that spanned Broadway were to him a sore puzzle. Within three years he had been admitted to the bar, and, in Wisconsin, almost on the then frontier of the Northwest, had begun the public discussion of the great issue which the Kansas-Nebraska bill had forced upon the country. The earliest speech with which I am familiar was delivered in the Lincoln-Douglas canvass of 1858 in Chicago. It is not easy to believe, in reading it, that the author was but twenty-nine, and six years before had begun the study of our tongue and politics, so full and facile is his knowledge, so strong and animated his style, so pertinent his argument, so pointed and apt his wit. In that great canvass, which may be called the reconnaissance in force for the final campaign of 1860, it is not extravagant to say that Mr. Schurz's speech was worthy of a lieutenant where Lincoln was the leader. From the start the strength of Mr. Schurz in his public addresses lay in his clear and cogent reasoning, in his succinct and searching analysis, his simple and vigorous comparison, his swift and direct logic. There were few figures of rhetoric and there was no appeal to prejudice or transient passion. Sentiment there was, deep and pervading, but it was the sentiment of deep conviction, of conscience, and of courage.

The situation demanded such discussion. The public mind had been confused by the varying and often tortuous course of public men. The old Whig Party was dead. The Democratic Party was torn by the growing revolt of its Northern members against the relentless and inevitable aggressions of the slave power. At this time, between the restless Democrats of the North and the imperious leaders of the South, Mr. Douglas was trying to steer a middle course with his "great principle" of "popular sovereignty." Mr. Schurz's efforts were directed to showing that no middle course was possible; that the material salvation of slavery depended on its extension; that if that were not so, slavery compelled the existence of an aristocratic caste which must rule or ruin; that every compromise had led to another concession, and that the contest had now become irrepressible and unavoidable between the fundamental principle of our Government and one fundamentally, necessarily, and progressively hostile to it.

This was the line he followed directly through the tremendous National debate that was crowned by the election of Mr. Lincoln. His speeches were some in English and some in German. The latter were probably the decisive influence which brought the powerful German element in the Northwest and what we now call the Middle West to the Republican cause. It was influence was not decisive—and it is not easy to say what decided that result in the then complex situation—it was very strong. It may fairly be set down as a signal, an essential service.

Mr. Schurz reached Madrid, as Minister at the Court of Spain, in July, 1861. His acquaintance throughout Europe and his intimate knowledge of European politics, with the advantages of his office as a post of observation, enabled him promptly to get a clear idea of what was the actual and probable attitude of foreign Governments toward the civil war.

On the 14th of September, 1861, Mr. Schurz wrote to Mr. Seward (manuscript State Department archives, quoted by Rhodes) a dispatch in which he set forth with the utmost clearness and emphasis the result of his observations. In the course of it he said:

"There are in my opinion but two ways in which the overwhelming perplexities can be averted which a rupture with foreign powers, added to our troubles at home, would inevitably bring upon us. The one consists in great and decided military success speedily accomplished, and the other in such measures and manifestations on the part of the Government as will place the war against the rebellious slave States upon a higher moral basis, and thereby give us the control of public opinion in Europe. * * * It is my profound conviction that as soon as the war becomes distinctly one for and against slavery public opinion will be so strongly, so overwhelmingly in our favor that in spite of commercial interests or secret spites, no European Government will dare to place itself by declaration or act upon the side of a universally condemned institution. * * * It is, therefore, my opinion that every step done by the Government toward the abolition of slavery is, as to our standing in Europe, equal to a victory in the field."

In December, 1861, Mr. Schurz obtained leave of absence and returned to the United States. I infer that it was his purpose to urge these most pregnant views upon the Administration, which his friendly personal relations with President Lincoln permitted him to do with effect. In a powerful address in this city on the 6th of March, 1862, he enforced the necessity of emancipation both as a defense against European intervention and as the only basis of lasting peace. Soon afterward, Mr. Lincoln's purpose to act decidedly against slavery was made known, and after the defeat of the Confederate invasion at Antietam, the emancipation proclamation was issued.

I pass over Mr. Schurz's military service, since, though it was very honorable, it was but a phase of that devotion to his ideal of citizenship which marked his career. In this field he had many companions of equal fidelity and achievement. In civil life his part was distinct.

In 1865 Mr. Schurz's report on the political and social conditions in the South was an important, probably a decisive, element in shaping the policy of the National Government. It was the result of three months' careful inspection of all the Atlantic and Gulf States, made at the request of President Johnson. Before it was received, however, Mr. Johnson's purpose as to reconstruction had radically changed. He was ready very rapidly to withdraw all the agents, military or other, of the National Government from the lately insurrectionary States, to re-establish State Governments on the basis of the ante-bellum suffrage, to reorganize the militia of these States, to admit Senators and Representatives in Congress, and all on substantially the single condition of the formal acceptance of the abolition of slavery.

Mr. Schurz in his report showed the practical certainty that this policy would lead at that time to the continuation of the substance of slavery under a different form and to the attempts to establish a peculiar social and political system in the South opposed to that of the Nation and forming an insuperable obstacle to the development of a true National feeling based on rights and duties common to the entire Nation. He strongly urged the maintenance of National supervision in the South, for the preservation of order and the protection of the essential rights of all classes, until the State Governments could so be established as securely to perform these functions, and he held that this could only be accomplished through equal suffrage. His report, though made in September, was not sent to Congress until demanded by a resolution of Senator Sumner's, Dec. 19, when it was accompanied by a brief report from Gen. Grant, based on a ten days' tour and far more favorable to the President's policy. The policy adopted by Congress and imposed on the Executive was in accordance with the principles advocated by Mr. Schurz and was largely influenced by his comprehensive statement of the situation.

In 1869 he was elected United States Senator from Missouri. The second stage of his public service then began. He found himself very soon forced to oppose the tendencies developed by the strenuous war period in the party to which he had been so warmly devoted. The first open difference came with the submission to the Senate of the treaty for the annexation of San Domingo, which he fought with all his energy. To him it seemed the moment when the decision must be made on the one hand between the orderly and beneficent development of our National life on the sound lines of our own institutions, consolidated by their recent triumph, or, on the other hand, a rash adventure in the direction of expansion, involving the Nation in complicated foreign relations, compelling the maintenance of a large armed force on land and sea, introducing a new and alien element in our confederated nationality, tending directly to a powerful centralized Government, and threatening the principles of justice, order, and freedom, which were the very foundation of the Republic. Fortunately, as I believe, the opposition prevailed and the treaty was rejected.

At the close of Gen. Grant's first term Mr. Schurz engaged with the movement known as "Liberal Republican," which was aimed originally against the renomination of the President, and which culminated in the nomination of Mr. Greeley, his indorsement by the Democratic Party, and his overwhelming defeat. Primarily the movement was a protest and a revolt against the political system by which the party in power was subjected to the dictation of a powerful combination of Senators, controlling through the vast patronage of the Federal Government the machinery of the party, largely for ambitious, selfish, and often corrupt ends. Its character was singularly changed by the nomination of Mr. Greeley, but, illogical as that was, it gave to the movement another meaning of no small importance—it made it the first National movement since the war toward co-operation between Northern and Southern men on the basis of the maintenance of the results of the war, for the professed reform of the National Government. In that direction it was far more effective in fact than in appearance. Two years later the Senatorial control of the party was broken by the loss of the House of Representatives, and in 1876 Mr. Hayes was made the Republican candidate, in open opposition to the previously all-powerful machine.

It was toward the close of his term in the Senate that Mr. Schurz was made an honorary member of the Chamber of Commerce. The honor was conferred upon him most appropriately for his services in the cause of sound money. In the Senate he used his utmost energy to secure the complete and final retirement of the greenbacks after redemption, foretelling with singular clearness the immense evils that would follow their perpetual reissue. The victory of sound finance in the Senate was only partial. Meanwhile Mr. Schurz, in the Autumn of 1875, went into Ohio, where Mr. Hayes, the candidate for Governor, had refused, against the advice of the party leaders, to trim upon the financial issue, and made a vigorous and brilliant campaign for the definite principles he maintained in the Senate. The triumph that followed made Mr. Hayes the next President.

In the Cabinet of Mr. Hayes Mr. Schurz's most important service was the firm and logical application of the principles and methods of civil service reform, seven years before their adoption in law, to the subordinate appointments of the Department of the Interior. He abolished patronage. He made appointments solely on merit and fitness ascertained by competitive examinations. He made removals for cause only, the nature of which was not secret, but open to the knowledge of those concerned. It was a revolution and a revelation. It was on so important a scale, was so consistently carried out, and was so strikingly successful that it may justly be said to have made the wider reform of the future possible.

In 1881 Mr. Schurz retired from public office, which he has never since resumed or sought. In the sixteen years past he has been a private citizen, without official prestige or patronage, unconnected with the organized machinery of any party, with no means of influence but his pen and his voice. But over the public mind that influence has been very potent, at great crises decisive, and in my judgment always toward the realization of the purest and highest ideal of American citizenship.

In 1858, on the morrow of the first signal victory for Republicanism in Wisconsin, made possible by the vote of the Germans whom he had himself largely won over, Mr. Schurz said:

"I entreat you let not this victory lead you into the dangerous delusion that the Germans, after having shaken off the yoke of one party despotism, are ready to take upon their necks the yoke of another. After having raised the banner of moral independence to-day, they are certainly not prepared to surrender it again to-morrow. * * * And I do not hesitate to prophesy that if the Republican Party should be unfortunate enough to entangle itself in the network of corruption with which the Democracy is choking itself to death the people will strike it down with the same crushing verdict under which Hunkerism is sinking now. And in that case, I confess my heart would behold with grief and sorrow its degradation, but would have no tears for its defeat. * * * We must encourage moral independence in politics; we must

admonish every man to think and to reason for himself, to form his own convictions, and to stand by them; we must entreat him never to accept, unseen and uninvestigated, the principles and opinions of others, even if they be our own."

During the two-score years since these plain words were spoken Mr. Schurz has held faithfully to the standard he then defined. His most incessant work has been directed to the abolition of patronage—the greatest obstacle to "moral independence in politics." In 1884 his leadership of the independent movement was chiefly inspired by the conviction that the "yoke of party despotism" must be thrown off if the moral power of the people was to be asserted. A like conviction has inspired his course in every succeeding canvass. It is not easy to measure the effect of a force so exerted, but no one who has watched the changing tides of public affairs will fail to see that the effect has been very great. The principle of free citizenship, unhampered and uncorrupted by the abuse of public employment as party spoils, is now solidly established in the entire Federal service except in one branch of the Postal Service—the smaller Post Offices—and will shortly embrace these. The same high principle is, in the words of the Court of Appeals, "imbedded in the Constitution of the State of New York.' In this great triumph Mr. Schurz's share is large.

Even greater, perhaps, is his share in the triumph so far gained for sound money as a fundamental principle above all party differences, to which these differences must always be subordinated. It is a striking fact that in the great contest of last year Mr. Schurz, of whose principal speech over 5,000,000 pamphlet copies were circulated, and of whom Mr. Mark Hanna said that he gave other speakers more to talk about than any other, neither defended nor attacked any party or candidate, but confined himself to the discussion of principles.

It was but one passage in the work to which his life has been given. It was the latest—let us fervently hope it was not the last—service rendered to his country in the service of his ideal of citizenship. In 1859, in Faneuil Hall, speaking of the "ideal mission of this country and of this people," he said: "You may tell me that my views are visionary, that the destiny of this country is less exalted, that the American people are less great than I think they are or ought to be. I answer, Ideals are like stars; you will not succeed in touching them with your hands. But, like the seafaring man on the desert of waters, you choose them as your guides, and following them, you reach your destiny." Happy is the nation whose life is shaped by its citizens in which a citizen so gifted pursues steadfastly ideals so lofty.

EDWARD CARY.

THE RING.

The only ring my love doth wear
Is just a little circle where
The warm blood colors in her cheek
And doth our first light kiss bespeak.

And when I see that rosy sign,
And when her gentle eyes meet mine,
I know we need no goldsmith's art
To bind us closer, heart to heart.

—FRANCIS STERNE PALMER in The Cosmopolitan.

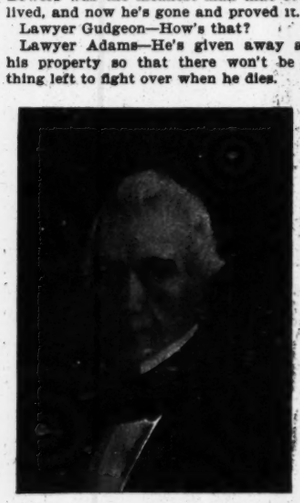
His Meanness Established.

From The Cleveland Leader.

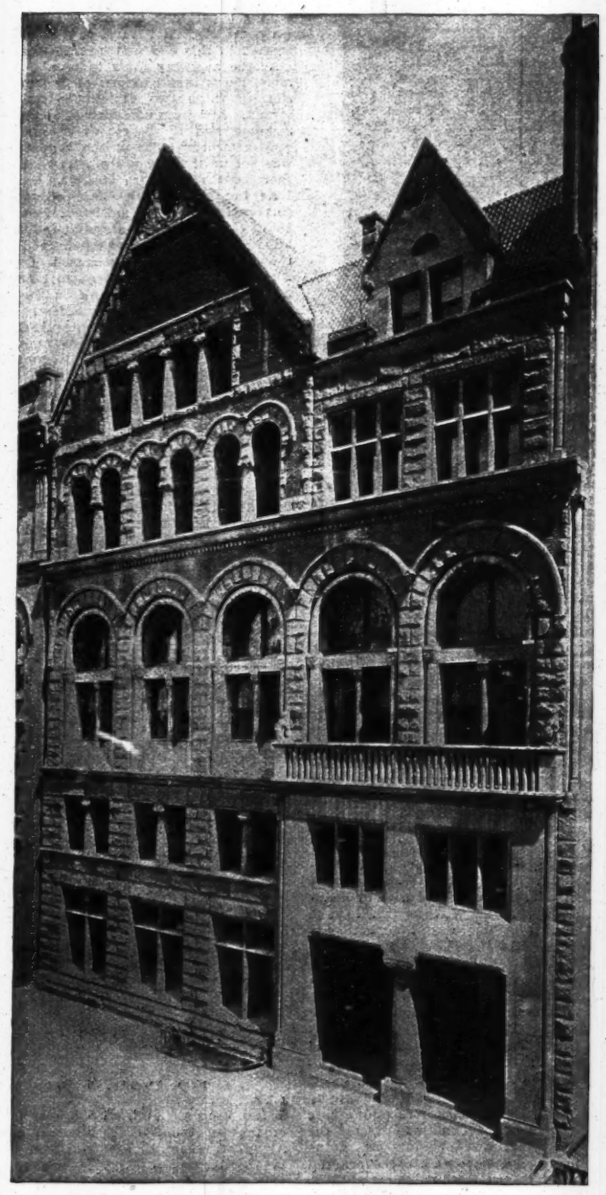
Lawyer Adams—I always said that Bowers was the meanest man that ever lived, and now he's gone and proved it.

Lawyer Gudgeon—How's that?

Lawyer Adams—He's given away all his property so that there won't be a thing left to fight over when he dies.



John Stearns, M. D.,
First President of the Academy.



THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

DURING the early years of this century, notably in the thirties and forties, the profession of medicine in this city was divided into cliques, each jealous of all the others and openly expressing their feelings of jealousy and unkindness.

At that time the County Medical Society was the only organized association of the kind in the city, and it was so paralyzed by want of harmony among its members that, about 1840, its existence had become merely a matter of form, and it was kept alive simply by holding, as prescribed by law, its annual meeting for the election of officers.

The condition of the then existing society was going from bad to worse, when, fortunately, the late Dr. Edward Delafield, who was always a loyal member of the profession and an earnest worker in all matters tending to its welfare, went abroad, and, having studied the working of a relief society in London and having become convinced of its practical usefulness, returned and succeeded, on the ground of humanity and common interest, in uniting many of the inharmonious elements in the County Medical Society in another organization, the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men.

The more prominent and upright members of the profession who were members of this relief association soon discovered the necessity for establishing the present New York Academy of Medicine. They readily recognized the chaotic state of the profession, the rampant and defiant air of quackery, and its contaminating and demoralizing influence by association (which had for some time previously existed) upon professional morals, and which was keenly felt, and they thoughtfully considered what best should be done under the circumstances.

This association of the profession with quackery was at that time by no means voluntary. It was a legal necessity under the peculiar circumstances of the case, for there was then only the County Medical Society, and it was almost obligatory that all practitioners should be members of it, and it was the determination to separate the reputable from the disreputable in the society that led to the formation of the academy. As nothing could be done with the old organization to elevate the standard of professional ethics, the new organization was formed.

Out of the relief society, it may be said, the academy sprung, for it was at the meetings of the first that the great necessity for the latter was talked over and considered for several years before decided action was taken. The physicians of repute felt that the County Medical Society was becoming a matter of common scandal, and wherever a few of them were together at dinner or at any gathering where an opportunity to talk over the condition of the profession was obtainable, a unanimity of thought and purpose was disclosed, and so at the relief society's dinners the discussion was simply more general, for all were thoroughly familiar with it.

On the adjournment of the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, after its fourth annual dinner, held the 18th day of November, 1846, at Peteler's, a then well-known downtown restaurant, such well-known physicians as Drs. John Stearns, John W. Francis, Valentine Mott, Isaac Wood, Alexander H. Stevens, Thomas Cock, James R. Manley, Joseph M. Smith, John P. Batchelder, Henry D. Bulkley, Willard Parker and others, remained to discuss the condition of the profession in this city and to consider what could be done to elevate it.

While the discussion was being held reference was made to the influence exerted on the legal profession by the Bar Association of a neighboring State, and it was suggested that the medical profession form a similar association in this city. This was thought practicable and wise, and a formal meeting was then and there organized, Dr. Alexander H. Stevens being called to preside. The result of the evening's work was an invitation to the profession to hold a general meeting at the hall of the Lyceum of Natural History on the following 12th of December.

Previous to this meeting there was some caucusing among the leading members of the profession as to the best course to pursue. Finally a call was issued by a committee composed of Dr. Alexander H. Stevens, as representing the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. Valentine Mott, as representing the medical department of the University of the City of New York, and Dr. Isaac Wood, as representing the profession at large. A committee of fourteen was appointed to submit a plan of organization and draw up a constitution and by-laws. An adjournment was then taken until the 6th day of January, 1847, when the committee was to submit its report for action.

Many physicians attended the meeting on the 6th of January, the late Dr. John Stearns presiding. After some preliminary discussion it was moved that those who were willing to join such an association as was contemplated should enroll their names, and some 250 physicians at once signed.

The report of the committee that had been appointed in advance of the meeting suggested that the association be called the New York Academy of Medicine, and stated as its objects:

1. The cultivation of the science of medicine.
2. The advancement of the character and honor of the profession.
3. The elevation of the standard of medical education.
4. The promotion of the public health.

The report was accepted and adopted, and an election of officers was held, Dr. John Stearns being chosen President.

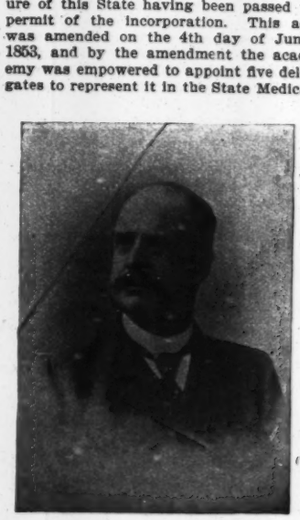
A small hall in Wooster Street, over a coal yard, was secured as a place of meeting, and there the academy continued to meet until June, 1850, when it moved to the smaller hall of the New York University. Later on its meetings were held in the lower lecture room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

It soon became evident that there were many heterogeneous elements among the members. Several of the members were great in debate; others were strong in "parliamentary usage" and were constantly raising points of order, so that many of the earlier meetings were wholly taken up in discussions having nothing to do with science. This evil, however, in time was done away with, and the academy began to perceive that it was reaping the benefits for which it had been formed.

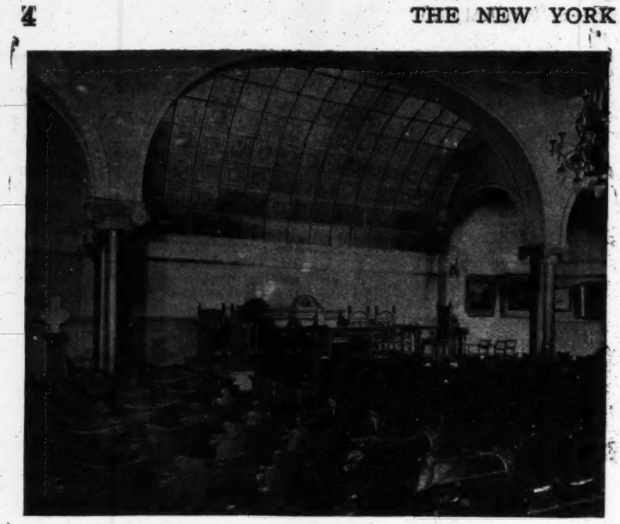
The academy was the first great barrier between quackery and medical integrity in this city, and those who deviated from strict professional probity as well as doers of evil in medicine soon felt the reproving moral influence that was wielded by the young but strong association.

To advance the best interests of the profession and to increase its usefulness by furnishing facilities for social intercourse, and thereby promote harmony among medical men, to procure a building to be devoted to the Academy of Medicine—one in which all the regular members of the profession might assemble and meet on common ground—these were foremost among the reasons assigned in the proposal to establish the academy, and they have ever been kept to the fore by the Fellows.

Although the New York Academy of Medicine was organized in 1847, it was not incorporated until the 23d day of June, 1851, a special act of the Legislature of this State having been passed to permit of the incorporation. This act was amended on the 4th day of June, 1853, and by the amendment the academy was empowered to appoint five delegates to represent it in the State Medical



Joseph D. Bryant, M. D.



HOSACK HALL, ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Society, with all the powers and privileges possessed by the delegates from the respective medical colleges of the State. A supplementary act was passed June 2, 1877, granting the academy certain trust powers and privileges.

The members of the academy are divided into Resident and Non-Resident Fellows. Every one of the first must have been a graduate or licentiate in medicine residing in this city and county or in either of the counties of this State thereunto adjoining for three years before he can become a member. The second class consists of surgeons of the army and navy and members who, having been Resident Fellows, have removed permanently from the city.

To make the power of the academy for good as potent as possible it has always reserved to itself the right to punish violations of its regulations and of its code of medical ethics by reprimand, suspension, and expulsion, and to refuse to recognize any of its Fellows as a regular practitioner who had been expelled.

Among the more important committees that the academy has are those on Medical Ethics and on Medical Education. The first hears all complaints of unprofessional conduct that may be filed against the Fellows, and the second has cognizance of the systems of medical instruction, private and public, in this city and State, as compared with such as are elsewhere in use. It also recommends such improvements in office training and office examinations, in textbooks, in reading, and in practical studies proper for the student, and in the public courses, theoretical and practical, at the colleges and hospitals, as may seem to it in keeping with the advances of medical knowledge and the exigencies of the profession.

It will thus be seen that it not only endeavors to drive incompetent and improper practitioners from the profession, but also devotes its energy to procuring the highest medical education for all medical students.

The academy is divided into six sections: Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology; Surgery; Theory and Practice of Medicine; Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Chemistry, Pharmacy, Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Botany; Public Health, Legal Medicine, and Medical and Vital Statistics, and to one of these sections every newly-admitted Resident Fellow shall be assigned by the President, subject to a change by the academy. By means of these sections every Fellow is placed in the position that will be the most beneficial to him, and also be of the most adavantage to the academy. The sections place before the academy at its stated meetings, and as otherwise ordered, such matters as pertain to the several departments respectively assigned to them, as subjects for discussion, or, for other action; and their members from time to time read original papers before the academy.

In this way everything that is novel or instructive in the field of medicine is placed before all the Fellows, and all are kept informed of all the advances that are made. A copy of every discourse, memoir, or medical paper that is read is placed in the archives for future reference, and many of the papers are printed in the volumes of Transactions.

As cultivators of the science of medicine, the Fellows of this academy have labored successfully in the field of medical literature, and their writings have shed lustre on the several departments of medicine. As upholders and promoters of the character and honor of the profession and of medical education it is but needful to refer to the record of the past, and to the teachings and successful efforts of a goodly number of the Fellows of the academy, whose distinguished labors have reflected honor upon the profession, both at home and abroad.

For the promotion of public health by legal enactments, legislators and others have sought and obtained from the academy facts and opinions to guide them, and, not least of all, the original movement for establishing the health organization of this city was begun by its influence and instrumentality.

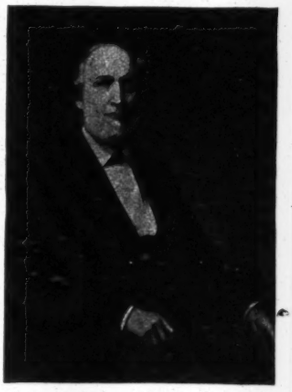
Wishing to lead the advance in all matters connected with the wants of the profession in this city, the academy has always borne in mind the necessity for having a permanent home and a library—a great medical library, that should be located in this city and be free to all.

As the academy grew in numbers the restlessness and longings of the profession in these two directions were observed. Although committees to procure a home and a library were appointed soon after the birth of the academy, it was not until many years afterward that their efforts met with success.

As far back as the date of the incorporation of the academy, June 23, 1851, subscriptions were solicited for a building fund, but it was not until 1875 that a building was purchased. On the 20th of May, 1875, the academy, for the first time, held a meeting in its own home, 12 West Thirty-first Street.

A building having been acquired, renewed efforts were made to obtain a library. Many of the members of the academy contributed books from their libraries, and some gave their entire collections, but the first real impetus was given when Dr. Abram Du Bois, who, although not a member of the academy, contributed several thousand dollars for the purpose of building a library hall at the rear of the building in West Thirty-first Street.

Library Hall, as the new part of the building was called, was finished and occupied in the Fall of 1879, and thereafter rapid strides were made toward the great library which is now the proud possession of the academy. It is in the new building of the academy on West Forty-third Street, consists of about



S. S. Purple, M. D.

50,000 volumes, and, with the exception of that of the Surgeon General of the Army at Washington, a National affair, is the largest medical library in the United States.

Within a few years after the academy had purchased a home in West Thirty-first Street it outgrew its quarters, and strenuous efforts were made to acquire a more commodious and better adapted building. The present home of the

Willard Parker, M. D.

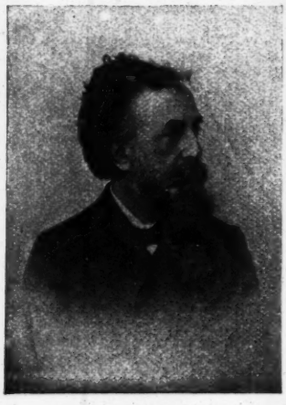
academy on West Forty-third Street was the result. The present building, with the land upon which it is, cost $284,426.59. It was built with subscriptions, large donations, and the proceeds of the sale of the Thirty-first Street house. It is free from debt. The academy's property, as shown by the Treasurer's report of Dec. 15, 1896, is worth $336,740.82. There are a number of lecture, prize, library, and other funds that have been given to the academy for specific purposes.

The cornerstone of the present building was laid in 1889, and in 1891 it was ready for occupancy. It is a six-story structure, 75 feet front, and 100 feet deep. Its façade is of a Scotch redstone that was imported for the building. Its interior is especially adapted for the purposes of the academy, and its arrangement is excellent.

On the street, or main, floor is Hosack Hall, which will seat 300 persons. This hall was built with a gift of $70,000 that Mrs. Celine B. Hosack made to the academy as a memorial for her husband, Dr. Alexander E. Hosack. About the walls of the hall hang the portraits of the academy's Presidents, and in it the stated meetings of the academy are held. On the same floor are the smoking, reception, and supper rooms, all handsomely furnished and trimmed in hardwoods.

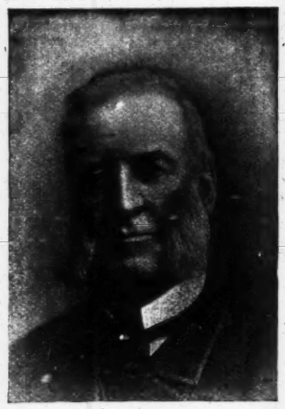
The next floor contains Du Bois Hall, the gift of Abram Du Bois, and the council room. The furniture that was given by Dr. Fordyce Barker while the academy was in Thirty-first Street is in Du Bois Hall.

The library is on the next floor. It occupies the entire floor and consists of Woerishoffer Hall, given in memory of Charles F. Woerishoffer by his widow; Farnham Room, a memorial to Horace Putnam Farnham, and the "stack room," in which the greater part of the library is kept. The library is in receipt of 680 different medical journals, and these, in their unbound state, are kept in



Abraham Jacobi, M. D.

SMOKING ROOM IN THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.



Austin Flint, M. D.

Farnham Room; after they are bound they are placed with recent publications in Woerishoffer Hall, both of which rooms are used as reading rooms. The "stack room" is at the rear of the building, and is a separate fire-proof structure. All but the more recent volumes are kept in it. It is three stories high, that is, there are three tiers of racks in it, and it is about 33 feet wide by 70 feet deep. It is a model of its kind, and for convenience cannot be surpassed. It has space for 200,000 volumes.

Prior to 1879 all the books in the library had been given to it. Since then the academy has purchased many thou-

Alfred L. Loomis, M. D.

sands. It now expends about $4,000 a year for books.

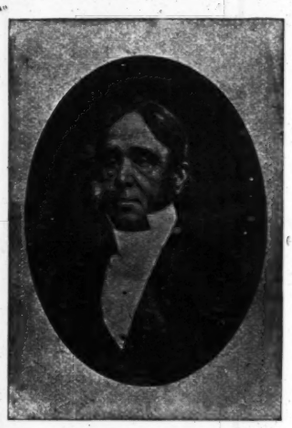
Above the library floor are the portfolio room, the section rooms, and the living quarters of the resident librarian.

In the cellar are the kitchen, dynamo, engines, &c.

The New York Academy of Medicine will have its semi-centennial celebration on Friday evening, Jan. 29. It will be held in Carnegie Music Hall, and after the exercises there a reception will be held at the academy building. For the celebration about 8,000 invitations have been sent out. The exercises at Carnegie Hall will consist of an address by President Cleveland, invocation by Bishop Potter, address by Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, the retiring President of the academy, and addresses by Drs. S. S. Purple, Lewis A. Sayre, and A. Jacobi.

Of those who helped to found the academy in 1847, the following Fellows are still alive and connected with it—Drs. Thomas M. Markoe, Edwards Hall, Lewis A. Sayre, and S. S. Purple of this city, and John T. Metcalf and William Young of Cold Spring, N. Y.

The following is a list of the Presidents



Isaac Wood, M. D.

of the academy—Drs. John Stearns, John W. Francis, Valentine Mott, Isaac Wood, Alexander H. Stevens, Thomas Cock, Joseph M. Smith, Willard Parker, John P. Batchelder, John Watson, James Anderson, Alfred C. Post, Henry D. Bulkley, Edmund R. Peaslee, Austin Flint, Samuel S. Purple, Fordyce Barker, Abraham Jacobi, Alfred L. Loomis, D. B. St. J. Roosa, Joseph D. Bryant, and Edward G. Janeway.

BARBARITIES TO SMOKERS.

While Englishmen smoked, and laughed at their King's wondrous ways, or growled at his tenacious grip upon their pockets, says a writer in The Gentleman's Magazine, Eastern potentates were treating their subjects as only despots can for daring to indulge in the Frankish novelty. In Persia, where but recently jealous strife raged for sole possession of the tobacco industry, Abbas I. of dread memory cut off the lips of those who smoked, and the noses of any who ventured to snuff. On one occasion he threw an unfortunate man whom he

B. Fordyce Barker, M. D.

discovered selling tobacco into a fire along with his goods. Yet by and by this demon of cruelty himself was enthralled by Nicotiana's charms, and became one of her most fervent devotees. The Turks under Amurath IV. were similarly punished for infringing his edict against smoking. Sid Edwyn Sandys of Pontefract, in his travels in 1610, bears testimony to similar acts of cruelty by Mohammed IV. During his stay in Constantinople he witnessed the punishment of a sturdy Turk who had been caught solacing the burden of life with the vapor of his new-found joy. Short-lived,

D. B. St. J. Roosa, M. D.

however, was his happiness; he was dragged before the tribunal and condemned to the torture of having a hole pierced through the cartilage of his nose and a pipe inserted therein. Then, in order to render the punishment more impressive to the multitude, he was seated on the back of an ass, with his face to the tail, and driven through the streets of the city, while criers proclaimed his offense and its merited punishment, according to the law of the Sultan.

Not less cruel were the barbarities inflicted upon Russian subjects, who, under Czar Michael Fedorowitz, were publicly knouted for using tobacco in any form; in some instances their nostrils were split open. If guilty of a second offense, death alone could wipe out the crime. The Ambassadors of the Duke of Holstein, who visited Moscow in 1634, relate that they were eye-witnesses of a public exhibition of this kind, where eight men and one woman were punished with the knout for selling tobacco and brandy. By way of palliating this Russian atrocity, they were informed that houses in Moscow had been set on fire by smokers falling asleep and dropping their lighted pipes.

HEARD AND SEEN.

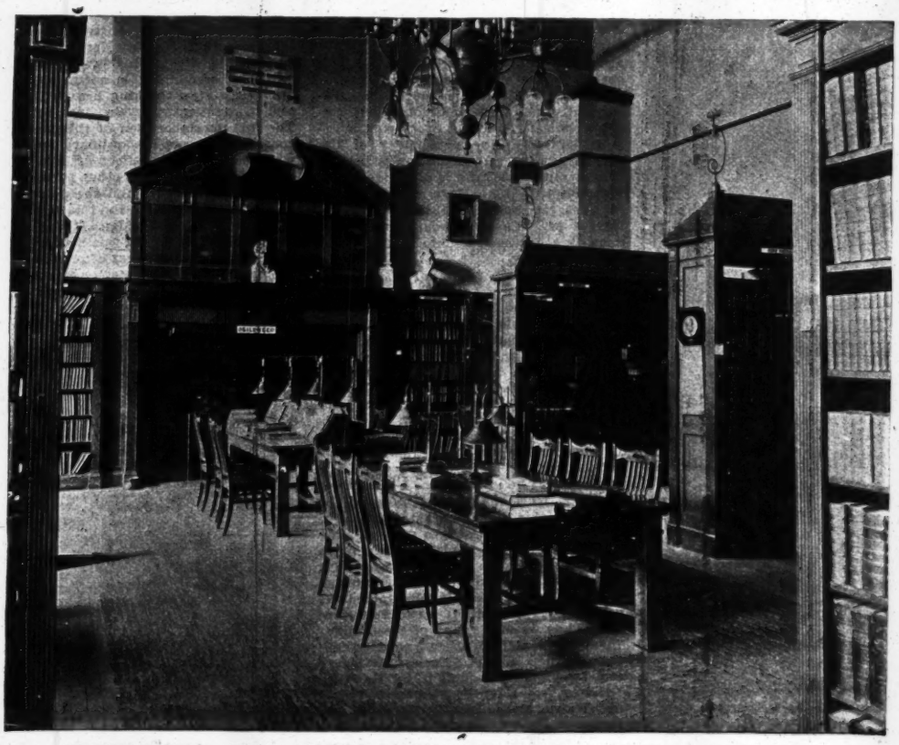
——The only woman's picture said to be in the Seventh Regiment Armory, certainly the only one in evidence to the casual observer, is that of the Infanta Eulalia of Spain. This is a good-sized portrait which hangs in the room formerly the library of the armory, at the left of the entrance. It was presented to the regiment upon the occasion of the Infanta's reviewing it when she was attracting so much attention in New York. It bears her autograph and the date of the presentation.

——The advertisements of the elevated road stations are a never-failing source of interest and amusement to the observing traveler. One of the most noticeable to be seen now sings the praises of a certain musical instrument, whose notes are sounded by means of some mechanical, self-working arrangement. The advertisers, to illustrate the value of the instrument, exhibit the portraits of some of the people using it. Queen Victoria occupies a prominent position, as next-door neighbor to President Cleveland, and the little King Alphonse of Spain appears in friendly proximity to several royal highnesses. But the most humorous part of the exhibition is the portrait of Paderewski, which occupies the centre of the space. The musician, who spends hours of each day at the piano putting his own individuality into the notes he brings out, is represented as the chief admirer of a mechanical organ.

——"The best way to get through a stupid lecture and—well, yes—a stupid sermon, is to translate the one or the other into some foreign language with which you are familiar," says the person who does not like to be bored. "It is fascinating and an excellent practice. As the speaker proses on, you turn over his words in your mind into as good, say, French, as you can. You follow his words with avidity; you lose a sentence here and there and hurry to catch up. You are excited, interested. Your mental faculties appear to be feeling the effects of a glass of champagne. Your friends ask you later why you followed that dull talk with such eager, absorbed attention. But you do not tell the story of your mental gymnastics."

——One of the "regulars" who gives testimony at the midnight services of the Florence Mission, on Bleecker Street, is a Police Captain. His testimony is always listened to with pleasure. There are many of the men with whom he has had professional dealings in times past who also give testimony. In the course of it all a great deal of ancient history is brought up, that related by one man dovetailing into that given by the other, the whole bringing in a delightful feeling of good-fellowship that is pleasant to behold. The reformed drunkard tells of the time when the Captain, then an ordinary "cop," dragged him through Shinbone Alley or some other retired part of the city, and the Captain tells similar experiences of a time when he did not think so much of his friend, the reformed drunkard, as he does now, and both together tell how much happier they are than in the old days, and there is a chorus of hallelujahs.

——An English paper for women, The Queen, speaks of silk weaving by hand looms as a valuable employment for gentlewomen in their homes. Hand-woven silk is greatly superior to any other for many purposes, the article states. In connection with the work, as a home employment, it says: "When cigarettes first became universal, the making of them was regarded as an elegant occupation for gentlewomen. But soon factory girls crowded them out; their constant and long-continued employment gave them facility for making vast numbers at low rates." There is some interest in the fact that English gentlewomen were ever employed in this way, but the remarkable part of the assertion seems to be that working with tobacco could ever have been considered an "elegant employment" for women. TAM.



WOERISHOFFER HALL, IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

THE THEATRES

Mrs. Thomas Whiffen.

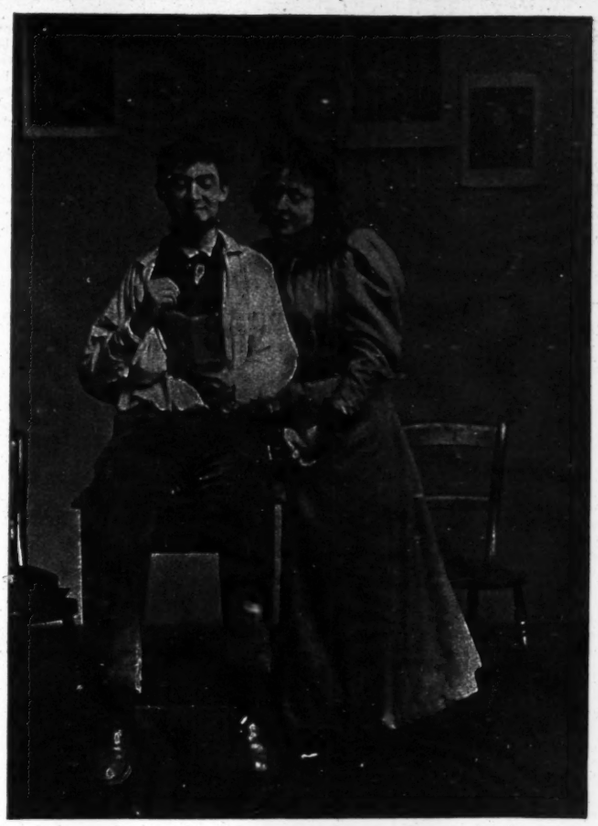
CASTE has been the play of the week. It has held the post of honor in many capitals many weeks since the month of April in 1867. It has been called the best English comedy written since "The School for Scandal," and, with some reservation in favor of certain plays by O'Keefe, Holcroft, Bulwer, Charles Reade, Boucicault, and Pinero, that statement may be accepted. None of the plays that comes to the mind when one is tempted to deny the supremacy of Robertson's masterwork quite justifies contradiction. "Wild Oats" is fantastical and farcical; "The Road to Ruin," long drawn out and preachy; "Money," artificial and priggish; "Masks and Faces," just a bit too much of a "modern antique," with the author's humorous consciousness of the venerable age of his subject forced into evidence; "London Assurance" and "Old Heads and Young Hearts," too obviously insincere in spite of their brilliance; "The Schoolmistress," too obviously farcical, and "The Benefit of the Doubt," (which, personally speaking, I should prefer to rank above them all,) caviare to the general.

"Caste," probably, fulfills the requirements of popular comedy better than any of them. Its touch of irony is the merest touch. It is a model of "construction," in so much as it could be acted intelligibly from beginning to end without a spoken word. In this particular it resembles the play called "Hamlet," and few other plays written since the birth of English drama. I do not regard it so very highly on this account, but there are a few writers on theatrical topics who insist that every good stage play should answer to that requirement. To be sure, "Caste" acted without words would seem very dull, and "Hamlet" with the text eliminated would be a bald and brutal sort of entertainment. But "Macbeth," "Lear," "The Alchemist," and "Love for Love," without the spoken dialogue, would be unintelligible.

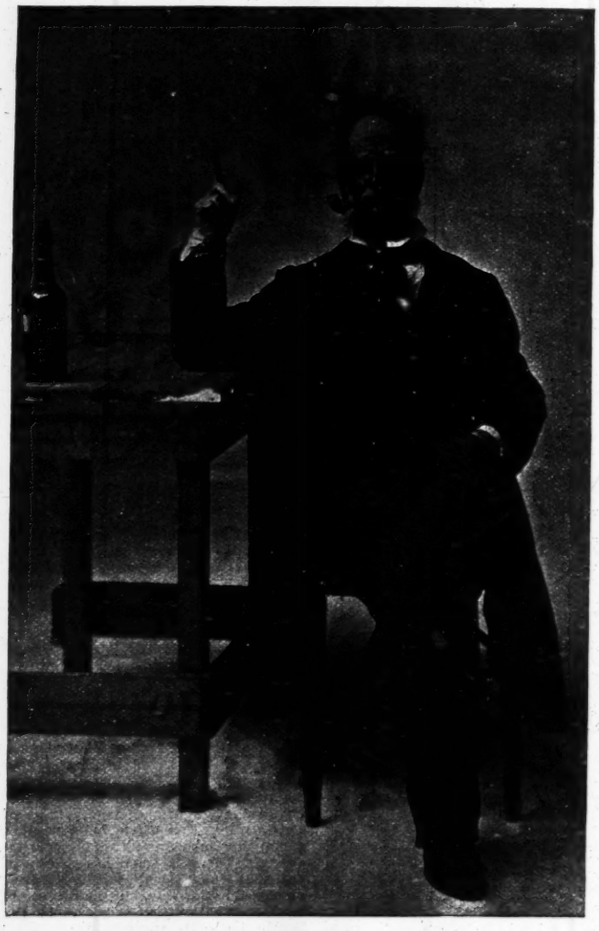
The dialogue of "Caste" is the best that Robertson ever wrote, and few modern dramatists have excelled his literary gift. From first to last there is not a superfluous word, the language always belongs to the character and to the situation, there is no forced wit, and every line tells. The characterization is all clear and original, and true to nature. As a picture of London manners in the sixties it has become a little worn. As an epitome of human life it still serves its purpose.

The technical development is somewhat antiquated, because most of the personages speak their thoughts aloud when there is nobody to hear them but the audience, and speeches are frequently addressed directly to the audience, as, for example, d'Alroy's "Every word can be heard in the next room." Compare this, which is the first intimation we get that Esther is listening to the conversation between her husband and his mother, with Pinero's way of leading up to the eavesdropping scene in "The Benefit of the Doubt," and note the gain in the matter of illusion secured by the later dramatist. But "Caste" survives, in spite of Robertson's adherence in prose comedy to the methods of poetic drama.

A good performance of "Caste" keeps the intelligent spectator wavering between laughter and tears. His eyes are wet, while he smiles at Gerridge's unconscious impudence, the bravado of Polly, the eccentricities of Eccles. He realizes that he is face to face with human nature, and, strange as it may seem, a man might live out his life without ever getting in that situation. The story is not wholly possible, in all its phases, but it is always quite probable in an artistic sense. Young gentlemen of wealth, whose ancestors are mentioned in Froissart, do not often marry ballet girls with lazy, drunken fathers and hopelessly plebeian sisters who are in love with journeymen gasfitters. When they do, the circumstances of the marriage are apt to be very different from those set forth in "Caste." But Esther is shown to be far above her station and her surroundings, a lady in spite of Eccles, Polly, and Sam and the little house at Stangate. And is not Hawtree, the ineffable aristocrat, the man who coldly suggests in Act I. that "this can be arranged," the grandson of a mere person who was "something in the city," and is he not "thrown over" by Lady Florence on that very account? Robertson deals with natural phenomena, and presents a special case. And the moral of his play is not that "kind hearts" are in all circumstances "more than coronets." Indeed, it has no moral, though a curious spectator might derive a hundred from it.



GILBERT HARE AND MAY HARVEY IN "CASTE."
Sam reads the circular to Polly.



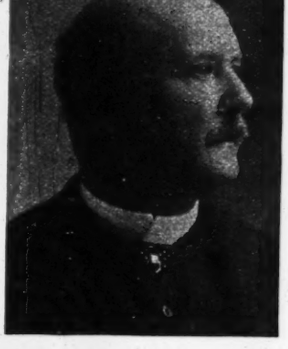
JOHN HARE AS ECCLES IN "CASTE."

Such a performance of "Caste" as is now current at the Knickerbocker Theatre stirs and charms the appreciative spectator as few dramatic representations do. It is far from perfect, regarding the work of the individual performers technically, and not every part is exactly suited to the personality of the player, but the representation is beautifully sympathetic, and is all guided by a master-spirit. John Hare must feel that he owes his fame to Robertson, and his revival of "Caste," though unpretentious, is a deserved tribute to the dramatist's memory.

Mr. Hare's own portrayal of Eccles is a capable piece of acting, somewhat out of his usual line, and apart from his personal tastes. He is, by no means, a low comedian, though he was the original Sam Gerridge, and doubtless Honey, Davidge, Stoddart, and Beckett found the humor of Eccles more congenial than Hare does. Eccles is a sot, lazy and shiftless, a pothouse orator, with his feeble memory laden with odds and ends of song and verse and "democratic" philosophy; a swindler and a beggar. His merit is that he is amusing. I cannot see that Mr. Hare makes any more of the rôle than this. The fancied perspective of his acting quite escapes my eye. The respectable past of Eccles seems a myth now quite as much as it ever was. But Mr. Hare's portrayal is adroit, finished, and highly effective. He has studied the part anew, and built it up to suit himself. Thus we miss many of the familiar "points" and find others, equally telling, in their places. Eccles no longer says, on his introduction to Hawtree, "Henny friend of the honorable George dee Halroy's, I'm sure." He no longer exclaims after tasting the wine, in Act II., "'Ock! I 'ate 'ock!" Honey and Davidge had elaborate "business" in filling the pipe in Act III. What tobacco they had was scattered about in the bottoms of their various pockets. In searching for it they produced bits of string, nails, old cards, and various things, and, by degr s, enough pinches of stray tobacco to fill the pipe, muttering the while about the rights of the laboring man. Mr. Hare's Eccles carries his small supply of tobacco wrapped up in a bit of whitey brown paper, and after filling his pipe he carefully brushes the bits that have fallen on the table back into the paper. This "business" recalls Mr. Mansfield's with the snuff in the third act of "Beau Brummell," after the dethroned arbiter of fashion has parted with his last snuffbox.

The general effect of Hare's Eccles is agreeable. I say this advisedly. If it were disagreeable it would be bad art. But his humor is dry, not mellow. He is a thin Eccles, whom much liquor has not bloated.

One of the perfect portrayals in this representation is Mr. Kerr's Hawtree, who, unlike Owen Marlowe's justly admired impersonation, is not an exquisite fop, but a slow-thinking heavy dragoon, and a gentleman every inch of him. The minute elaboration of this portrayal does not impress the ordinary spectator who feels only the effect of Mr. Kerr's delightful acting. The other portrayal in which both the skill and the personality of the actor exactly fit the rôle is Mr. Gilbert Hare's Sam Gerridge. If his father's portrayal in the sixties was better, it was a marvel of acting. That afternoon tea in the last act of "Caste" as it is now played must ever be remembered with delight. We frequently hear of the wick-



Charles Walcot.

SELENA FETTER ROYLE AS JOVITA.

edness of English actors who come here to take the bread out of the mouths of deserving native Thespians. It now occurs to me that Gilbert Hare is the only English actor I ever saw with bread in his mouth.

Frank Gillmore as George d'Alroy and the other actors in the cast are scarcely as well fitted, but their work serves to sustain the illusion. Mr. Gillmore is a young actor of fine presence and good intelligence whose delivery is still too monotonous and whose lack of experience frequently shows itself. Miss Harvey's comeliness, vivacity, and sense of humor do much to compensate for her affectations of speech. She is much better in "Caste" than she was in "The Hobby Horse." Miss Oram has few natural qualifications which fit the trying rôle of Esther. If she has any large share of dramatic talent, it is probably best exerted in comic rôles. Her voice is hard and rasping and her delivery explosive. She is not graceful, but she plays earnestly and with no lack of understanding.

That speech of Esther's in Act II., which is followed by George's hyperbolical exclamation, "What angels women are," yet seems to tell him nothing, though it conveys highly important domestic information to the audience, has never been spoken so well in my hearing as Ada Dyas used to speak it at Wallack's. The delicacy and pathos of her utterance were charming. That performance of "Caste" in 1875, as I remember it, was the best-balanced ever given here. Montague, who had acted d'Alroy with the Bancrofts in London, after the death of Yonge, had exactly the temperament and the style for that rôle; Stevenson was better as Hawtree than in any other character, while Miss Dyas, Miss Germon, Mme. Ponisi, Harry Beckett, and E. M. Holland were all excellent. Still, I do not think the general effect of the performance was more pleasing than the effect of that now current, if indeed some of the simple, homely pathos in the last act, now so deftly expressed, was not then missed.

The splendid revival of "Much Ado" at Daly's has turned out, as might have been expected, to be a great popular hit. No musical or acrobatic farce, reflecting the flippancy of the end of this century, has drawn larger or seemingly more appreciative audiences than this comedy, which incorporates with Shakespeare's own story of the courtship of the beautiful vixen and the woman-hater a shocking mediaeval tale of man's easy gullibility and his heroic inhumanity to woman. The production is perhaps less sweet and dainty than some of Mr. Daly's other revivals of Shakespearean comedy, and, in a dramatic sense, is surely more powerful and stirring. But it is not less opulent in color, not less expensive than the others, and is well furnished with ingenious devices to charm both the eye and the ear, and thus gild the pill of poetical drama for the restless many, "the still-discordant wavering multitude." We must always, in trying to judge fairly of such a production of Shakespeare, bear in mind that the theatre manager must satisfy as nearly as possible many and divers tastes or else take to something else for his livelihood. Not everybody will like, or is expected to like, the elaborate gypsy dance in Leonato's garden and all that pictorial and terpsichorean fuss made over Balthazar's simple song; but, take it altogether, the new "Much Ado About Nothing" is singularly free from embellishments that disconcert the most fastidious student of Shakespeare, and is as tasteful as it is rich and ingenious.

The management of the dance and the incidental dialogue in Act I. is exceedingly graceful and fanciful, while the other dance that ends the play is a beautiful expression of the general merriment that is then supposed suddenly to prevail after an interval of heartbreakings, challenges, and other diversions. The arrangement of incidents in the last act is uncommonly interesting, and the acting is particularly good in that division of the play.

Mr. Richman's promising Benedick is there more than promising. The dignity and suggested force of his acting in the grave scene with the Prince and Claudio —that in which the challenge is given— are admirable. The acting generally has improved in strength, delicacy, and consistency.

E. M. Royle as Captain Impudence.

Miss Rehan's Beatrice, which was, at the beginning, novel and remarkably interesting in conception, and richly varied in execution, has grown with repeated performances, and now is a finished as well as a strong and original example of the actor's art. The gasp that marred her delivery of Beatrice's vehement utterances in the church scene has disappeared. In this episode Miss Rehan acts with more force and self-abandonment than she has displayed in any other rôle. The impersonation will long be remembered.

Once more there is a cry in London for an endowed theatre in which plays not available for public production elsewhere can be acted for the edification of some unclassified portion of the public which is supposed to love dramatic art, but to find insufficient gratification in the efforts of Irving, Alexander, Tree, Edward Terry, Willard, Hare, Harrison, and other London theatrical leaders whose tastes are certainly not the lowest. Ibsen's "Little Eyolf," with a full subscription list, lasted on the London stage less than three weeks, a run equivalent to about one good-sized audience in New York. "The Benefit of the Doubt," "Michael and His Lost Angel," (the second act of which is probably the best act Henry Arthur Jones ever wrote,) "The Late Mr. Castello," and "Magda" (in English) have recently failed dismally. Coppée's "Pour la Couronne," translated by John Davidson, and well acted, drew scarcely better than a poor translation badly acted drew here.

Yet there is believed to be a "better sort of playgoer" who demands a better sort of play and is willing to pay for it. The idea that endowments of money can immediately result in bettering public taste is ridiculous, and equally fallacious is the idea that the contemporary theatre, or a sufficiently large part of it, does not satisfy the taste of its supporters. Most of the folks who howl for better plays are of the literary and pseudo-literary classes, who have very little money to spare, and who do not go to the theatre often unless they get free tickets. They were vociferous in this city a few years ago. Their agitation led to the costly experiment of the Theatre of Arts and Letters, out of which nothing at all grew.

Antoine's Théâtre Libre in Paris, which seems to have spread abroad the recent ideas of endowed and independent theatres, prospered for a while because of the horrors and nastiness exhibited on its stage. It was a "sensation." It is now almost forgotten. Perhaps it did some sort of artistic good. But the French as a people are really fond of theatrical art. Here, as in England, the number of people who really love the stage for its own sake is very small. Theatres prosper when they have "sensations" to offer, things everybody believes he must see in order to keep abreast with the times. The few who are really fond of acting and like to sit under the illusion of a good play must take what they can get and be satisfied. They still have some things to be grateful for.

Ferdinand Gottschalk.

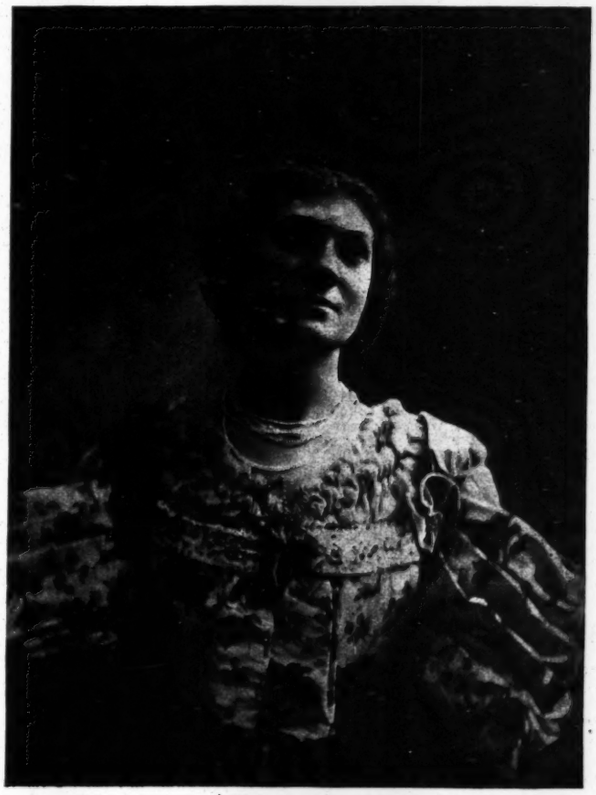
Mrs. Whiffen and Mr. Walcot, who have not been seen in New York this season, will both return to the Lyceum stage in the new play this week. Both are sound and serviceable actors and popular favorites. Ferdinand Gottschalk, who made a great hit as a scion of a Norman house in "The Amazons," has lately been acting in the little comedy preceding "The Late Mr. Castello."

Edwin Milton Royle's "Captain Impudence" is one of the few serious plays by American dramatists that have been seen here this season. I have already commended it to folks who like spirited melodrama with a strong infusion of humor. Mrs. Royle, (Selena Fetter,) who seems to incline to the lugubrious and woe-begone, is a picturesque figure as the Mexican girl, Jovita.

The revival of "A Social Highwayman" by the Hollands this week has afforded some rational diversion to the many aumirers of those good actors. Olive Oliver's rôle of the gilded adventuress in this play is not one of the most grateful or most reasonable. But she makes it both formidable and interesting.

Recent charges made by English critics against Ibsen are that he never knows what to do with his plots after he has invented them, and that he "monkeys," to speak irreverently, with moral ideas he cannot explain to himself. Well, such charges are not unreasonable.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.



OLIVE OLIVER.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York has a history that is interesting because much of the prosperity of the Nation and very much of the greatness of the City of New York are due to it and its efforts for advancement and progress during the 189 years that it has existed.

Among its members have always been many of the foremost and most progressive men in this city, and to their civic pride and National patriotism, and a prescience that has never been equaled in this country, is due the proud distinction that this city enjoys among the great cities of the world. The city has a history that is uniquely its own, and the institution that has watched over the city's welfare and at times has firmly grasped the helm and tried to steer it to a haven of safety when beset by political tempests has a history that redounds to the credit of the institution's members, its city, and its country.

The origin and doings of the Chamber of Commerce will be of daily interest as long as it exists. It was formed April 5, 1768, but it was not until March 13, 1770, that it was granted a charter by the Colonial Government of Great Britain. The charter was afterward duly authenticated by the signature of Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New York, and by the great seal of England.

This ancient organization was founded by John Cruger, Elias Desbrosses, James Jauncey, Jacob Walton, Robert Murray, Hugh Wallace, George Folliot, William Walton, Samuel Verplank, Theophylact Bache, Thomas White, Miles Sherbrook, Walter Franklin, Robert Ross Waddell, Acheson Thompson, Lawrence Kortwright, Thomas Randall, William McAdam, Isaac Low, Anthony Van Dam, John Alsop, Philip Livingston, Henry White, and James McEvers. John Cruger was its first President. The other officers were: Vice President—Hugh Wallace; Treasurer—Elias Desbrosses; Secretary—Anthony Van Dam.

With the history and names of the original members or founders many old New Yorkers are familiar, and if the present generation knows nothing of their personality, it knows of them to a certain extent by reason of their names having been conferred on many of the city's streets, a fair indication of the honor and esteem in which they were held by the men of their day.

At the close of the Revolution an act was passed on the 13th of April, 1784, by the Legislature of the State of New York, "to remove doubts concerning the corporation of the Chamber of Commerce, and to confirm the rights and privileges thereof." Under this act the title of the Chamber was changed to that of the "State of New York."

The original Chamber at first met at the house kept by Bolton & Sigell, which is still standing on the corner of Broad and Pearl Streets, and which afterward became famous as Washington's headquarters and Fraunce's Tavern. The building was erected for a town house for the Delancey family. The meetings from 1769 to 1779 were held in the "great room of the building commonly called the Exchange, at the lower end of the street called Broad Street," and afterward at the Merchants' Coffee House, on the southeast corner of Wall and Water Streets; then, in 1817, at the Tontine Coffee House, on the northwest corner of Wall and Water Streets; subsequently in a room especially set apart for the purpose, in the year 1827, in the original Merchants' Exchange, whence it was removed at the time of the fire which destroyed that building in December, 1835. Thereafter the Chamber for a time occupied the Directors' room of the Merchants' Bank, and in 1858 made its home in a building at the corner of William and Cedar Streets. In that building it remained until 1884, when it removed to the new building of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, in Nassau Street, where it occupies three rooms on the fourth floor, fronting on Nassau Street.

John Cruger,
First President of the Chamber of Commerce.

PRESIDENT'S DESK, NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The old merchants who founded the organization for the honorable pursuit of mercantile purposes were men of high character, and at later periods and under different forms of government the most eminent citizens that took part in public affairs were most always the leading merchants of New York. In the first Colonial Congress were Robert R. Livingston, John Cruger, Philip Livingston, William Bayard, and Leonard Lispenard, all but the first-named at one time members of the Chamber of Commerce. The records of the Chamber indicate the class of men who have formed it. On them are the names of men who have been Governors, Senators, members of Congress, and of the State Legislature. The greatest care has ever been exercised in the choice of members, every name submitted being passed upon by committees of acknowledged prudence and sagacity, and the names now on the roll comprise many of the leading men in this city.

Among the earlier steps taken by the merchants was action to prevent smuggling, and within two years after the evacuation of the city by the British the influence of the Chamber was sufficiently great to defeat the plan of the new State Legislature to issue paper money, to be made by law a legal tender in the transaction of business. At a later day, however, it united with the general sentiment in favor of a currency to be used temporarily as a legal tender in the payment of debts, and it aided in maintaining the credit of the Nation.

Its first public banquet, so far as known, was held in May, 1770. After the lapse of many years, in June, 1787, the Chamber resolved that its members should dine together on the Fourth of July at Bradford's Coffee House. It had a centennial dinner in 1868, at Irving Hall, in Fourteenth Street, and since that time has had many public dinners, at some of which affairs of great moment have taken place.

The Chamber had many times considered the question of tribunals of commerce, but it was not until 1874 that a law creating one was passed. Judge Enoch L. Fancher was then appointed Judge of the Court of Arbitration, a court which has been of great value to the members of the Chamber and others who have resorted to it. Judge Fancher still presides over the court.

As early as 1786 a resolution was considered asking the Legislature to create an artificial waterway between this city and the great lakes, and out of this the Erie Canal project ultimately came. Later the Chamber agitated for a ship canal around Niagara Falls and a railroad from Lake Erie to the Hudson River.

Among the other early active measures was an opposition to removing the Custom House from the site it then occupied, (the present site of the Sub-Treasury.) After it had been determined to remove it, however, it was the influence of the Chamber that kept it in Wall Street, and prevented it from going further up town.

The subject of pilotage has from time to time occupied the attention of the Chamber, and it has had the pilot laws amended to suit the views of the shipping interests, and to create the body of able and trained men who now take vessels out of and bring them into this port.

At the annual meeting, in 1848, it took measures to assist in organizing a savings bank for the benefit of merchants' clerks. In 1849 it forwarded a report to Congress in favor of a railroad across the continent, and the following year, upon its application, Congress granted appropriations to provide a steam cutter for the Harbor of New York, to remove sunken rocks from the channel of the East River, and to widen the passages through Hell Gate.

In 1852 it was active in regard to the reciprocity arrangement with the North American provinces for the free interchange of the natural productions of the respective countries, embracing, also, a full and joint participation in the fisheries and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence River.

In the subject of privateering the Chamber always took a great interest, and made itself heard from time to time at Washington, until Secretary Marcy concluded terms with England and France that protected private property on the ocean.

Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan, which opened commercial relations with that country, was a matter of great interest to the Chamber, and in January, 1855, it presented the successful Commodore with a service of plate in recognition of the successful termination of his effort.

When the bark Maury was seized in this port at the instigation of the British Consul and the British Minister the Chamber spoke emphatically, as it also did at a later period when the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. was brought temporarily to suffer for the misconduct of suborned officers of the customs.

At a special meeting of the Chamber, held on Aug. 21, 1858, the successful laying of the first Atlantic cable was announced, and the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York regards the successful laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable from Valentia Bay, in Ireland, to Trinity Bay, in Newfoundland, as the great event of the age, interesting in the highest degree to the whole human family, reflecting honor on its projectors and those who have been instrumental in mastering the difficulties incident to the undertaking, and, as a scientific achievement, justly commanding the wonder and admiration of the world; that this Chamber recognizes in the new connection of the two continents another bond of union, by means of which two kindred nations of the world are brought into nearer alliance; and that in this successful enterprise commerce has given to the man of science the practical solution of his problem, as it will aid Christianity's best development by making peace and concord the common interest of all nations."

It subsequently appropriated $10,000 and had gold medals struck and presented to the prominent officers who were engaged in laying the Atlantic cable. Its action embraced Mr. Cyrus W. Field, as well as the naval and scientific men of the American and English Governments who had taken part in the work.

In connection with this subject the Chamber now has on its walls a grand painting, entitled "The Atlantic Cable Projectors," by Daniel Huntington. It is of great dimensions, and represents Mr. Field and the other projectors, Peter Cooper, David Dudley Field, Chandler White, Marshall O. Roberts, Prof. Morse, Moses Taylor, and Wilson G. Hunt, grouped about a table, while Mr. Field is explaining his views upon the practicability of laying the cable. In the background of the picture stands Daniel Huntington, the artist, who was a great friend of all the projectors, and who for many years had in view the painting of the picture.

When the first cable was laid, in 1858, the Chamber of Commerce elected Mr. Field an honorary member and gave him a gold medal. And again, in 1866, when the final success was assured, it was celebrated by the Chamber by a banquet, at which were present not only the merchants and others who composed this great commercial body, but also men of distinction from different parts of the country and from the army and navy. But this was not deemed sufficient, and for an appropriate and lasting memorial some of its members procured the painting of this picture. As Mr. Huntington had painted portraits of all the projectors except Mr. Chandler White, the representation is as lifelike as it possibly could be. The picture was finished and presented to the Chamber in May, 1895. Dr. Chauncey M. Depew made the presentation speech on behalf of the donors, and Alexander E. Orr, then President, accepted it for the Chamber.

The description of the painting is as follows: The projectors are at the residence of Mr. Cyrus W. Field, at Gramercy Park. Mr. Peter Cooper is presiding. Mr. Field is calling attention to a chart of Trinity Bay, pointing to Heart's Content as a safe harbor for landing the cable. Mr. David Dudley Field stands by the President with a law book. Mr. Chandler White is handing estimates of expense to Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, next to whom, at the table, is Mr. Moses Taylor, listening to Mr. Field's argument; near whom, at the end of the table, stands Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, who, though he joined them some time after their first organization, remained a stanch supporter of the project to the end. Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, the electrician of the company, is standing behind Mr. Roberts, and by his side Mr. Daniel

(Continued on Page 10.)

TWENTY-FIVE REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SECRETARY WILSON'S OFFICE, NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Continued from Page 8.)

Huntington, the artist, is sketching. The size of the canvas is 7 feet 3 inches by 9 feet.

Going back again to former incidents among the doings of the Chamber, it is found that after treaties had been negotiated with Japan and Siam, at the meeting of Sept. 6, 1860, a resolution was passed declaring the urgent necessity for the establishment of mail facilities between San Francisco and Shanghai, with connection at intermediate ports. This action was the germ from which the Pacific steamship lines sprung.

At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, when the firing upon Sumter had lighted the fires of secession throughout the South, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. So great was the assemblage that the entire building was thrown open for its accommodation. President Lincoln had theretofore issued his proclamation calling for military aid, and the Chamber was called upon by its President, Mr. Perit, to respond and assist the Government to raise a volunteer force of 75,000 men. Speeches were made, resolutions were passed, and a large sum of money was raised, and from the means thus suddenly obtained two regiments of organized State militia were forwarded to Washington the following day and several regiments of volunteers were organized without delay and dispatched to the seat of war.

The committee which was afterward known as the "Union Defense Committee," and which was appointed at the "Uprising of the North," as the great war meeting, in Union Square, on April 20, 1861, was called, really sprang into existence at the first meeting of the Chamber, on April 19, although its existence was not publicly announced until the following day, at the Union Square meeting. This committee forwarded not less than sixty-six regiments of soldiers, most of them equipped and fitted for service, to the front, in the early stages of the war in Virginia.

The Chamber also prepared, and, as far as possible, presented, medals to all of the officers and soldiers who had been engaged in the defense of Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens.

While the great war was going on the operatives in Lancashire, England, were suffering. The Chamber raised $150,000 for their aid, and freighted the ship George Griswold, which transported this relief to the sufferers.

Letters of marque at this time claimed the Chamber's attention, and Secretary of State Seward had his attention called to the needs of merchant vessels in time of war.

When the Alabama was sunk, the Chamber paid fitting honor to the commander of the Kearsarge, and an appropriate testimonial was given to Commodore Winslow and his crew—$10,000 was given to Commodore Winslow and $15,000 was distributed among his officers and crew.

After Gen. Sherman captured Savannah the necessities of the people in that city appealed to New York for material aid, and the Chamber of Commerce sent them provisions valued at $35,000.

When President Lincoln's death was announced appropriate action was taken, and many members went to Washington to take part in the ceremonies and attend the funeral.

Portland, Me., was burned July 4, 1866. At once the sum of $106,000 was raised and placed in the hands of the authorities of that city for the relief of the sufferers. When the Capitol Building in Richmond, Va., was destroyed, $15,000 was sent to aid those who were suffering there. During the war between France and Germany distress prevailed in certain parts of France, and $130,000 was raised and sent to the distressed districts. A fire in Troy, N. Y., desolated a large part of that city, and the Chamber collected and sent $15,000 to the sufferers.

After the great conflagration in Chicago, in October, 1871, committees were appointed without delay in the Chamber, and under its auspices $1,050,000 was collected and placed in the hands of the proper representatives of the people of Chicago.

Nor have these been all the charitable contributions that the Chamber has made or has been instrumental in having made, for all the appeals of late years have been listened to, and substantial aid has been given.

International coinage, harbor improvements, quarantine matters, usury laws, import duties, and other matters that affect the city and the Nation have always been cared for with a jealous regard for the commercial interests of this country, and, whenever occasion has required, the Chamber has played no inconspicuous part in the framing of proper and adequate laws.

Whenever it has been necessary to take aggressive action to purify the political affairs of this city the Chamber of Commerce has been prominent in the field. Its action which led to the last investigation of the departments in this city is well remembered, the investigation being made possible by its raising a guarantee fund of $20,000 to cover the expenses that might be incurred. Following closely upon the heels of the investigation came the fight for municipal reform, and the part that the Chamber and the Committee of Seventy took in the election of Mayor Strong is fresh in every one's mind.

As it is not possible for the Chamber to ally itself with any political party on party lines, and as it has for years been opposed to the free coinage of silver, it having in the past gone so far as to ask for a special session of Congress to repeal the purchasing clause in the Sherman silver law, now extinct, it made strenuous efforts last year to impress upon both parties at their National Conventions the necessity for inserting gold planks in their platforms. With the party of Bryan its agents met with no success; with the Republican Party it was otherwise, and thereafter nearly all its members, irrespective of party affiliations, worked for the election of Major McKinley and sound-money ideas.

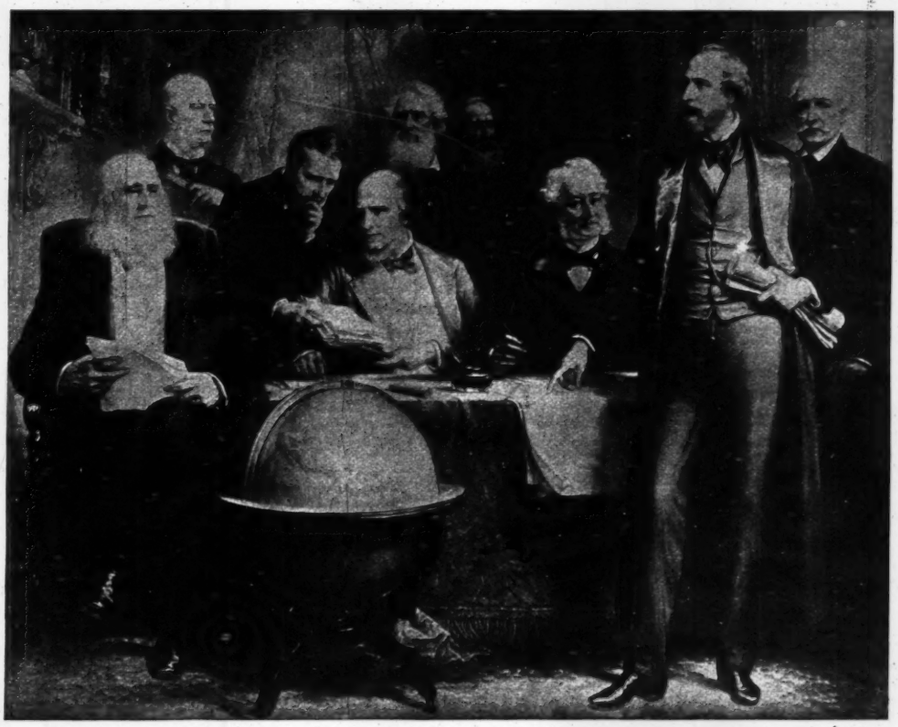
The President of the Chamber of Commerce is ex officio a member of the Board of Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Staten Island, and is also Chairman of its Executive Committee. Of members elected by the Chamber to official positions outside of its organization are three Commissioners of Pilots, a Commissioner for licensing sailors' hotels or boarding houses, and three Trustees of the Nautical School of the Harbor of New York, which is held on the ship St. Mary's.

The present officers of the Chamber of Commerce are: President—Alexander E. Orr; Vice Presidents—Morris K. Jesup, J. Edward Simmons, Horace Porter, Cornelius N. Bliss, J. P. Morgan, William H. Webb, D. Willis James, John A. Stewart, John Claflin, Henry Hentz, A. D. Juilliard, John L. Riker; Treasurer—Solon Humphreys; Secretary—George Wilson. Mr. Wilson has held this position since 1858.

Those who have been elected honorary members of the Chamber are: Charles King, William E. Everett, Cyrus W. Field, William L. Hudson, W. H. Woodhouse, Jules Brunet, John A. Dix, Hamilton Fish, John A. King, Francis Lieber, Silas H. Stringham, John Ericsson, Townsend Harris, William M. Evarts, William J. McAlpine, Carl Schurz, Enoch L. Fancher, E. M. Archibald, Chester A. Arthur, John Bigelow, Grover Cleveland, Thomas A. Edison, William T. Sherman, George William Curtis, John Sherman, Whitelaw Reid, S. D. Babcock, W. W. Phelps, Charles S. Smith, and Seth Low.

The large list of active members (there are 1,000 of them) consists of the names of prominent men whose object is to promote good laws, to amend those that are imperfect, and to defeat the enactment of bad ones. They are quick to go to the relief of sufferers by famine, fire, or flood, and during the last quarter of a century have collected and distributed over $2,000,000 in charity.

The rooms occupied by the Chamber of Commerce, in the Mutual Life Build-



Peter Cooper. Chandler White. Prof. Morse. D. Huntington. Cyrus W. Field.
David Dudley Field. Marshall O. Roberts. Moses Taylor. Wilson G. Hunt.

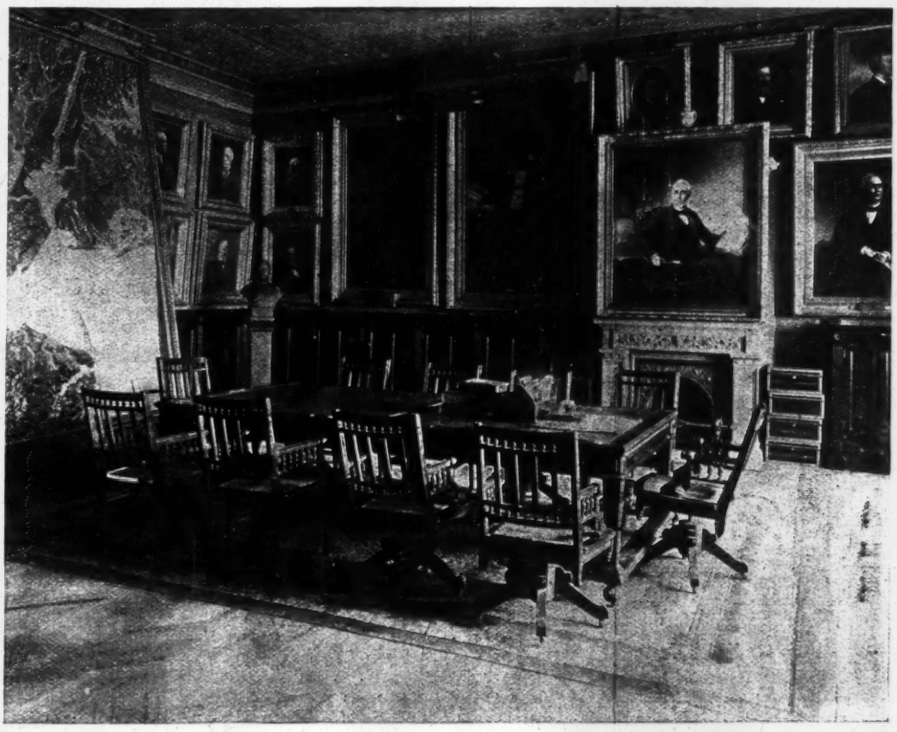
THE ATLANTIC CABLE PROJECTORS.

ing, are handsomely, but plainly, furnished, the main decorations being portraits of great Americans like Hamilton and Senator Sherman, and former members of the Chamber, and a few bronze casts of men of prominence. With the pictures the walls of the rooms are covered, and many others stand about on easels, the wall space not being sufficient to accommodate them all. The great picture of the Atlantic cable projectors, which has been mentioned, hangs opposite the President's desk, and holds the place of honor.

The records of the Chamber have been preserved. They make an interesting collection, and contain a history of the mercantile progress of this country.

The original charter of the corporation, granted by George III., written on parchment and contained in a mahogany case, inclosed in a tin box, was in good preservation and in possession of the Chamber at the time of the destruction of the Merchants' Exchange by fire, in December, 1835. Since that time every exertion has been made to discover it, but no trace of it has been found.

The seal of the Chamber is a quaint affair, 3 inches in diameter and 1 inch in thickness. It is of pure silver, and weighs about two pounds. It was made in London, and bears date 1770, the year of the incorporation. Around the border of the seal is the name of the institution, in the centre is the god Mercury, surrounded by emblems of commerce, and at the base is the Latin motto, "Non Nobis Nati Solum." The seal has a history of its own. Isaac Low, the last Colonial President of the Chamber and the designated keeper of the seal, took it with him to England on his retirement with the British troops in 1783. There it passed into the miscellaneous collections of a curiosity shop, where it was found some years after the Revolution by a patriotic visitor, who secured the valuable estray and restored it to the Chamber of Commerce. It is still in fine preservation, and is constantly used in the authentication of documents.



COMMITTEE ROOM, NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

—Marian S. Parker of this city is the only practical woman civil engineer in this country. She is a slight young girl, apparently twenty years of age. She began to study engineering in her fifteenth year and was graduated from Ann Arbor in 1895.

—Mrs. Bradley Martin has a curious and expensive collection of watches. Among its gems is a diamond coronet with a watch pendant, which at one time belonged to a member of a royal house. A gold enameled apricot containing a watch is another of her chief treasures.

—William Tell stuffs birds for a living now in Berlin, Tannhäuser is a butler, Goethe a barber, Kant keeps an employment bureau, and Richard Löwenherz (Coeur de Lion) is a chemist. Also, according to the Berlin Directory, there is a Roland, who boils soap; a Capet, who makes tables; a Valois, in the insurance business; a Guise, who shoes horses; Marius works in brass, Valerius makes dolls, Cocceius is a waiter, and Thersites Augustus is a postman.

—Alfred Barrett, a son of Wilson Barrett, the English actor, who formerly managed his father's Grand Theatre, at Leeds, has left England and will hereafter devote himself to farming in New Zealand.

—Miss Donica, assistant professor in the Iola High School of Kansas, has refused an increase of salary, giving as a reason the remark attributed to Agassiz, that she "couldn't afford to waste time in making money."

—Mr. Oliver H. P. Belmont, who within the last few weeks has become a Mason and taken a number of degrees, has been installed as Junior Warden of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., at Newport.

—Mrs. Hobbs, who was a friend of the first Duke of Wellington, has just died in Ireland aged 103 years. Her husband was in the British Army and was wounded at Quatre Bras. She had fourteen children, five of whom and six of her forty-four grandchildren are serving in the army. She also had thirty-two great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren. She was congratulated on behalf of the army by the Duke of Cambridge on her one hundredth birthday.

—The Duchess of Newcastle, who for several years has owned the best kennel of Russian wolf hounds in England, has been asked by the Barzoi Club to judge the Barzoi or Russian wolf hounds at its coming show, which will be held at Southport some time in the Spring. Mrs. H. L. Horsfall will be the judge of Great Danes at the forthcoming dog show in Liverpool.

—Alfred F. Calvert, one of London's West Australian millionaires, was reputed to be worth $2,500,000 in cash a year ago. At that time a British and French syndicate offered him $5,000,000 for his gold-mine holdings. The offer was refused and a course of reckless extravagance was entered upon. Within the last few days Mr. Calvert has sold for $325,000 the properties that he refused $5,000,000 for a year ago.

—William Morris, the English poet and Socialist, left his manuscripts and copyrights to his executors for the purpose of carrying out certain trusts, and it is possible that the Kelmscott press may not be abandoned. His personal property is valued at $225,000. Nearly all of his property was left to near relatives.

—Sir Arthur Sullivan, it is said, received $50,000 from the sale of the music of "The Lost Chord." He can obtain $3,500 now for a single song.

—The Prince of Wales says Victoria would prefer that the completion of her sixtieth year as Queen be marked by works of mercy among her sick and suffering subjects rather than by pompous and showy demonstrations.

—Sir Robert Biddulph, Governor of Gibraltar, has gone to London to confer with the Commander in Chief and the War Department, as the batteries that the Spanish have recently constructed at Algesiras and other points on the mainland and filled with modern guns may make it necessary to remodel the defenses of the rock that has always been reputed impregnable.

—Gustav Johnson of St. Mary's, Pottawatomie County, Kan., in his will gave his wife an opportunity to choose between one-half of his estate and a future husband. In his will he directed that one-half of his estate should go to her, and in the event that she should promise not to marry again his executors were to give her the remaining half.

—The Empress of Germany last year purchased at Lyons white silk, with flowers, birds, and foliage in relief, at $120 a yard, five-sixths of the price being the actual value of the raw silk. She intended to have a dress made of it, but it was so beautiful that she used it for a curtain. This is believed to be the highest priced silk goods ever made. Louis XIV. paid $83 a meter for the cloth of gold material of which his dressing gown was made.

—The German Emperor's wardrobe is valued at £100,000, every uniform bearing precious decorations. He has twelve valets who devote their entire attention to its care. In the wardrobe are uniforms of all the regiments of the German Army and of the Imperial German Navy. Austrian, Russian, Swedish, English, Italian, and other uniforms that are worn by the Emperor on his journeys and on the occasion of princely visits, also form a part of his wardrobe.

—Capt. Elizabeth M. Clark of the Salvation Army is probably one of the best educated women in the organization. She has studied at Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, Zurich, and Leipsic. She is a daughter of William W. Clark, a Dutch Reformed minister, and a great-niece of Bishop Clark of Rhode Island. She went abroad to study Teutonic philology and in Zurich met Gen. Booth, became interested in his work, and afterward, upon going to London, met Major Susie Swift, a Vassar graduate, and joined the army. She has worked with the army in Cardiff, London, Glasgow, and this city. She has been a member of the Salvation Army three years, and now edits its child's paper, The Young Soldiers, and its illustrated magazine, The Conqueror.

INTERIOR OF THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CLASS IN SPLINTS, GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 9.
Eighty-second Street and West End Avenue.
MISS TERESA E. BERNHOLZ, PRINCIPAL PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 9 has the distinction of being one of the oldest in the city, dating back to 1829 under the Public School Society, which was the immediate predecessor of the present educational system. It is on the site of the original schoolhouse at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-second Street. When the old school building was erected it was situated in the midst of green fields. The neighborhood was very sparsely settled and was given over to a great extent to market gardens, from which much of the supply of fresh vegetables for the city's use was obtained. The school population was not large and the children came from long distances to receive instruction. The school always had a high reputation, and many of the residents of the west side who have since become prominent in the various walks of life received their elementary education there. City Superintendent Jasper, Principal John D. Robinson of Grammar School No. 94, Arthur McMullen, now clerk of the Board of Education, taught in this school, of which Edward H. Boyer was for many years the Principal. Mr. Boyer is now Principal of No. 87.

The old building, which was a plain and substantial structure, was demolished in 1890, and on the site was erected a new school, which is a handsome and commodious building. During the construction of the new building the primary children and the pupils of the sixth, seventh, and eighth grammar grades were taught in a temporary structure, which had been erected for the purpose at the Boulevard and Eighty-second Street. The new building was completed in 1893. It is a model structure, well appointed throughout, and is an ornament to the neighborhood, which in recent years has become one of the most fashionable sections of the city. The classrooms are all light and airy. The building is well warmed and is fitted with an automatic ventilating apparatus, by means of which the whole structure is ventilated without opening a window. It is lighted by electricity. On the ground floor are two cheerful rooms for the kindergarten classes. On the top floor are a large gymnasium, a commodious and well-equipped kitchen, where instruction is given in cooking, and rooms to accommodate a large school library. There are also rooms for clay modeling, &c.

The grammar department, which is entirely for girls, is under charge of Miss Jennie MacKenzie, the Principal. The average attendance is about 250. There are eight classes, and the teaching staff is composed of the Misses Amelia Carey, Margaret A. Hughes, Frances H. McNally, Mary M. Meynen, Martha Jackson, Mary McClave, Estelle T. B. Storms, Viola Yoerg, and H. Clara Martinez. Miss Harriet Pond is the special teacher of cooking, and Miss Mary D. Emery of sewing. The manual training department consists of instruction in sewing, cooking, and clay modeling. The grammar department was organized by Miss MacKenzie last September, and is now in most excellent working order. The attendance has been gradually increasing, and before another year has passed it is expected that there will be fully 500 pupils on register.

Miss Teresa E. Bernholz is the Principal of the primary department. Miss Bernholz has been a Principal since Jan. 6, 1890, and from 1891 until the grammar department of this school was organized, last September, had charge of not only the primary department, but the pupils in three lower grammar grades. There are now on register in the primary department 700 pupils. They are divided into fourteen classes, and the teaching staff, besides the Principal, consists of the Misses Helen A. Duffy, Laura I. Flynn, Clara McKibbin, Susie O'Brien, Lulu A. Feely, Bridget F. C. Carlin, Lucy Knox, Agnes L. Smith, Cecelia A. Keily, Elizabeth E. Duggan, Lizzie K. Savage, Bertha Schiff, Martha A. Brown, and Grace L. Foster. Miss Knox has charge of the kindergarten class, consisting of twenty-five little tots, boys and girls, who appear to take the greatest delight in their exercises. Miss O'Brien has charge of the music of the department, and Miss Emery teaches the little ones how to sew. The illustrations show the general assembly in the grammar department, a class of grammar girls sewing under the instruction of the teacher, a primary class studying arithmetic, and another primary class receiving instruction in reading.

A BENEFACTRESS OF THE SICK.

Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, who has determined to devote the remainder of her life to the work of alleviating the suffering of certain of the poor in this city, has made for herself a home on the second floor of a small old house at 1 Scammel Street, over on the east side, near the foot of Grand Street. Her apartment consists of three small rooms, all scrupulously clean and tidily arranged, and in them she spends such time as she can spare from the duties that she has assumed. She and her assistant have the bare necessities of life in their rooms, there not being a thing there to indicate that they have ever enjoyed a single luxury.

Mrs. Lathrop has discovered an immense field for work, and although her

Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop.

main idea is to minister to those only who are suffering with cancer and skin diseases, she has found it impossible to keep from relieving others who are ill or starving.

She has fully explored the tenement-house district that surrounds her home, and now has fifty patients under her care—more than she can attend to, and also care for her own health, even though she is an energetic, determined woman. Mrs. Lathrop has found a building near by where she is living that she wants to purchase for hospital purposes. It can be obtained at a low figure, and fitted up without a great expenditure. For this and for her daily ministrations she is asking aid, and will devote to the sick poor any money that may be sent to her.

Since she began her work she has received some aid, and although she is thankful for this and for the sympathetic assurances of friends, she feels that a great work can be accomplished if the public that is able to give will try to learn of the terrible necessity that is in its midst. She welcomes all who have an interest in knowing what can be accomplished in her chosen field, and takes pleasure in pointing out the way in which those who live near her and are in need can be most efficaciously benefited.

LIFE.

A singer paused upon the shore, Forever,
And sung the love song, Life, with voice full free;
Yet heeding, lest the song be wrongly rendered
And Life be made a harsh inharmony.

CLASS IN FORM AND DRAWING, FIRST GRADE, GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 9.

CLASS IN SEWING, THIRD GRADE, GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 9,
Eighty-second Street and West End Avenue.
MISS JENNIE MACKENZIE, PRINCIPAL.

MAIN ASSEMBLY, GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 9.

MUSIC

Franz Liszt.

A GOOD friend said to me a few days ago: "You are inconsistent. You do not say about Wagner's music in THE NEW YORK TIMES what you say in your 'Story of Music.' You say in that book that this music is ruinous to the human voice, and you say in the paper that it is not. Which do you really believe?" Behold the misfortune of having written a book which persists in being read seven years after publication. That little volume, with all its sins of commission and omission, was published in 1889, and it is continually manifesting the disposition of Swinburne's "cold, old crimes" to "rise up again and be unforgotten." Yes, I am inconsistent, gentle reader, if you insist upon binding me to the creed of 1889. But this is an age of progress, you know, and even a critic of music lives to learn. Certain great singers have taken the arguments of 1889 and pushed them down my throat. They have made me eat my words. And they have done it simply by attending to their own business and paying no attention to me. I am convinced by the line of reasoning applied by the man imprisoned for five years.

"Why," said his friend, "they can't send you up for five years for that!"

"I know that," was his answer; "but they have!"

"You can't sing Wagner's music continually without ruining your voices," said I in 1889.

"But we have done it," say the great singers now.

Whereupon I, to adopt the elegantly expressive words of Mark Twain, slide into myself like a greased telescope.

Gentle reader, this is not an apologia pro mea vita. It is not my excuse for living. But honest confession is good for the soul, and I would not give a graveyard obolus for a critic who would not admit an error. I was altogether mistaken about Wagner's music in 1889, and it served me right that I was so. My arguments were a priori. If I had employed the inductive method I should not have been so far astray. But it was not so easy to get a good array of specimens then as it is now. I am not afraid of the charge of inconsistency. I hold the true doctrine of Ralph Waldo Emerson:

"A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds, adored by little statesmen and philosophers and divines. With consistency a great soul has simply nothing to do. He may as well concern himself with his shadow on the wall. Speak what you think now in hard words and to-morrow speak what to-morrow thinks in hard words again, though it contradict everything you said to-day. * * * In this pleasing, contrite wood-life which God allows me, let me record day by day my honest thought without prospect or retrospect, and I cannot doubt it will be found symmetrical, though I mean it not and see it not."

You see, dear and long-suffering reader, there are Materna and Brandt and Fischer and Reichmann and Gura and Betz and Vogl and Malten and the incomparable Lilli Lehmann, who in spite of my pretty theories have sung or did sing Wagner for over twenty years, and none of whom lost their voices except through the flight of years. And now comes Jean de Reszke, who sings the later music dramas of Wagner at a time when tenors are supposed to break down and whose voice and style are bigger and more irresistible than ever. Lillian Nordica and Edouard de Reszke aid and abet him, and even a singer so essentially French in training and predilections as M. Pol Plançon says it is nonsense to suppose that Wagner singing hurts the voice. In one of his most illuminative essays Mr. Brander Matthews says: "If 't chance that artists fall to talking about their art, it is the critic's place to listen, that he may pick up a little knowledge." All these artists have talked about their art, and time has given scope for a demonstration of the truth of their remarks. So I have listened, and have picked up a little knowledge. And the other day, when I heard Lilli Lehmann sing with an Ophir-like opulence of golden tone, I said to myself: "In 1889 you set up a man of straw. Now you must knock him down."

LILLI LEHMANN AS BRUNNHILDE IN "DIE WALKURE."

LEO STERN, VIOLONCELLIST.

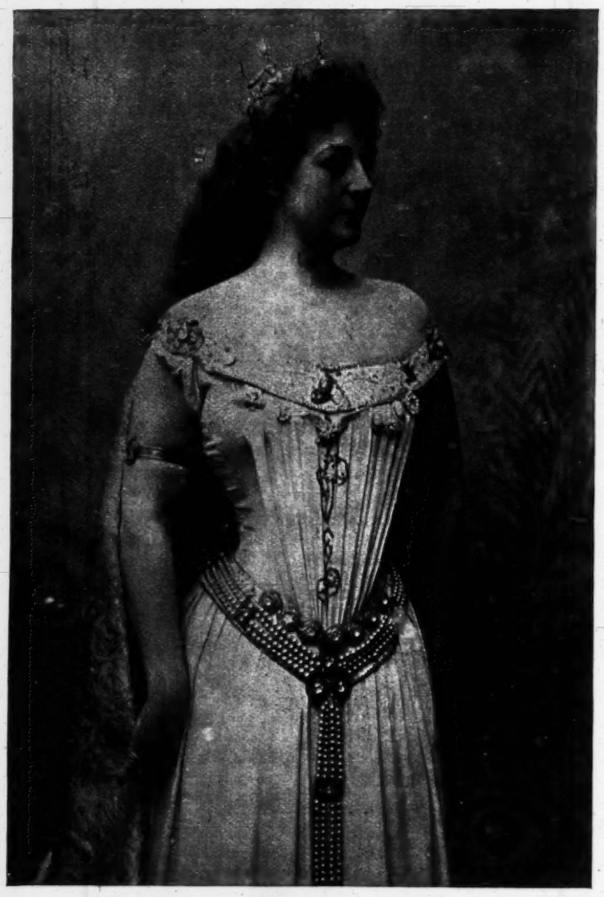
The arguments of 1889 in brief were these: That the intervals in Wagner's music were of such a nature that the vocal organs would not pass readily from one tone to another; that there were serious difficulties in the way of vocalizing in German, owing to the modified vowels and diphthongs; that the absence of fluent melody for long spaces was destructive of proper voice production; that Wagner wrote solely for the expression of his ideas and without consideration for the scope of the human voice.

Now, the truth is that there is no interval which cannot be taken readily by the human voice and by a trained voice without any difficulty whatever, provided that it be not required of the singer to take a succession of such intervals too rapidly. All that is required of the singer is a trained voice and a correct ear. In other words, the singer should be a musician and should be able to take accurately and at sight such intervals as an augmented fourth, a diminished fifth, a minor third. Children of ten or twelve years in Mr. Frank Damrosch's sight-reading classes can perform such feats without hesitation and with unerring accuracy. Wagner never asks his singers to take difficult intervals, to make perilous leaps, at a rapid tempo. All that sort of trickery belongs to the old coloratura school. There are few trills in Wagner's works, and no roulades or staccato jumps. The difficulty which the early Wagner singers had in taking the intervals was due to a deficiency in musical education. The ear was confused by the new and changeful harmonics. Singers accustomed to the simple harmonic schemes of the melodies of Bellini and Donizetti were upset by the complex and changeful harmonics of Wagner, and their ears did not guide their voices with certainty. Therefore they, mistaking the real cause of their trouble, said that Wagner was to blame. He himself foresaw that he would have trouble with singers trained in the Neapolitan style, and so he was obliged to train a new set for his purposes. They were mostly inferior as vocal artists, and they gave the world a poor idea of the real nature of Wagner's music. The beauty of the work of those who could sing escaped the notice of the critics who were offended by the bad work of those who could not, and Wagner had to bear the burden of the reproach. The argument about the intervals was based on a mistake of effect for cause. If you desire to see really difficult intervals examine some of the marvelous cadenzas sung by the old-time monarchs of florituri. Wagner, in all his glory, was never attired like one of these.

The supposed difficulty of vocalizing the German diphthongs and modified vowels was also due to bad singing. No good singer has any trouble with these sounds. A German ought of course to be able to vocalize the vowel sounds of his own tongue, for he is to the manner born. But it is a well-established fact that many German singers cannot sing the modified o or u, just as many English-speaking singers constantly come to grief over the oo scund, while others stumble over long e. These are simply cases of bad singing, and the language has nothing whatever to do with them. Mme. Melba made a failure of Brünnhilde, but she had no trouble in vocalizing the German vowel sounds. Neither has Mme. Eames such trouble, nor Mr. Bispham, nor the de Reszkes. None of these persons is a German; but they are all vocal artists of the first rank.

"The absence of fluent melody" is a pretty phrase, but it is untruthful. To be sure, Wagner's melodies are not cast in the mold of the operatic aria of old time. There is one melody of "Lucia" and another melody of "Tristan," and one melody differeth from another in glory just as the stars do. Wagner's later dramas are composed of numerous melodic fragments, called "leading motives," joined together with wonderful ingenuity. These form the warp and woof of the orchestral score, while the voices generally move independently in a sustained arioso, which at rare intervals melts into something like the Lied style. There is an absence of separate and completed tunes; but there is not an absence of fluent melody. The whole of each of these works simply throbs and burns with melody; but, of course, if you are looking for the old style of tune you will miss it. "Melody," said Schumann, who was not a Wagnerite, "is the amateur's war cry, and certainly music without melody is no music. Therefore you must understand what amateurs fancy the word means; anything easily, rhythmically pleasing. But there are melodies of a different stamp, and every time you open Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, &c., they will smile out at you in a thousand different ways; you will soon weary, if you know these, of the faded monotony of modern Italian opera melodies."

Now we come to my former belief that Wagner wrote solely for the expression of his ideas and without consideration of the powers of the human voice. Wagner certainly did hold that the expression of



From a Photograph by Aimé Dupont.

AMANDA FABBRIS.

his ideas must be his first consideration. Now, there are three ways in which he might have shown a lack of thoughtfulness about the powers of the human voice. He might have made the tessitura of his parts too high or too low. That is, he might have asked a singer to sing constantly in his highest or lowest register. Secondly, he might have demanded an extreme compass of tone, and have kept the voices ranging through the entire extent of it. And thirdly, he might have made the orchestral accompaniment so loud that the singers would have had to shriek at the top of their lungs all the time in order to make themselves heard.

As to the tessitura, I am compelled to admit that the great bulk of Wagner's music is written for the middle register of the voices, which is, of course, the register most easily sustained through long passages. The tessitura of the solo soprano and tenor parts in Beethoven's Ninth Symphony is an example of what should never be done; and you will find nothing of that sort in Wagner. The rôle of Isolde is a fine example of Wagner's wisdom in this matter of tessitura and also of his wisdom in regard to extreme compass. In the whole of the first act, which is the most exacting of the three, Isolde sings nine-tenths of the time inside the staff, or at least no higher than G above. The extreme range demanded of her is two octaves, from B below to B above. The former note is written once and the latter twice. In the duet at the end of the act she has a sustained passage of forty-two measures in rapid time, much of which is in the upper register and contains frequent A's and A flats. But such a passage is no more trying than the stretto of the duet in Act. III. of "Aïda" and not so exhausting as the duo in Act IV. of "Les Huguenots." Brangäne has a range of about two octaves also, and her compass runs up to A; and Ortrud has also a wide range. But neither of them is any more exacting than Amneris in "Aïda." These are all mezzo-soprano, not contralto, parts. Lilli Lehmann and Emma Fursch-Madi, for instance, both could sing Ortrud and Aïda.

As for the loudness of the orchestral accompaniment, that depends upon the conductor. Wagner designed his scores for the Baireuth theatre, with its concealed and veiled orchestra. Conductors do not always take that into consideration, and they "play havoc and let slip the dogs of war." Mr. Seidl has shown us how every beauty of a Wagner score can be brought out in a house like the Metropolitan without obscuring the voices in the least. The singers all bear testimony to the fact that they do not have to strain their voices in the least to make themselves heard. The dictum of Mme. Melba on the Wagner question must be accepted for what it is worth. She says broadly that Wagner singing is injurious to her voice; she specifically states that she does not speak for others. Well, even she sang Elsa and Elizabeth a long time without inconvenience. She found Brünnhilde too heavy for her; but every competent Wagnerian critic predicted that such would be the case. It was a sort of Maud Adams attempt to play Lady Macbeth. You might as well ask Patti, Sembrich, Marie Van Zandt, or Sybil Sanderson to sing Brünnhilde. All the other great singers declare that Wagner does not hurt the voice; that his music is eminently singable; that good singers have no trouble with it. Mr. Ffrangçon-Davies said to me recently: "Why, Wagner is the most vocal composer of them all." In concluding this topic, let me quote the words of the greatest of all the authorities of our time on the welfare of the vocal organs, Sir Morel Mackenzie:

"It is a mistake to suppose that Wagner's style, quâ style, is more injurious to the voice than that of other masters. No doubt the leading parts in Wagner's operas, from 'Rienzi' to 'Die Götterdämmerung' are designed on a very large scale, and are therefore trying to the voice, but this is equally true of Meyerbeer's 'Propheta" and 'Huguenots,' of Verdi's 'Trovatore," and, indeed, of any other great opera of modern times. To say that Wagner's method of treating the voice as part of the general design, or that his demand for great declamatory emphasis, destroys the vocal organs, seems to me absolute nonsense."

Leo Stern, the violoncellist, arrived from Europe a few days ago. Mr. Stern's career, though only dating professionally from 1888, when he made his first concert tour with Mme. Patti, has been one of uninterrupted success. Stern comes of a musical family, and so, after trying one or two sources of livelihood, each of which was more or less distasteful, he very naturally adopted his present profession, for which he was so thoroughly fitted by inheritance, taste, and talent. His first master was the great 'cellist, Piatti. After two years of patient study Stern went to Leipsic under Klengel and Davidoff. He then began his professional career in earnest, and during the last seven or eight years has appeared in the famous concert rooms of Germany, England, and France. Mr. Stern has been a frequent visitor at Osborne, Balmoral, and Windsor, as he is a decided favorite of her Majesty, the latter affirming that she prefers his 'cello playing to any other music. The Queen has literally loaded this artist with costly souvenirs of his visits. Stern was brought into his present prominence chiefly by his performance of Dvorak's concerto for 'cello. He was the first 'cellist to play this most important work in public. Once having memorized it, he journeyed to Prague in order to study it with the composer. So delighted was Dvorak with Stern's masterly rendering of his concerto that he offered to go back to London with the young artist in order to lead the Philharmonic Society's orchestra when Stern should first introduce this chef d'oeuvre to the artistic world. At this concert Mr. Stern's success was so emphatic that he was selected to interpret this concerto at the Leipsic Gewandhaus, Dec. 3. The audiences there gathered are conceded to be the most critical in Europe. Stern was the first Englishman who had ever been invited to play there. His triumph was so great that it soon was noised abroad, and, reaching the ears of the Emperor, it resulted in Stern's being summoned to Potsdam on Dec. 8, where he played before the Emperor William and the Court. His Paris concerts have been chiefly in association with Massenet, Goddard, and Thomé. The instrument used by this 'cellist was presented to him by a group of admirers, of which Lord Amherst of Hackney was the moving spirit. This 'cello is the largest Stradivarius in existence. It is dated 1684, and is known as the "General Kyd" Stradivarius. Its cost was something over $6,000. Mr. Stern expects to remain in this country about twelve weeks, during which time he will appear with Theodore Thomas's orchestra in Chicago, with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and with the Philharmonic Society of this city.

There is something curious about Boston. At any rate, many artists who please New York find the atmosphere over there altogether too cool for them. Lillian Carlsmith, for instance, spent some six years in the hub of the universe in a desperate struggle against those three fates, Gertrude Franklin, Gertrude Edmands, and B. J. Lang, and finally she gave it up and came to New York. She appeared here in operetta last season with Francis Wilson in "The Chieftain," but owing to a combination of sickness and stage fright she was not successful. This year she has sung in concert two or three times, and her voice and style have evoked hearty praise. But she will find New York a hard field to plow, too. It is not quite as full of cliques as Boston, but one must pull wires here to get started in music. This is unfortunate—wrong, indeed—but it is true.

Among the sopranos who have achieved distinction in light opera of late is Amanda Fabbris, who is a member of the "Brian Boru" company. She was also a member of Francis Wilson's company at one time and sang Erminie in his revival of the operetta with that title. Miss Fabbris used to be a grand opera singer, but she very wisely deserted a crowded field for one in which her voice and appearance show to greater advantage.

W. J. HENDERSON.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Evan Williams, the oratorio tenor, made a most favorable impression when he sang in this city recently in "The Messiah." He has a very pretty quality of voice and a warm style, which needs just a trifle more restraint. But his work is generally full of interest, and that is something which cannot be said of all oratorio singers.

Ebenezer Prout, the English teacher, has been lecturing on "Handel as a Plagiarist." Every one knows that the composer of "The Messiah" was not scrupulous.

Mr. Vert has arranged for the Summer series of Richter concerts to take place in St. James's Hall on May 24 and 31 and June 14 and 21. The Autumn series will be given in Queen's Hall, as each building has its partisans among subscribers.

This from an English paper is as significant as it is interesting: "The Wagner programme at the evening promenade concert in the Queen's Hall drew an immense audience, the largest, in fact, that has assembled at these Saturday smoking concerts, though the items must have been so familiar that the majority of them might be regarded as threadbare. The noisy though tuneful Huldigungs March, the Procession of the Gods into Walhall, the new Venusberg music from 'Tannhäuser,' the prelude and death song from 'Tristan und Isolde,' the 'Walkürenritt,' the prelude to the third act of 'Lohengrin,' and 'Siegfried's Journey to the Rhine' must be familiar as household words to admirers of the Baireuth master, but they never fail to excite an audience, and the applause on Saturday night was at times almost deafening."

Here is a most interesting announcement from an English journal: "Dr. Seidl, who had charge of the performances of the 'Ring' here in 1884, and who has since achieved considerable reputation in New York as a Wagnerian chef d'orchestre, has been engaged to act in this capacity in London. The appointment is a concession to the Wagner public, who have been pressing for the engagement of a German conductor, and the Grand Opera Syndicate, which comprises a strong German element, has yielded to this demand. The répertoire will be increased by the addition of 'Siegfried,' with the two de Reszkes, Lieban, Bispham, Heink, and Mmé. Nordica; and very possibly the 'Damnation de Faust' (Berlioz) and 'Evangelimann,' (Kienzi,) a great success in Vienna, in both of which Van Dyck would appear; possibly also 'Messidor,' (Bruneau,) a work announced as being in active preparation in Paris, and 'André Chénier,' the most recent success of the young Italian school. The following artists have been engaged in addition to those already mentioned: Messrs. Van Dyck, Ceppi, (an Italian tenor,) Plançon, Note, (a baritone from the Paris Opéra,) Gilibert Pringle, (late basso of the Carl Rosa Opera Company,) and Meux, (a new baritone, recently heard in one or two concerts;) Mme. Calvé, Mme. Eames, Mlle. Meisslinger, Mlle. Brazzi, Mme. Heink, (a contralto of Baireuth fame,) Mlle. Saville, (of the Opéra Comique,) and Mlle de Lussan."

LILLIAN CARLSMITH.

THE DANGER SIGN UP.

He—Ah! a veritable "Spirit of the Storm!"

She—You will surely find me so if you make a mistake while you're skating with me to-day. My dearest enemy is over there with my brother's chum from Harvard.

A BADGE OF PIETY.

Tom—Is Miss Saintly really as pious as people think she is?

Ethel—Oh, yes; I'm certain she is.

Tom—What makes you so sure?

Ethel—Why, her clothes fit her horribly.

Close Relationship.
From The Washington Star.

"The Bluvvingtons keep up a very imposing establishment," remarked the gossipy man who had just moved in the neighborhood.

"They do that, indeed," replied the corner grocer; "and my store's the one that's mostly been imposed on."

A Girl of Courage.
From The Chicago Post.

He looked deep into her soulful eyes.

"Do you know," he said, slowly and impressively, "that scientists have decided that there is danger from poison in roses?"

She looked fearlessly up into his face.

"I'll risk it," was all she said.

That was all that it was necessary that she should say. As he pushed his way through the circumambient atmosphere he knew that it wasn't necessary for him to do a thing but keep on buying roses or give up the girl.

Evil Deeds Will Not Down.
From Up-to-Date.

The evil that men do lives after them; cows, likewise, do not produce oleomargarine until they are dead.

A Disturber Squelched.
From The Detroit Free Press.

"What did you stop that clock in your room for, Jane?"

"Because, Mum, the plaguey thing has some sort of a fit every mornin', Mum, jest when I wants to sleep."

BREAKING THE NEWS.

He (gloomily)—I am to speak to your father this afternoon.

She—He will be gracious to you, dear; I am sure he will.

He—Fathers are mighty uncertain. I have an idea! You are much better acquainted with him than I am. You see him first and break the news of the engagement. It might save him a shock; I am sure it would save me one.

Essentials for a Husband.
From La Caricature.

"There are six necessities, you know, for a happy marriage."

"What are they?"

"First, a good husband."

"And the others?"

"The other five are money."

Very Absentminded.
From The Detroit Free Press.

"Mrs. Newly, is it true that your husband is so very absentminded?"

"Perfectly. We've been married six months and many an evening at 11 he gets up, takes me by the hand, tells me what a delightful time he had, and would leave if I did not remind him."

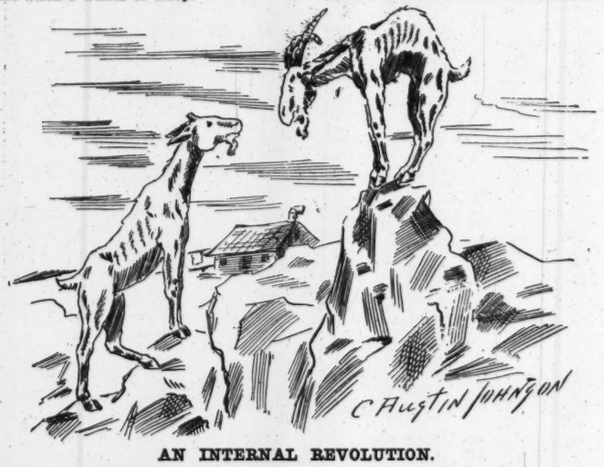
After the Elopement.
From The Detroit Free Press.

Artie—Darling, you have no idea how anxious I was while you were coming down the rope ladder. I was so afraid you had not fastened it securely above.

Susie—You needn't have been alarmed, dear. Papa tied the knot for me.

Natural History Kindergarten.
From The Somerville Journal.

Why do the lit-tle birds hop so gay-ly
a-round the kitch-en door?
Be-cause they want some-thing to eat.
Why does the cat creep slow-ly to-ward
the o-pen kitch-en door?
Be-cause she wants some-thing to eat,
too.



AN INTERNAL REVOLUTION.

The Goat Below—You seem distressed.

The Other One—And well I may be. I've eaten twenty pages of a Scotch dialect story.

PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE.

Evelyn—I hear Jack is taking sulphur baths.

Eulalie—Yes, the doctors gave him up, so he is sort of preparing himself.